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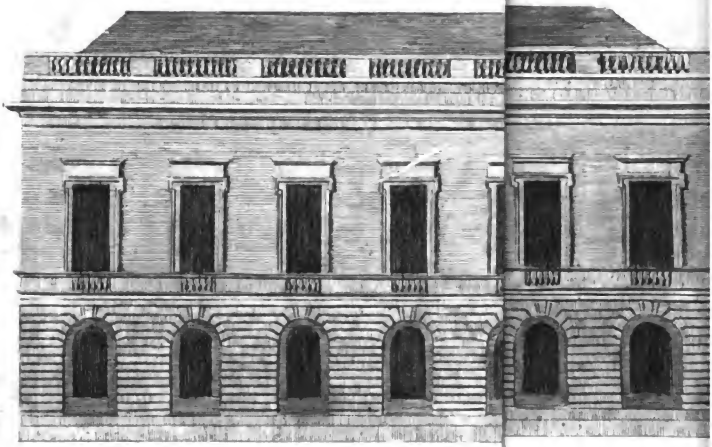

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THE

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PREFACE.

WE ſhould charge ourſelves with ingratitude to the Public, did we ſuffer another Volume to cloſe, without expreſſing our warmeſt acknowledgments for a degree of ſupport ſurpaſſing our moſt ſanguine expectations, and, we believe, unprecedented in the hiſtory of periodical publications To have attained, within the courſe of three years, A SALE *conſiderably ſuperior to that of any other work of the ſame deſignation, and equal to that of any literary journal in this country*, is ſuch a teſtimony of the approbation of our Readers, as we cannot contemplate without a degree of exultation. We will venture alſo to obſerve, that—conſidering the principles upon which our work has been conducted, thoſe which were formerly thought characteriſtic of a country, which boaſts of its civil and religious freedom—the ſucceſs it has met with is a pleaſing proof, that the cauſe of liberty is not in ſo deſerted a ſtate as ſome of its deſponding friends have imagined; and that, whatever may be the change in the ſentiments of the higher claſſes, and the ignorant apathy of the loweſt, the middle ranks, in whom the great maſs of information, and of public and private virtue reſides, are, by no means, diſpoſed to reſign the advantages of liberal diſcuſſion, and extenſive enquiry. We do not, by this obſervation, intend to repreſent our work as properly a political one; but, we know, it could not be reliſhed by thoſe who think, that the beſt way of preventing the dangers of innovation, is to check all ſpirit of improvement, to ſtifle all reſearch, and to preclude all information concerning foreign inſtitutions which might poſſibly ſuggeſt unfavourable compariſons with our own. It is, on the contrary, our peculiar pride to have contributed to a more extenſive acquaintance with the proceedings, civil and literary, of other countries, than has been uſually obtainable from Engliſh publications. To continue to merit a diſtinction of this kind, ſhall ever be a leading object with us. We ſhall ſpare no pains to effect it; and we are happy to announce, that, by means of ſome new literary connexions in AMERICA, we ſhall poſſeſs peculiar advantages in preſenting to our Readers, accounts of the moſt intereſting circumſtances belonging to the United States.

Though

Though we conſider the general plan of our work as now fully ſettled, yet we ſhall never be backward in making ſuch alterations or additions as may ſeem to be real improvements. A monthly article of COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE has appeared to us to be of this kind: we have lately adopted it, and hope to be favoured with the aſſiſtance of our correſpondents in ſupporting it. We conſider as another important improvement, the enlargement of our Retroſpect of Britiſh Literature, and its extenſion on the ſame plan, to German, Spaniſh, and French Literature; in a future Supplement it will be alſo extended to the North of Europe, Italy, and America.

We cannot too often repeat, that the communications we moſt value, are thoſe which convey new and authentic information reſpecting matters of fact, important to the progreſs of uſeful knowledge, and tending to ameliorate the condition of mankind. Were all that is partially known, freely thrown into the general ſtock by reciprocal diſcloſure, we are convinced that more immediate good would reſult, than by purſuing the moſt promiſing vein of diſcovery. We preſume to ſay, that the extenſive circulation of our Miſcellany renders it a peculiarly fit vehicle for this purpoſe; and we ſhall take care, by an early inſertion of ſuch matter, to forward the views of our correſpondents. With reſpect to the literary articles neceſſary to make a pleaſing variety in a work of this kind, as we hope we have not hitherto been deficient in attempts to gratify our Readers, ſo we ſhall continue, with the aid of our kind contributors, to make the beſt proviſion in our power. We acknowledge, with gratitude, the copious ſupply of papers of this kind with which we have conſtantly been favoured. It has made a *ſelection* neceſſary, which we have always impartially conducted according to our beſt judgment; our only aim in this, as in other parts of our duty, being to deſerve the approbation of liberal and enlightened Readers.

LONDON,
July 11, 1798.

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For Remarkable Perſons deceaſed, ſee the laſt Page of the Volume.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

XXVII.] FOR JANUARY, 1798. [VOL. IV.

A few days since was publiſhed (price One Shilling) the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, *completing the* FOURTH VOLUME *of this Work. The Articles contained in it are conceived to be highly valuable and intereſting; among them are the following:*---1. *The half yearly Retroſpect of the State and Progreſs of Domeſtic Literature.*---2. *A curious Tranſlation from Plato, by Mr* TAYLOR, *on the Atlantic Hiſtory and on the State of Athens, nine thouſand Years prior to Solon, which has never before appeared in any modern Language;*---3. *Experiments on Pruſſian Blue, by M.* PROUST;---4. *Mr.* RICHTER *on neceſſary Connection:*---5. *On Exchanges;*---6. *Proportion of Light from Combuſtible Bodies, by* J. H. HASSENFRATZ;---7. LALANDE'*s Hiſtory of Aſtronomy for* 1796;---8. *The Medals of the French Revolution, &c.*---9. *Deſcription of the Marine School at Amſterdam;*---10. *Lives of Vandermonde and Flandrin;*---11. *Account of the Perſon who committed Suicide at Briſtol;*---12. *Concluſion of Mathematical Queſtions, &c. &c. With the Title and Indexes to the Volume.*

The four Volumes may now therefore be had complete, of every Bookſeller, price One Pound Nine Shillings, neatly half bound.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE WEATHER IN LONDON IN 1797.

THE thermometer, hung out of the window of a room in the firſt floor, with a north-weſt expoſure, gave the following averages at nine in the morning:

January 38¼	July 66
February 35½	Auguſt 63¼
March 39¼	September 56$\frac{6}{10}$
April 48½	October 48½
May 52¾	November 41½
June 59	December 42½

Average of the year, 49½

That of the year 1796 was 49$\frac{7}{10}$: ſo that the difference of heat in the two years conſiſted almoſt ſolely in the diſtribution, not in the ſun. In 1796, the firſt months were warmer, the middle of ſummer cooler, and the end of the year more froſty, than in 1797. With reſpect to heat, the year 1797 offers little remarkable, except that February was colder than March, almoſt as cold as January; and that December was warmer than November. The exceſs of July above June is alſo ſomewhat uncommon. The *wetneſs* of 1797 has been the moſt obſervable circumſtance attending it, in which it has ſurpaſſed all the years for a conſiderable period. As no actual meaſurement of rain has been taken by the preſent writer, he can only give the looſe reſult of his daily obſervations on the ſtate of the weather. From theſe it appears, that the four firſt months of the year were by no means unuſually wet. February, on the contrary, was uncommonly dry; but fog was conſiderably prevalent in it and the other cold months. May began with much rain; but became fine, with a high degree of heat, in its advance; and ſtrong lightning was an earlier occurrence than uſual in it. June was very variable: it had a ſufficient number of fine days to engage the farmer in cutting down all the graſs, which the preceding month had brought to unuſual rankneſs of growth, but had alſo ſuch alterations of heavy rain, that hay-making was a very difficult and uncertain buſineſs. July had great heats and ſome tremendous thunder: it was, on the whole, a tolerably fair month; but was liable to occaſional ſtorms of wind and rain, which did much damage in beating down the corn, which from the length and thickneſs of its ſtalk, was generally unable to recover itſelf. Auguſt afforded very unfavourable weather for getting in the harveſt. Its nights were for the moſt part rainy, and prevented the benefit of many drying days. September began pretty fair, but ended rainy. One perfectly fair week in the beginning of October was the whole of the uſual *Michaelmas ſummer*. The reſt of the month was warm, and variable. Cold and wet, and warm and wet, were the reſpective characters of November and December, with occaſional tempeſtuous weather, fog, and an uncommon moiſture in the atmoſphere, even when it did not rain. The prevalent winds in the whole latter part of the year were from the ſouth and weſt quarters. If a northerly wind one day gave an appearance of the ſetting in of winter, a change on the next, raiſed the temperature of the air to autumnal warmth, and co-

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vered the ſky with clouds. The year cloſed with remarkable mildneſs, and winter could not be ſaid yet to have commenced its reign. J. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AVERAGE OF THE GREATEST HEAT OF THE YEAR 1797. THE OBSERVATIONS BEING TAKEN AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, AT NORWICH. The Thermometer ſituated the ſame as laſt Year.

Month.	*Average.*	*Coldeſt Days.*		*Hotteſt Days.*	
Jan.	41¼	9th	at 32°	20th	at 49½
Feb.	43¼	8th	35	2d	51
March	45	—Some obſervations being loſt, not exactly known.			
April	49¾	6th	42	25th	60
May	57¼	10th	45	25th	70¾
June	59¼	3d	50	19 & 28	65
July	68¼	3d	58	17th	81
Auguſt	64½	5 & 23	60	8th	71
Septem.	59½	26th	56	1ſt	67
October	51½	26th	43	1ſt to 5th	59
Novem.	45½	24th	35	6, 7, & 8	53
Decem.	43¾	11th	37	17 & 19	51

Average of the year, 52½

Hotteſt day, July 17, at 81° wind S. W.

Coldeſt day, Jan. 9 - 32 - - N. E.

From a compariſon of the above with the obſervations inſerted in the Monthly Magazine for Jan. 1797, it appears, that, notwithſtanding a great variation in particular months, the average of the whole year 1797 differs but ½° from that of 1796, which was 52¼. The months, January, April, June, Auguſt, September, were colder in 1797 than in the year preceding; the other months were hotter in a greater or leſs degree. July 17th, 1797, was 6° higher than July 15th, 1796, but the thermometer never ſunk ſo low as in ſome of the days preceding the Chriſtmas of 1796.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DR. RENNELL having ſeen in the Monthly Magazine, a public mention of a report of his being concerned in *the Purſuits of Literature*, is perfectly convinced that the Editors will have the juſtice to contradict, from him, in the moſt diſtinct pointed manner, ſo groundleſs and injurious a report. In no part of that production had Dr. Rennell the moſt diſtant co-operation. Satirical writing of *every* kind, particularly of an *anonymous* nature, is perfectly alien to his habits and occupations.

Dr. RENNELL will conſider the inſertion of this declaration in their next Magazine as a conſiderable obligation conferred upon him by the Editors.

London, Dec. 15, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is well known that many medical men have been lately engaged in making experiments to aſcertain whether, or not, the *venereal diſeaſe*, in all its complicated forms, can be radically cured by medicines containing a large proportion of oxygen, or vital air; and particularly by means of the nitrous acid and oxygenated muriate of pot-aſh.

The very reſpectable teſtimonies which have already appeared in favour of theſe remedies, and the mild as well as expeditious manner in which they are ſaid to operate, have induced me to give them a fair and unprejudiced trial, in a great variety of caſes; and alſo to ſolicit the communications of other gentlemen in London, who have had opportunities of exhibiting them: but I am ſorry to obſerve, that our experience obliges me to differ in opinion from thoſe phyſicians and ſurgeons who have raiſed our expectations on this ſubject.

This diverſity of opinion being founded on actual obſervation, and not on any preconceived notions, has emboldened me to uſe the freedom of circulating a printed letter, to recommend the trial of the new medicines in advanced ſtages of the diſeaſe; *where well marked blotches, nodes, ulcerated fauces, ozæna, and other characteriſtic ſymptoms of a genuine ſyphilis appear:* ſince, in theſe caſes only can we be fully aſſured that the ſyphilitic poiſon exiſts in the conſtitution, and indubitably requires the adminiſtration of an anti-venereal medicine.

The moſt judicious practitioners, and thoſe of the largeſt experience, are ready to confeſs, that although it be uſually adviſeable to give mercury in recent ſtages of the venereal diſeaſe, with a view to prevent the farther progreſs of the ſymptoms, or the occurrence of a confirmed lues venerea, yet, in very many ſuch inſtances, the patients would eſcape and recover their health, by a proper plan of treatment, without the uſe of mercury: and, notwithſtanding this fact may be denied by ſome ſpeculative perſons, it is too well authenticated for us to reſt the proof of an anti-venereal remedy *ſolely*, or *even chiefly*, on its efficacy to remove the primary ſymptoms. All deductions from ſuch premiſes muſt, therefore, be extremely fallacious and queſtionable.

I have taken the liberty to trouble you with theſe curſory hints, for the attention of medical men in the country, in hopes that you will favour me by inſerting them

in

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in your Magazine: and I beg leave, at the ſame time, to ſuggeſt, that it is my intention to publiſh the reſult of my experiments and enquiries, (under the title of "*Critical Remarks on the Venereal Diſeaſe*,") together with ſuch obſervations and caſes as I may be honoured with from other practitioners.

Great Ruſſel-Street, W. BLAIR
Bloomſbury-Square.
Jan. 22, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A LATE publication, entitled *Proofs of a Conſpiracy, &c.* by Profeſſor ROBISON, has excited my great ſurprize; and I am at a loſs to conceive how circumſtances, long ago buried in oblivion, could, without making any farther enquiry, be repreſented as ſtill exiſting, by the author of a book, which tends to ſtigmatize ſome of the moſt reſpectable characters in Germany. From the beginning of 1790, EVERY CONCERN OF THE ILLUMINATI HAS CEASED, and no Lodge of Freemaſons in Germany has, ſince that period, taken the leaſt notice of them. Evident proofs of this aſſertion are to be found among the papers of Mr. Bode, late Privy Counſellor at *Weimar*, who was at the head of that Order in this part of Germany, and who died in 1794. After his death, all thoſe papers were delivered up to the preſent DUKE of SAXE-GOTHA, who, on application, would, doubtleſs, permit the inſpection of them. The league of Dr. Barth, known to Mr. Robiſon only from the *Annals of Gieſſen*, a very obſcure periodical publication, was a phantom, which no ſooner appeared, than it was laid and deſtroyed by Mr. Bode himſelf, who printed a pamphlet, entitled, *More Remarks than Text*, which ſoon opened the eyes of the public. This league, a poor financial ſcheme, was planned by a man of more genius than principle, but *never* carried into execution. This appears from the papers, written during the whole of the tranſaction, which being bequeathed to me by Mr. Bode, are now in my poſſeſſion, and true tranſcripts of them may be obtained by any one, who wiſhes to receive them. Although I was not a member of that ſociety, yet I was intimate with Mr. Bode, and preſent at his death; conſequently I am enabled to vouch ſolemnly for the truth of the above; and to engage, that any perſon in Great Britain, who, being alarmed at the erroneous ſtatements contained in the book before-mentioned, may obtain the requiſite information, by applying to me.

AUGUSTUS BOETTIGER,
Counſellor of the Upper Conſiſtory,
and Provoſt of the College
Weimar, in Saxony, of Weimar.
Jan. 5, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

D'ANVILLE, in his Geographical Memoir *L'Euphrate & le Tigre*, page 14, has indicated to the caſt of Roha, or Edeſſa, a tract of country, elevated and beautiful, which now bears the name of Eden. This diſtrict lies in the center of the lands included between the Tigris and the Euphrates. At its foot ariſes, on the eaſtern ſide, the river Mygdonius, on which are ſituate the towns of Neſibis and Sinjar; and on the weſtern ſide, the river Chaboras, on which are ſituate the towns of Reſain and Thallaba. Theſe two rivers now unite, and fall into the Euphrates at Kerkiſieh; but neither of them appears to purſue its ancient courſe, the Mygdonius having originally flowed, amid the dry ravine called Tirtar, which meets the Tigris above Hatra; and the Chaboras amid the dry ravine called Sebaa, which meets the Euphrates below Oſara.

What forbids our ſuppoſing this Eden to have been in the contemplation of the author of the ſecond chapter of Geneſis?

Dr. GEDDES, in his note on the paſſage (II. 14,) admits, that by Hiddekel is meant the Tigris, and by Perath the Euphrates: with the other two rivers only he is embarraſſed, and at length fixes on the Araxes and the Oxus, which travel to the Caſpian and Euxine ſeas.

The Phiſon, however, is ſaid to bound the land of Havila, where there is gold. Now, a conſiderable ſtretch of the Mygdonius is yet called Al Havali, and thus retains obvious traces of the name and contiguity of that province, which may well have extended as far ſouth as the mouth of the Zab, a ſtream celebrated for its gold.

Of the name Gihon, no traces are indeed to be detected along the banks of the Chaboras; but this river is ſaid to have bounded the land of Cuſh. Now, the land of Cuſh (Geneſis X. 7,) comprehended the five ſubdiviſions or townſhips of Seba, Havilah, Sabtha, Raamah, and Sabthechah. Safa and Zabdicena, (or Gezirat) on the weſtern bank of the Tigris, appear evidently to preſerve the names of Sabthah and Sabthechah. Seba, with the prefix

Eu,

En, or Ain, indicating fountains, may poſſibly have given origin to the name of Neſibis; but it is far more probable ſome deſerted place contiguous to the dry ravine, yet called after it Sebaa. Havila was, no doubt, ſituate in the province, and on the river of the ſame name, and ſhould be ſought nearer to its mouth than to its head, becauſe the names of rivers commonly aſcend, being firſt impoſed where they are moſt conſiderable. The name of Raamah may with faint probability be imagined in Aaraban, between Reſain and Thallaba. If theſe indications be put together, it will follow that the land of Cuſh nearly anſwered to the modern province of Diarrabia, ſince it contained five of the cities therein ſituate: in a word, that it was the diſtrict comprehended between the Tigris and the Charboras; and conſequently that the Chaboras is the Ghion which bounded the land of Cuſh.

The four rivers of Paradiſe appear then to have been the Euphrates, the Chaboras, the Mygdonius, and the Tigris.

It is ſtrange, that the garden of Eden ſhould not oftener be mentioned by the early writers of the Jews. Except in an indeciſive paſſage of Deuteronomy, a book which ſeems to have been written during the captivity, (XXIX. 28) under Hoſhea, no alluſions to it occur, until about the period of the Babylonian conqueſt. Was the account at that time new to Jewiſh literature?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM much gratified, and much obliged, by the account Mrs. CATHARINE CAPPE has given in your Magazine for November, of the ſucceſs that has attended a female benefit club; and I think thoſe who founded or promoted ſuch an inſtitution, are entitled to public regard. I beg leave, through your Magazine, to throw out a hint or two, which, I humbly apprehend, might be improvements upon theſe excellent inſtitutions. In the firſt place, I ſhould recommend, that in ſuch ſocieties, on any female marrying, a ſmall ſum of ſixpence per quarter, or whatever ſum may be thought adequate, ſhall be paid, in addition to the former ſubſcription, in order to raiſe a fund for allowing married women ſomething in child-bed; ſuppoſe, ten ſhillings and ſixpence for the month, and in caſe they are not fully recovered, two ſhillings per week during the remainder of their illneſs, unleſs ſuch ſubſequent illneſs is amongſt the number provided for by the rules.

I further beg leave to hint, that I think the reduction of the allowance to one ſhilling per week, if a member lies ſick more than ſix months, ſeems withdrawing the aid when moſt needed, as it is probable the allowance of four ſhillings per week will not frequently ſuppport a ſick perſon, and pay all expences of medicine and attendance; and if the extra expence is to be paid out of the neceſſaries of the ſick perſon, is there not reaſon to fear ſuch perſon may be left to great want, and one grand deſign of ſuch inſtitutions loſt, viz. a ſupport in old age or inability to labour. ---Several inſtances have lately been mentioned in the papers of different Friendly Societies ſupporting ſome of the aged and infirm members for ſeveral years.---But, although I take the liberty to give theſe hints, I do it with ſome degree of diffidence and great deference to thoſe reſpectable characters who have inſtituted and promoted the Societies in queſtion, who having made obſervations upon their effects, will better judge of the propriety of ſuch regulation than I can do.

I beg leave to obſerve further, in addition to the hint I gave in your Magazine for September, that a complete trial of one of theſe ſocieties could not be made in leſs than forty years, that my calculation went upon the ground of the allowance not being leſſened in ſo great a proportion to a member, who might lie a long time ſick, as is the caſe in the Berwick Society; nevertheleſs, I am ſtill of opinion, that no ſociety of the kind can have had a fair trial in leſs time, as many years muſt elapſe, after ſuch an inſtitution is formed, before it can have any old members belonging to it, therefore not ſubject to thoſe expences which fall moſt heavy on the funds of the ſociety. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

J. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correſpondent of your's, who ſubſcribes himſelf "*A Sufferer by Forgery*," has expreſſed a wiſh to be informed, whether the Directors of the Bank of England have refuſed a plan for preventing the forgery of Bank notes; "a plan which would not only have rendered forgery more difficult than at preſent, but almoſt, if not altogether impoſſible, and of which the excellency was atteſted by all the principal artiſts in London?"

From the manner in which the queſtion is put, I am led to ſuppoſe (though I cannot be certain) that your correſpondent has heard ſomething reſpecting the plan offered

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offered to the Bank of England by a Mr. TILLOCK; at the rejection of which, by a Committee of Bank Directors, I was present, together with Messrs. BYRNE, FITLER, LOWRY, and SHARP. That it was our unanimous opinion, as well as the opinion of Mr. BARTOLOZZI, (who was prevented by indisposition from attending on the occasion) that the specimen produced by Mr. TILLOCK of a newly-invented art, was not copyable by any known art of engraving; and that the attempt toward imitating it produced by the Engraver to the Bank was very easy to be distinguished from its original, may be acceptable information to your correspondent, and perhaps not useless to the public.

To say that this invention would utterly prevent the possibility of forgeries on the Bank, would be hazarding a rash assertion: to determine that, if adopted, it would, by increasing the difficulty, diminish the number of forgeries, requires no hesitation, and very little eye-sight. That I mean to deny *that* little to the Directors of the Bank, *must not* be inferred, nor that I think they have shewn themselves less clear-sighted in this business than disinterested.

Irony apart, I should conceive it to be a point both of duty and honour, for the Bank Directors---not to tempt men to the commission of a capital crime, by authorising an easy mode of committing it---not themselves to sustain the losses arising from the frequent forgery of Bank-notes, ---not to adopt Mr. TILLOCK's plan for the prevention of forgery, if a better can be produced, but---to call forth the talents and ingenuity of the country in fair competition, by offering a handsome reward for the best practical means of preventing forgery on the Bank.

That a procedure to this effect, is a duty the Bank Directors owe to the public, your correspondent has sufficiently shewn; that it should be considered as a point of honour too, I think, is evident, when we recollect that honour due is, in all cases, proportionate to confidence reposed.

I am, Sir, your's, &c;

Queen Anne-street East, J. LANDSEER.
Dec. 20, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

DURING the parliamentary debates of last winter, relative to imposing an additional tax upon newspapers, it was disputed by some of our state-orators, whether a newspaper was an article of *luxury* or *necessity*; but the Minister, who was more desirous to obtain an addition to the revenue, than to wait for the discussion of so intricate a question, hurried the business forwards, without allowing time to determine it. Perhaps, indeed, he might think that much was to be said on both sides; and that it was a matter of very little consequence to a mere financier whether it was determined one way or other. When, however, I look around me in this vast metropolis, and mix in the varied societies that are formed in it, I am clearly of opinion, that a newspaper ranks among the *necessaries* of life, and ranks so high, that, if we except the mere mechanical operations of eating and drinking, I scarcely know any thing that is so indispensible to the happiness of my fellow-citizens. As a question, "What news?" is second only to "How do you do?" and I am much mistaken if, on many occasions, it does not precede even now, and hereafter, in all probability, it will issue at the first opening of the lips.

It is, perhaps, impossible to prove the misery that would overshadow such a place as London, were there no newspapers published in it; but my imagination has sometimes suggested to me the horrid thought of a suspension of newspapers for only *one week!* Dreadful idea! Intellectual famine! What crowds of distressed human beings, hurrying from place to place, asking and beseeching one another, "for the love of mercy," to supply one little bit of intelligence, to cool the parched tongue of communication---one little accident to supply the repetition of diurnal morality---one anecdote, ever so meagre and barren, just to keep the life and soul of conversation together---or one *crim. con.* or even the least suspicion, hint, conjecture, or surmise, to employ the magnifying powers of imagination, and prevent the dreadful necessity of seeking for what we know we cannot find---resources within ourselves.

Such have sometimes been the horrid images which my imagination, probably disordered at the time, has suggested to me: but how faint is this expression of the workings of fancy; for sure I am, it hath not yet entered into the heart of man to form words capable of displaying the wretched state of our metropolis, were it to be afflicted with a cessation of news. Wisely, therefore, did our ancestors contrive, that, on our first entrance into daily life, we should have it in our power to devour

vour the newspaper and the breakfast at the same time; that in an hour when sleep has left a blank in our thoughts, and the memory of past events hath perished, a new world, or a world of news, should start up to sight, and set every spring of the mind in fresh motion. This I call winding up our curiosity for the day; by means of which operation, the machine *goes* regularly for the accustomed time. The invention of morning papers was of infinite importance; for morning was not the original time of publication; most of the old papers were published at noon, or in the evening, when they could be of use only to those persons who make a trade of politics. At that time they were not deemed of much use in families; but when *tea* was introduced, morning papers naturally followed, and the contents of many of them are now happily contrived to give a particular zest to the Indian luxury. The connection, indeed, betwixt a breakfast and a newspaper is indissoluble. We *may* hear news at any other time of the day; but how lame, how imperfect, how unsatisfactory, how deficient in all those little circumstances of detail and description, for which we are indebted to the abilities of editors and collectors of paragraphs. Insensible and ungrateful persons can only count the value of a blessing from the loss of it; but if ever the time comes that the propagation of news is suspended, they will learn to prize the abilities of those geniuses who furnish the news of the day with appropriate imagery; give a brilliancy to an accidental fire; break the neck of a bricklayer with grace; and even cloathe the gallows in heroics;---men, whose mere reports transcend even facts in point of entertainment, and whose hints and surmises are to the thirsty reader

——" Confirmations strong,
" As proofs of holy writ."

By means of morning papers, the inhabitants of the metropolis are put upon a footing of equality in point of information, which is not to be looked for in provincial towns, far less in villages, where perhaps the great 'Squire only receives a paper, the contents of which he doles out to his especial favourites. Yet it may be said, that this equality of information which prevails in the metropolis, can tend only to perfect silence, because no man possesses an overplus of news which he may communicate; and at first sight this would appear to be the case, but in fact it is quite otherwise; for although one may not know more than another, he certainly may *conceive* more than another. It is a mistake to suppose that the intelligence in newspapers is to be understood in a literal sense, or that we are to be contented with what the editor pleases to tell us. For example, we read that "Yesterday was married at St. Dunstan's church, Mr. Joshua Tape, an eminent mercer, to Miss Polly Languish, of Mile-end." Were we to stop here, I question whether all the papers in London would furnish half an hour's conversation. But this is no barren text; it includes doctrines and inferences, which may branch out into as many heads as a sermon of the last century. Is it not necessary to ascertain what Mr. Tape's property is; how far he may be called an eminent mercer; when it is *well known* that he failed ten years ago, and paid only ten shillings in the pound; and how far he may be called a genteel man, when it is *well known* he stoops in the shoulders? It may be also necessary to determine whether he deserves the character of a polite shop-keeper, who, it is *well known*, refused to take back an article which a lady had kept only six months: and, above all, whether the man was not an arrant fool to marry Polly Languish, who, it is *well known*, had not a sixpence? Then, Sir, with respect to the lady, many important questions arise; as, first, how it can be possible any person can think her handsome, when it is *well known* she has no complexion, very bad staring eyes, appears to be crooked, and moreover, it is *strongly suspected*, is thirty-three, or thirty-two at least. Thus you see that the above paragraph is a full and rich fountain, sending forth waters, sweet and bitter, and quenching the talkative thirst of the whole parish of St. Dunstan's, and, probably, the hamlet of Mile-end.

Let us take another example:---"Yesterday Lady ------- was detected in an amour with Col. -------. His Lordship has sent her to her mother's, for the present, and is immediately to sue for a divorce." Now, Sir, will any lover of news stop here? Will this satisfy him? No. It is necessary to divide and subdivide this into an infinite series of lesser intelligences, all greatly contributing to a right understanding of the matter. On the one hand, his Lordship, it is *well known*, was old enough to be her father; and what could he expect? On the other hand, Lady -----, it is *well known*, was young enough to be his daughter, and wherein was she disappointed? Then it is highly

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highly probable that he was the most indulgent husband in the world, and that she was the most unreasonable and disobedient wife. Or, should this not be the case, the reverse will exactly serve the same purpose; that is, gratify that insatiable desire for *news*, which is become as necessary as the food we eat, or the raiment we put on.

We constantly pray to be delivered "from battle, murder, and from sudden death;" (this, by the bye, seems an anti-climax, battle being the greatest calamity of the three; but let that pass) and yet, Mr. Editor, I know no three ingredients more necessary, nor, of late years, more frequent than these. Battles, indeed, from long habit, we read over with frigid indifference, and I must say, they are very dull and unentertaining. The other two, however, afford many comments, which greatly tend to promote conversation, because they come home to "men's business and bosoms." The death of one man in the streets, who thought himself a match for half a dozen armed robbers, is a topic of conversation for a month; but the prostration of ten thousand bodies on a field, to gratify the inexplicable schemes of contending courts, is the ephemera which cannot outlive the day.

Thus much for the *facts* recorded in our newspapers. Now, Sir, only consider what the case must be, if, after dwelling so long upon any important event handed to us at our breakfast-tables, and carried from thence about with us wherever we go throughout the day, as ammunition ready to shoot the monster, *silence*, and supply the deficiency, *thought*---if, I say, after all this, it should be next day contradicted by the same authority. This may appear somewhat embarrassing; but habit has reconciled us to this also. "We *always thought* there was something improbable in the story;" or, "we had *our suspicions*, yet did not chuse to communicate them;" or, "we were *very cautious* in giving full credit to the report, although, to be sure, it appeared to be *very well founded*, and every body must acknowledge it was remarkably *well told*." With this *ex post facto* sagacity, some continue to get out of the scrape pretty decently, while others, determined to support the dignity of first impressions, and studious to avoid the weather-cock variations of common changelings, are still firmly of opinion that there was *something in it*, and vote *nem. con.* "that there is no scandalous story without some foundation."

I might now proceed to consider the *necessity* of newspapers, as supplying fund for political conversation; but as that subject would lead me to be more prolix than in duty bound, I shall adjourn the question *sine die*, and conclude with an humble hope that I have suggested enough to prove that newspapers are articles of absolute necessity, and of the "first requisition." I am, Sir, your's, &c.

RHAPSODICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF success shall not betray you to relax your efforts, your Magazine seems likely to become the most excellent and the most generally acceptable *periodical miscellany* of the age. For this reason, and as those who have just begun to learn, are often the most eager to teach, I beg leave to trouble you, for the information of your readers, with a short account of Mr. ELKINGTON's *Mode of Draining*; with which I have had a recent opportunity to make myself acquainted.

There are but two ways in which *stagnant water* can be diffused over grounds, so as to reduce them into the state of *morasses*. It may proceed from the overflowing of adjacent rivers, or the collection of rain-water; or, it may bubble up incessantly from springs dispersed within the bounds of the morass.

In the former of these cases, the overflowing of adjacent rivers is to be prevented only by strong embankments; and any simple trench will easily carry away stagnant water, which has no interior source, and merely floats upon the surface.

In almost all lakes and morasses, numerous springs are dispersed within the compass of the lake or morass. These can never be exhausted. Very many morasses have therefore long baffled every endeavour to drain them effectually for cultivation. Trenches of almost every different depth, and in almost every different direction, have been tried, in vain, or at best, with very imperfect success. Vast tracts of morass, in England, in Scotland, and in Ireland, have been hopelessly abandoned to perpetual barrenness.

But, about the year 1764, Mr. *Elkington*, in an attempt to draw some part of the farm of Princethorpe, in the parish of Stretton, upon Dunsmore, in the county of Warwick, was accidentally led to observe

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ſerve, that *by commencing his drains from the different ſprings* which continually poured forth their waters upon the ground, *and by this means alone he could effectually accompliſh his purpoſe*. He had not even reflected upon the poſſibility of the moiſture of moraſſes, ariſing from ſprings at a conſiderable depth beneath the ſurface, when, to his ſurpriſe, he happened to obſerve a column of water burſt up with great force, by a hole which he caſually made with an iron crow, within the bounds of his moraſs. The fact, although neither new nor ſtrange, ſtruck his mind as an extraordinary diſcovery. He ſoon after adopted the uſe of an *auger*, inſtead of an iron crow; and determined to make his moraſs perfectly dry for tillage, by detecting all the ſprings, and continually exhauſting theſe by ſuitable *drains*. He quickly ſucceeded in making that particular field perfectly dry. The ſubſequent application of the ſame principle to all the other marſhy parts of his farm, proved alike ſucceſsful.

In conſequence of the ſtriking improvement thus effected upon his own grounds, Mr. Elkington was conſulted and employed by his neighbours. He, in every inſtance, ſought out the ſprings from which the ſtagnant water was ſupplied; wherever there was a declivity of the ſurface, endeavoured to detect the main-ſpring, on which, in every ſuch caſe, there are uſually various ſmaller ſprings dependant; ſtill bored with the auger to diſcover ſprings of which he ſuſpected the exiſtence, although they were not quite apparent; commenced his *drains* from the reſpective ſprings; but, inſtead of cutting a *drain*, in every caſe, to the very level of a very deep ſpring, adopted the idea of preſerving only an auger-hole perpendicular to the ſpring, as an outlet by which its waters might aſcend into the drain, to be by it conveyed away. Continued experience gave him, at laſt, very great ſagacity in detecting the exiſtence of hidden ſprings, and extraordinary ſkill to diſcern the readieſt means for draining off their waters. He learned to pay particular attention to the nature of the ſtrata through which the water had to riſe, and to adapt to it the conſtruction of his drains. His fame as a *dreiner* was extended his aſſiſtance was ſought even from diſtant parts of the country. It deciſively appeared, that barren moraſſes might, by his art, be converted into rich meadow and fertile arable fields; that *ſour*, wettiſh grounds, might, by the ſame means, be made ſufficiently dry and *kindly*; that an aſtoniſhing proportion of the lands of Great Britain and Ireland might be thus redeemed from infertility. Contriving to *cover* his *drains*, with only certain *openings* at proper diſtances, he thus prevented them from marring the beauty and equality of the fields. To collect water for the uſe of mills and canals; to draw off the water from mines and coal-pits, and for other uſeful purpoſes, may the ſame invention of Mr. Elkington's be likewiſe applied.

To reward this invention, and to purchaſe it for the uſe of the public, the *Board of Agriculture* obtained to Mr. Elkington a grant from Parliament, of a thouſand pounds ſterling. I am perſuaded, that the beneficial effects of his diſcovery have already more than compenſated this ſum to the nation. I am, &c.

Kelſo, Dec. 21, 1797. R. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Hope, that this letter may arrive time enough to anſwer its purpoſe. I cannot help conſidering myſelf as having been placed in a very ridiculous light, by the gentlemen who have remarked, anſwered, and rejoined concerning my monody on Chatterton. I have not ſeen the compoſitions of my competitors (unleſs indeed the exquiſite poem of Warton's, entitled, "*The Suicide*," refer to this ſubject) but this I know, that my own is a very poor one. It was a ſchool exerciſe, ſomewhat altered; and it would have been omitted in the laſt edition of my poems, but for the requeſt of my friend, Mr. COTTLE, whoſe property thoſe poems are. If it be not in your intention to exhibit my name on any future month, you will accept my beſt thanks, and not publiſh this letter, But if Crito and the Alphabet-men ſhould continue to communicate on this ſubject, and you ſhould think it proper, for reaſons beſt known to yourſelf, to publiſh their communications, then I depend on your kindneſs for the inſertion of my letter; by which, it is poſſible, thoſe your correſpondents may be induced to expend their remarks, whether panegyrical or vituperative, on nobler game than on a poem which was, in truth, the firſt effort of a young man, all whoſe poems a candid critic will only conſider as firſt efforts.

Your's, with due reſpect,

Shrewſbury, S. T. COLERIDGE.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH the fables of the ancients are, in their secret meaning, utility, and construction, the most beautiful and admirable pieces of composition which the mind of man is capable of framing, yet nothing has been so little understood, or so shamefully abused. Of the truth of this observation, the philosophic part of your readers will, I persuade myself, be fully convinced, by comparing the following explanations of some of these fables, with those given by the Abbé Banier, and other modern writers on mythology, in those ridiculous and contemptible publications called *Pantheons*.

That these moderns, indeed, should have grossly erred in their interpretation of ancient fables, is by no means wonderful, if we consider that they appear to have been ignorant that these fables were invented by theological poets *, and adopted by intellectual philosophers †; and, consequently, that their meaning can only be unfolded by recurring to the theology and intellectual philosophy of the ancients.

It is, indeed, easy for ingenious men to give an explanation of an ancient fable, which to the superficial observer shall appear to be the precise meaning which its inventor designed to convey, though it be in reality very far from the truth. This may be easily accounted for by considering, that all fables are images of truths, but those of the ancients of truths with which but few are acquainted. Hence, like pictures of unknown persons, they become the subjects of endless conjecture and absurd opinion, from the similitude which every one *fancies* he discovers in them to objects with which he has been for a long time familiar. He who understands the explanations given by the Platonic philosophers of these fables, will subscribe to the truth of this observation; as it is impossible that these interpretations could so wonderfully harmonize with the external or apparent meaning of the fables, without being the true explanations of their latent sense. Even Lord Bacon himself, though he saw enough to be convinced that these fables were replete with the highest wisdom of which he had any conception, yet was far from penetrating the profound meaning they contain. He has, indeed, done all in attempting to unfold them that great genius, without the assistance of *intellectual philosophy* is able to effect: but the most piercing sagacity, the most brilliant wit, and the most exquisite subtilty of thought, without this assistance, are here of no avail.

This being premised, it will be necessary, in the first place, to observe, that between us and the highest god there are certain mighty powers, which, though rooted in, yet possess energies distinct from their ineffable cause; for we, in reality, are nothing more than the dregs of the universe. These mighty powers are called by the poets a *golden chain*, on account of their *connection* with each other, and *incorruptible* nature. Now, the first of these powers you may call *intellectual*; the second *vivific*; the third *pæonian*, and so on, which the ancients desiring to signify to us by names, have symbolically denominated. Hence, says Olympiodorus (in M.S. Comment. in Georgiam) we ought not to be disturbed on hearing such names as a *Saturnian* power, the power *Jupiter*, and such-like, but explore the things to which they allude. Thus, for instance, by a Saturnian power rooted in the first cause, understand *a pure intellect*: for Κρονος, or *Saturn*, is καρος νους, i. e. ὁ καθαρος, or *a pure intellect*. He adds, hence we call all those that are pure and virgins, καρας.

On this account, too, poets * say, that Saturn devoured his children, and afterwards again sent them into the light, because *intellect* is converted to itself, seeks itself, and is itself sought: but he again refunds them, because intellect not only seeks and procreates, but produces into light and profits. Hence, likewise, Saturn is called αγκυλομητης, or *inflected counsel*, because an inflected figure verges to itself.

Again, as there is nothing disordered and novel in intellect, they represent Saturn as an old man, and as slow in his motion: and hence it is that astrologers say, that such as have Saturn well situated in their nativity are *prudent* and *endued with intellect*.

In the next place, the ancient theologists called life by the name of Jupiter, to whom they gave a twofold appellation, δια and ζην, signifying, by these names, that he gives *life through* himself †. Farther

* Orpheus, Homer, Hesiod, &c.

† Pythagoras, Plato, &c.

* So in Hesiod in his Theogony.

† These etymologies of Saturn and Jupiter, are given by Plato in the Cratylus; a dialogue in which he every where etymologises agreeably

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Farther ſtill, they aſſert that the ſun is drawn by four horſes, and that he is perpetually young, ſignifying by this his power, which is motive of the whole of nature ſubject to his dominion, his fourfold converſions, and the vigour of his energies. But they ſay that the moon is drawn by two bulls: by *two*, on account of her *increaſe* and *diminution*; but by *bulls*, becauſe as theſe till the ground, ſo the moon governs all thoſe parts which ſurround the earth.

I perſuade myſelf every liberal and intelligent mind will immediately perceive the propriety and accuracy of the above interpretations; and be convinced, from this ſpecimen, that the fables of the ancients are replete with a meaning no leſs intereſting than novel, no leſs beautiful than ſublime.

That your readers may be ſtill farther convinced of this, I ſhall ſubjoin the diviſion of fables given by the Platonic philoſopher Salluſt, in his elegant Treatiſe on the Gods and the World: "Of fables, ſome are *theological*, others *phyſical*, others *animaſtic* (or belonging to ſoul) others material, and, laſtly, others mixed from theſe.

"Fables are *theological*, which employ nothing corporeal, but ſpeculate the very eſſences of the gods; ſuch as the fable which aſſerts that Saturn devoured his children: for it obſcurely intimates the nature of an intellectual god, ſince every intellect returns into itſelf.

"But we ſpeculate fables *phyſically*, when we ſpeak concerning the energies of the gods about the world; as when conſidering Saturn the ſame as Time, and calling the parts of time the children of the univerſe, we aſſert that the children are devoured by their parents.

"We employ fables in an *animaſtic* mode when we contemplate the energies of ſoul; becauſe the intellections of our ſouls, though by a diſcurſive energy they proceed into other things, yet abide in their parents.

"Laſtly, fables are *material*, ſuch as the Egyptians ignorantly employ, conſidering and calling corporeal natures divinities; ſuch as Iſis, earth; Oſiris, humidity; Typhon, heat: or again, denominating Saturn, water; Adonis, fruits, and Bacchus, wine. Indeed, to aſſert that theſe are dedicated to the gods, in the ſame manner as herbs, ſtones, and animals, is the part of wiſe men; but to call them gods, is alone the province of mad men; unleſs we ſpeak in the ſame manner as when, from eſtabliſhed cuſtom, we call the orb of the ſun, and its rays, the ſun itſelf.

"But we may perceive the *mixed* kind of fable, as well in many other particulars, as in the fable which relates that Diſcord, at a banquet of the gods, threw a golden apple, and that a diſpute about it ariſing among the goddeſſes, they were ſent by Jupiter to take the judgment of Paris, who, charmed with the beauty of Venus, gave her the apple in preference to the reſt. For in this fable the banquet denotes the ſupermundane * powers of the gods; and on this account they ſubſiſt in conjunction with each other: but the golden apple denotes the world, which, on account of its compoſition from contrary natures, is not improperly ſaid to be thrown by Diſcord, or Strife. But again, ſince different gifts are imparted to the world by different gods, they appear to conteſt with each other for the apple. And a ſoul living according to ſenſe (for this is Paris) not perceiving other powers in the univerſe, aſſerts that the contended apple ſubſiſts alone through the beauty of Venus."

If the intellectual philoſophy, then, is alone the true key to ancient mythology, ſurely nothing can be more ridiculous than the attempt of the Abbé Banier, to explain ancient fables by hiſtory; not to mention that his interpretations are always trifling, and frequently impertinent; are neither calculated to inſtruct nor amuſe; and are equally remote from elegance and truth. That this is not mere declamation, the following inſtance from his *Mythology*, will, I perſuade myſelf, abundantly evince: "I ſhall make it appear (ſays he †) that the *Minotaur*, with *Paſiphae*, and the reſt of that fable, contain nothing but an intrigue of the queen of Crete with a captain named Taurus; and the artifice of Dædalus, only a fly confident." Let the reader contraſt with this, the following explanation of this fable, given by Olympiodorus in his MS. Commentary on the Gorgias of Plato: "The *Minotaur* ſignifies the

able to the Orphic theology. Moſt critics, not perceiving that Plato's deſign in this dialogue was to ſpeculate names *philoſophically*, and not *grammatically*, have very ridiculouſly conſidered his etymologies as for the moſt part falſe.

* By this is to be underſtood, powers which are wholly unconnected with every thing of a corporeal nature.

† Vol. I, of the tranſlation of his Mythology, p. 29.

ſavage

savage passions which our nature contains: the *thread* which Ariadne gave to Theseus, a certain divine power connected with him: and the *labyrinth*, the obliquity and abundant variety of life. Theseus therefore being one of the most excellent characters, vanquished this impediment, and freed others together with himself."

Reserving a farther discussion of this interesting subject to another opportunity,

I remain, your's, &c.

Manor-Place, Walworth. THO. TAYLOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the same page of your Magazine for last month there are two queries from correspondents, which betray a degree of ignorance of the most common places of philosophy, that one would hardly have expected to meet with at the present day from any person who had at all turned his mind to that study, and from those who had not, such questions are not to be expected.

Mr. W. E. if he had ever attended to the Lavoisierian chemistry, as he is pleased to term it, must have known that azote is found in considerable quantities in a very large tribe of plants, viz. all the cruciform, which comprehends the wild-cress, mustard, &c. found in every pasture; and the experiments of Bertholt, prove that it is also present in a very great variety of other vegetables. It is strange indeed that any man who ever perceived the smell of putrid cabbage, should assert that azote exists in *no* vegetable whatever. But even allowing this negation, let us attend to Lavoisier's own words; "Azote is one of the principles most abundantly diffused through nature. Combined with caloric, it forms azotic gaz, which constitutes two-thirds of the common atmospheric air." Might not then any quantity of it be combined with the animal organization, by the act of respiration, which is so often repeated during life, even if none were received by the stomach.

To Mr. E. L.'s query about the bell, it is sufficient to observe that the vibrations of the air within the glass-receiver, are communicated to the receiver itself, and by that means to the external air. The accuracy of this experiment is doubted by many ingenious philosophers, but on other grounds than those stated by E. L. If your correspondent will apply his hand to the walls of a steeple during the ringing of a peal, he will be convinced of the power of bells, to communicate their vibrations to solid bodies. A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to correct some errors in my account of Lupercio and Bartolome Leonardo. I asserted, from the Parnaso Espanol, that no edition of their works had been printed since that of Zaragosa, 1634: I have now procured one published since the Parnaso. Don Ramon Fernandez, the editor, has prefixed a sensible preface: "One of the principal causes," he says, "of the bad taste observable in the greater part of the poetry of the present day, is the scarceness of good authors, who might serve as models to our youth; while the multiplied editions of the corruptors of our poetry are in the hands of all, maintaining and perpetuating a bad taste." He remarks the vague eulogies lavished upon the Spanish poets by their editors, applying to them indiscriminately the phrases of purity, elegance, enthusiasm, beauty, &c. and proceeds to point out the characteristic and peculiar merit of the two Argensolas. In this preface there is a very curious trait of the national vanity. After mentioning the rich and harmonious versification of these authors, he adds, this has at all times been an endowment peculiar to the Spanish poets, for if we consider well, we shall find that they gave a harmony and ease to the Latin metres which is not to be met with in the poets anterior to Lucan and Seneca. The choruses of the three genuine tragedies of this great tragedian, incomparably exceed those of Horace in their flowingness and harmony; and the excellent hexameters of Lucan, have, in these points, a great advantage over those of Virgil. And even what Cicero* says of the Cordovan poets confirms this, though some, from wrongly understanding the passage, interpret it as a reproach: for Tully, in this place, speaks only of their pronunciation and accent, which to Roman ears, accustomed only to sweetness, might appear strange and harsh; this by no means proves that their verses were bad or deficient in harmony; instead of this I presume, that the too great swell and fullness of the Spanish poets, that *loquiore rotundo*, that *os magna sonaturum*, which Horace so much

* Cordubæ natis poetis pingue quiddam cantibus atque peregrinum. Cicer. pro Archia.

recommends, and which since the Greeks none have executed better than the Spaniards; this I conceive to be what appeared unpleasant to Cicero, whose ears were accustomed to verses little more harmonious than those of Ennius.

The epistle from which an extract was printed in your Magazine, is given by the present editor to Francisco de Rioje. I know not whether the reasons he assigns are sufficient to ascertain the author, but they certainly prove that it could not have been written by Bartolome Leonardo:

I have selected three sonnets as characteristic of these authors, the two first are by Lupercio:

Thou art determined to be beautiful,
Lyris! and, Lyris, either thou art mad,
Or hast no looking-glass; dost thou not know
Thy paint-beplaster'd forehead, broad and bare,
With not a grey lock left, thy mouth so black,
And that invincible breath? We rightly deem
That with a random hand blind Fortune deals
The lots of life, to thee she gave a boon
That crowds so anxiously and vainly wish,
Old age, and left in thee no trace of youth
Save all its folly and its ignorance.

Content with what I am; the sounding names
Of glory tempt not me; nor is there ought
In glittering grandeur that provokes one wish
Beyond my peaceful state. What tho' I boast
No trapping that the multitude adores
In common with the great; enough for me
That naked, like the mighty of the earth,
I came into the world, and that like them
I must descend into the grave, the house
For all appointed; for the space between,
What more of happiness have I to seek
Than that dear woman's love, whose truth I know,
And whose fond heart is satisfied with me?

From Bartolome Leonardo.

Fabius, to think that God hath in the lines
Of the right hand disclosed the things to come,
And in the wrinkles of the skin pourtrayed,
As in a map, the way of human life,
This is to follow with the multitude
Error or ignorance, their common guides;
Yet surely I allow that God has placed
Our fate in our own hands, or evil or good
Even as we make it: tell me, Fabius,
Ar't not a king thyself?—when envying not
The lot of kings, no idle wish disturbs
Thy quiet life; when, a self-govern'd man,
No laws exist to thee; and when no change
With which the will of Heaven may visit thee,
Can break the even calmness of thy soul?

T. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is a common observation, that almost all *great discoveries have been stumbled upon by chance*: a multitude of instances might easily be cited, to confirm its truth. Now I have, with concern, heard this fact employed, as an argument, to discourage eager scientific research: "Why not trust to that chance which has struck out the most valuable inventions of past ages? Why withdraw from the ordinary duties and pleasures of life, to busy one's self in vain investigations, which are, most probably, to end in ridiculous disappointment?"

To me it occurs, that this reasoning, which, to lazy ignorance, appears but too specious, might be silenced for ever, if it could be ascertained, that *useful inventions and discoveries have become continually more numerous, precisely in proportion as the general mass of human knowledge has been augmented and diffused, and as the thirst of literary and scientific curiosity has become more impatient, and has been excited still in a greater number of minds.* But I know no very promising means of ascertaining this, other than to intreat you to put the question, through the channel of your Magazine, "Whether our useful inventions and discoveries have not been multiplied, in proportion as our knowledge has been enlarged?"

Pray oblige me by putting this question. I have little doubt but your host of enlightened correspondents may easily furnish such answers as shall for ever fix the general truth upon this not *unimportant* point.

I am, sir, your constant reader,

A FRIEND TO
PHILOSOPHICAL EXPERIMENT.

University of Glasgow, Dec. 17, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PROFESS myself a very warm admirer of the writings of Mr. WILLIAM GODWIN. He has seized some of the most important truths in morality, with a lynx-eyed intuition, powerful to pierce through every obscurity, and to single out its object at once, however numberless the myriads of others among which it may be entangled. The reader of his books feels, on many occasions, as if he were suddenly gifted with the author's own vigorous intuition; and can discern the truth of his most valuable principles, without the toil and perplexity of reasoning

ing. In eloquence, this writer diſtinguiſhes himſelf by an irreſiſtible energy, which he ſeems to derive from an enthuſiaſtic conviction of the truth and high importance of the doctrines which he teaches. If ſparing in imagery, if rarely ſucceſsful in lengthened ratiocination, he is eminently excellent in ſentiments, and he ſeems to know all the genuine emotions and language of all the higher paſſions.

But Mr. GODWIN's erudition, and even his power of reaſoning, in caſes of very complex and tedious deduction, are very unequal to the ardent, impaſſioned force of his genius. A remarkable proof of this appears in his Eſſay on Engliſh Style. He there ſuppoſes it to be a prevalent opinion, maintained, in particular, by Johnſon, and other philologiſts of high authority, that *the Engliſh ſtyle written in the laſt century, and even at a time ſo remote as in the age of Queen Elizabeth, was, in all reſpects, more perfect than that of our contemporaries.* This opinion he ſtrives to combat and deſtroy by a long induction of paſſages from the eminent writers of ſix different periods, from the reign of Elizabeth to the end of that of George II.

Now the opinion againſt which he ſo laboriouſly fights, *never was maintained by any critic.* JOHNSON and LOWTH have taught only, "that the writings of the authors of the laſt century, and of the age of Elizabeth, contain an *immenſe treaſure of words* and *phraſes*, ſufficient to expreſs, in ſpeech or written compoſition, even all, or almoſt, all our preſent knowledge; and that we ſhould do more wiſely, to ſeek our terms and phraſes out of that treaſure, than continually to debaſe our ſtyle by words and idioms affectedly introduced from other languages, not richer than our own." Mr. GODWIN has certainly not refuted this opinion; and I ſuppoſe it is what will not quickly be done by any perſon.

As little do his quotations and his aſteriſks appear to me to evince the badneſs of thoſe ſtyles which he condemns; even his own admirable ſtyle, and thoſe of his moſt eminent cotemporaries, are not much more ſecure againſt ſuch minute criticiſm, than the ſtyles of SHAKSPEARE, or our tranſlation of the Bible; beſides, the colouring of words and phraſes partakes of the changing, fugitive nature of that of REYNOLDS's portraits. I ſhould undertake, too, to produce, from every one of the writers cited by GODWIN, inſtances of correct and elegant writing, to confront his examples of incorrectneſs.

Jan. 3, 1798. H. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following remarks upon our Engliſh weights, are ſubmitted to the conſideration of your correſpondent, J. R. not under the idea of their conveying to him that learned and correct information which he ſolicits, but on the contingency of their ſupplying him with ſome facts that may have eſcaped his own reſearches, and with the additional view of contributing to the gratification of ſuch of your readers as are leſs acquainted with the ſubject; the great difficulty of which will, I truſt, apologize for the errors that I may commit.

It appears to have been a favourite object with the legiſlators of the middle ages, to accompliſh equality, or unity, in weights and meaſures. Thus, in the laws of the Lombards, we find, "De menſuris, ut ſecundum juſſionem noſtram *equales* fiant." In the capitulary of Charlemagne, "Unuſquiſque habeat *æquam menſuram & æquales modios*;" and again, "Ut *æquales menſuras & rectas & pondera juſta & æqualia* omnes habeant." In Magna Charta, "Una menſura vitis ſit per totum regnum noſtrum & una menſura cereviciæ & una menſura bladi; de ponderibus vero ſit ſicut de menſuris." This clauſe, or the ſubſtance of it, is repeated in many of our ſubſequent ſtatutes; but the numerous regulations upon this ſubject, unequivocally prove the impoſſibility of effecting ſo juſt and laudable a purpoſe, and yet leave us quite in the dark with reſpect to what had occurred to prevent it. The obſtruction may partly have ariſen from the difficulty of obtaining a common medium; and therefore, in all countries, there muſt have been a perpetual variation, both in weights and meaſures. In France, there were ſcarcely two cities to be found in which they agreed.

The next thing to be examined, is the origin and progreſſion of the various alterations that have been made in our weights.

It has been aſſerted, but I believe without any proof, that William I, upon his arrival in England, changed the weights of his newly-acquired dominions, and introduced thoſe of Normandy, and particularly the *troy* weight.—Although it is not impoſſible that the troy weight might have been known to the Normans, from their ancient connection with Champagne, yet this weight does not appear in our ſtatutes, as will be hereafter ſhown, until a much later period; beſides, it appears,

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pears, from William's own laws, that he eſtabliſhed the weights and meaſures of his predeceſſors in this kingdom, "Et quod habeant per univerſum regnum menſuras fideliſſimas & ſignatas, & pondera fideliſſima & ſignata ſicut bonis prædeceſſores ſtatuerant."—Leg. 57. de menſuris & ponderibus. I am aware that his Latin laws are not without imputation of forgery, and that, conſequently, little or no ſtreſs can be laid upon this quotation. His pennies are alſo found to have been of the ſame ſtandard as thoſe of his Saxon predeceſſors, another argument that he did not change, at leaſt, the money weight of the kingdom; and it is very probable, as we ſhall perceive in the courſe of even this ſlight inveſtigation, that there was no other at this time.

In the aſſize of meaſures of Richard I, the pound and other weights are directed to be of the ſame quantity, or ſ, ecific gravity, throughout the kingdom, according to the diverſity of merchandiſe. Here we perceive, and I believe for the firſt time, a variety in the ſtandard weights of the land.

In the "Compoſitio de Ponderibus," the date of which does not appear, though it is probably before Edward III, the pound, for ſpices and drugs, was to contain twenty ſhillings, and for all other commodities twenty-five ſhillings. The pound alſo for drugs was to contain twelve ounces; and the ounce was, at all times, to contain twenty pence: thus we ſee there were, at this time, two pounds; the one of twelve ounces, the other of fifteen: the latter is called the merchants' pound, in Fleta, written about this time in which the *compoſitio de ponderibus* was made. The author alſo ſpeaks of the pound of twelve ounces, as making twenty ſhillings, and of the ounce of twenty pence.

I ſhall here take occaſion to obſerve, that our oldeſt pound would naturally be of twelve ounces, like the Roman *libra*; and this is proved from the word *inch*, which is the ſame as *ounce*, i. e. the twelfth part of any thing. Agricola, in a treatiſe "de Ponderibus & Menſuris," is ſaid to deſcribe two different pounds, the one of twelve, the other of ſixteen ounces; the firſt of theſe he calls *libra medica*, the other *libra civilis*; but, as I have not ſeen his work, it remains to be aſcertained, of what antiquity are theſe weights, and where made uſe of?

In the ſtat. Weſtm. 31 Edw. III, c. 2, mention is made of "weights of Exchequer ſtandard;" but neither the terms *troy* nor *averdupois* are uſed upon this occaſion.

The above may ſerve as a ſlight ſketch of the alterations in our weights, after the conqueſt; let us next endeavour to throw ſome ſmall light upon theſe obſcure terms, *troy* and *averdupois*.

I ſhould ſcarcely have troubled the reader with the following opinion, relating to the origin of troy weight, were it not for the purpoſe of confuting it. The laws of Edward the Confeſſor mention, that the court of Huſtings, in the city of London, had been built after the manner, and in memory of, the city of Troy, thereby adopting the fabulous account of the foundation of London by the Trojans. To ſupport this compariſon, STRYPE, in his edition of Stowe's Survey of * London, aſſumes, that the troy weight was called, in the time of the Saxons, the Huſtings weight. He ſhows authority, indeed, for the exiſtence of Huſtings weight; but, to have proved his point, he ſhould have ſhown that Huſtings weight was alſo called troy weight.

The more common opinion is, that the troy weight was imported with the Normans; but this is improbable, for the following reaſons: 1. That William, as has been already ſhown, did not change the weights of the kingdom; 2. That, in the *ſtat. Paris*, 5 *Hen.* III, the weights are not deſcribed in troy, but money weights, and the ſame in the *ſtat.* 51 *Edw.* I; 3. That the pound troy is not mentioned in the ſtatute-book, nor elſewhere, that I can find, until the 2d Hen. V, c. 4, in the ſtatute of Weſtminſter, relating to goldſmiths.

As a *ſtandard weight*, it occurs, I believe for the firſt time, in 12 Hen. VII, c. 5. The non-exiſtence, as far as I have been able to trace, of a troy pound, ſeems to prove that this weight could *never* have been uſed for heavy articles of any kind, nor was it uſed as a money weight, until the reign of Henry VIII.

As to the origin of the term, there are different opinions. The more common one is, that it came from *Troyes*, in *Champagne*. Du Cange ſays, that troy weight was uſed, not only in France, but in Germany, England, Spain, Flanders, and other parts of Europe, and that this aroſe from the celebrity of the fair at Troyes†. Biſhop Hooper, however, objects, with

* Survey of London, Vol. II, p. 466, Edit. 1755.

† Gloſſar, v. Marca.

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great reaſon, to this opinion, from having noticed that, in a document given by Du Cange, a ſpecific difference is made between the mark of England and that of Troyes; and, finding a coincidence between the Engliſh ounce, and that uſed by the moneyers and apothecaries in Egypt, conjectures that troy weight might have been ſo denominated, from the Arabian word, *Tarauu*, which ſignifies ſpices*. Had he recollected there was a city of Troy, in Egypt, he might have gone farther; but in neither caſe does the opinion ſeem deſerving of much attention. The biſhop adds, that Sir HENRY SPELMAN appears to have thought that our troy weight was not borrowed from the city of Troyes, from his ſtyling it *libra Trojana* (and *Troja pondus*) and not *Trecenſis*; but SPELMAN, aware, perhaps, of the difficulty, does not enter into the ſubject, though he deſcribes many other ſorts of pounds.

With reſpect to *averdupois weight*, it will be neceſſary to examine, in the firſt inſtance, its etymology. It is, as to this kingdom, undoubtedly a Norman-French word, and implies either *habere pondus*, or *habere debitum pondus*, *avoir du poids*: ſhould the latter appear too fanciful, let it be remembered, that the idiom of the French language would now require, in the former inſtance, *avoir le poids*, though it is impoſſible to criticiſe, with any degree of certainty, upon the old French. The older word is ſimply *averium*, or *averia*, which, from innumerable inſtances, appears to have denoted all kinds of moveable property. Du Cange derives it from the French *avoir*, but I ſhould rather ſuppoſe it a barbarous term from *habere*, the common parent. In the "Liber Conſuetudinum Imperii Romaniæ," which was compoſed in the thirteenth century, and exhibits a moſt curious ſpecimen of the Italian language of that period, I find the word *avoieria* uſed for land; and the term, variouſly diſguiſed, was probably indicative of property of all kinds: it was alſo uſed in the old Spaniſh language. SPELMAN's derivation from *aurum* ſcarcely deſerves notice.

Averdupois occurs in our ſtatutes, in the ſenſe of heavy merchandiſe in general, and I believe, for the firſt time, in the ſtat. York, 9 Edw. III, and frequently afterwards. As a weight, it does not appear in the ſtatutes, until 24 Hen. VIII, c. 3, where it is called *lawful weight*, but was certainly known long before, for STRYPE, in his edition of STOWE's Survey, Vol. II, p. 344, gives an extract from the records of the city of London, 6 Ed. II, in which it is mentioned. I think it is more probable that the weight was denominated from the merchandiſe, than the latter from the weight, notwithſtanding COWEL infers the contrary.

By ſtat. 27 Edw. III, ſtat. 2, c. 10, it is directed, that all averdupois commodities be ſold by one method of weighing, that is, by even balance, without inclination of the ſcales to either ſide, as appears to have been ſometimes fraudulently practiſed. A ſimilar ordinance had been already made, in the reign of Edw. I, notwithſtanding a remonſtrance on the part of the mayor and ſheriffs of London, that a contrary practice had immemorially prevailed, with reſpect to averdupois goods, as appears from the plea books of Edward I & II, cited by Cowel *v.* Pondus, Regis. I would here remark that, in my humble judgment, Cowel, or his editor, has miſconceived the meaning of the extract from the plea books, and that the term *pondus regis* meant nothing more than the royal, or authoriſed weight, as to averdupois goods, and not a different, nor troy weight.

In the reign of Elizabeth, our weights were, at length, regulated by the preſentment of a jury, which, for troy weight, adopted a ſtandard at Goldſmiths' Hall, "of ancient uſe," and for averdupois "an ancient ſtandard of 56lb. remaining in the Exchequer ſince the time of king Edward III, and then in uſe." This preſentment was afterwards allowed by the queen and her council, and a proclamation iſſued for the making of weights agreeable thereto, and for diſtributing them throughout the kingdom, in the places mentioned in ſtat. Hen. VII*.

Patterns of the above weights were depoſited in the Exchequer, where the averdupois weight of fourteen pounds is marked with a crowned E, and inſcribed XIIII POVNDE AVERDEPOIZ ELIZABETH REGINA, 1582†. The troy weights, marked alſo with a crowned E, are ounces from 256 oz. to the ſixteenth part of an ounce. There being no pounds troy, ſeems a proof that that weight was never deſigned for heavy articles. Other weights in the Exchequer are dated 1601.

* Hooper's Enquiry into the State of the Ancient Meaſures, pages 435, 437.

* Strype's Stowe, II, 345.

† Philoſ. Tranſact. No. 470.

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A complete ſet of troy and averdupois weights, dated 1588, were delivered to the churchwardens of the pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, purſuant to the proclamation of that year, and were ſeen, December 1749, in fine preſervation, in the veſtry-room of that church, where they probably ſtill remain. Theſe are imagined to be the moſt perfect models of thoſe ſtandards that are extant*.

In the year 1696, an experiment was made at the Exchequer, to aſcertain the proportion between the troy and averdupois ſtandards, when 15lbs. of the latter were found equal to 18lbs. 2ozs. 15 dwts. troy, which fixes the pound averdupois, at 7000 grs. troy, and the troy pound at 5760; and upon three ſeveral trials made by the gentlemen of the council of the Royal Society, at the ſame place, upon a medium, the pound averdupois, was found equal to 7000.25 grains troy. Biſhop Hooper ſays, the pound averdupois, is to the troy as 175 to 144, and is equal to 7000 grains troy; but its ounce, which is the ſixteenth part of it, is equal to 437.5 ſuch grains, whereof the ounce troy is 480†.

Wine meaſure has generally been conſidered as equal to troy weight; and the ale gallon is ſaid to bear the ſame proportion to the wine gallon, as the averdupois pound does to the troy.

There is another pound weight which may deſerve ſome notice before we quit the ſubject, and that is, the lower, or moneyers' pound. Mr. FOLKES thinks that this was the pound in common uſe before the Conqueſt; to which I beg leave to add, that it may be the Huſtings weight already mentioned. The tower weights continued to be uſed there until Henry VIII, by an order of council only; and, without the ſanction of parliament, eſtabliſhed the troy weight in its ſtead, and ordained that the other ſhould be no more uſed. It was found, upon this occaſion, that the gravity of twelve ounces, or the tower pound, was in proportion to twelve ounces troy, as 5400 to 5760, or as 150 to 160.

I am, ſir, &c.

Dec. 21, 1797. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ſubject of your Lincolnſhire correſpondent's letter, p. 344, is a pleaſing proof of the general circulation and utility of your moſt valuable Magazine, and, at the ſame time, of the importance of what has already appeared in it reſpecting Book Societies.

Every candid liberal perſon among your readers muſt join in wiſhing this gentleman and his public-ſpirited friends all poſſible ſucceſs. Their good ſenſe will of courſe ſuggeſt the propriety of obtaining copies of the rules of as many other Reading Societies as they can meet with, in order to ſelect the beſt from each, and to form a perfect whole. Permit me in this view reſpectfully to ſuggeſt to them, the careful peruſal of your correſpondent *Mercator*'s letter, vol. iv. p. 264.—The evil he complains of is indeed real, increaſing, and therefore ſhould be carefully guarded againſt. Perhaps the following eaſy plan would be effectual for this purpoſe:—Let the committee be changed every three months; and let the new one be compoſed of ſuch members as ſhall be drawn by the librarian out of an urn, containing the names of all the ſociety except the laſt committee. By this means all underhand combinations, clerical bigotry, or party ſpirit, will be prevented as much as poſſible; each member will have the opportunity of gratifying his own taſte, ſubject to proper regulations, in the choice of books, and free diſcuſſion, ſo eſſential to the ſpread of literary knowledge, be greatly promoted.

Perhaps too, it would be uſeful if at certain fixed periods, ſuppoſe every ſix years, the books in the library were to be inſpected by the whole ſociety at their annual meetings, and ſuch of them as were rejected by the vote or ballot of three-fourths of the members *who have previouſly peruſed ſuch books*, were ſold, and the money ariſing from the ſale of them applied to the purchaſe of new books. In the haſty, unpremeditated manner in which great numbers of books are introduced into ſuch libraries as theſe in queſtion, there muſt, of courſe, be many which are of but little value in the eſtimation of the majority of the ſubſcribers, and which diſappoint the expectation even of the propoſer himſelf. Now, in ſuch caſes, there ſeems to be a great impropriety, as well as leſs, in permitting books of this deſcription to remain as part of the ſtock of the ſubſcribers, ſeeing they are in reality no better than mere uſeleſs lumber. The only caſe which is requiſite on ſuch occaſions, is to guard againſt the effects of bigotry and party ſpirit; for which purpoſe a very little

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* Maitland's Hiſtory of London, and private MS. memorand.

† Hooper's Enquiry, p. 10.

previous attention will be sufficient, as the *rejected* books must have been perused by the members who vote against them, and a large proportion of these members must agree in opinion before the rejection can take place.

In hopes of seeing these hints in your next Magazine, I remain, sir,

Your constant reader,

LIBER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WILL thank any of your philosophical correspondents for a solution of the following problem:

Place two vessels of equal capacity, one on the ground, and another elevated thirty feet in the air, during a shower of rain; when it is over, the vessel on the ground will be found to contain nearly a third more in quantity of water than the other. The fact has been ascertained by numerous experiments, but never satisfactorily explained. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TOUR FROM LONDON TO DUBLIN AND SOME OTHER PARTS OF IRELAND; VIZ. THE COUNTIES OF KILDARE AND WICKLOW, MADE IN THE SUMMER OF 1797.

MR. EDITOR,

MY present intention is to give (through the medium of the Monthly Magazine) an impartial view of some parts of Ireland in its present state, which I hope will not prove unentertaining or altogether unworthy the attention of your numerous readers; and as a description of these parts of *Ireland* which I shall mention is my sole object, I shall not *dwell upon* such parts of England and Wales as I pass through on my route, but notice them so far only as they are subservient to the design of this paper.

From London then, through Kew, Richmond, Staines, Windsor, Henley-upon-Thames, Oxford, and Blenheim, I proceeded to Shrewsbury. Thence I directed my course through those beautiful parts of North Wales, Llangollen, Llanwst, Conway, Bangor, and Bangor Ferry, as far as to Holy-head, where I embarked on board one of his majesty's packets for Dublin. This vessel sets sail every evening (Tuesday excepted) as soon after the arrival of the Irish mail from London (which is generally about six o'clock in the evening) as the tide will permit.

The distance from the shore whence you embark to that on which you land is about twenty leagues, and the passage, which is a very safe one, varies of course in point of time, according to a favourable or unfavourable wind; sometimes being made in six and at others not in 48 hours; but the general average passage is from twelve to twenty-four hours. Whenever the packet arrives near the Irish coast, which in consequence of the packet generally sailing in the evening, is about sun-rise, Dublin Bay presents itself to the view, being one of the most delightful and picturesque scenes in the world. Indeed its splendid appearance has never been questioned by any traveller, nor has even a parallel been drawn between it and any other view, except that of the Bay of Naples; and connoisseurs are still undetermined to which of the two the preference ought to be given. It presents a long range of diversified mountains, enriched by a multiplicity of beautiful demesnes, which, when thus bespangled with the beams of the morning sun, cannot be delineated with equal beauty by the pencil of the most scientific artist. These mountains begin from the water's edge, and gradually and proudly rise in succession for many miles, until, in the language of Othello, "*Their tops touch heaven.*" In the midst of this apparent distance, but nearer the bottom of the scene, is discovered the city of Dublin (the Metropolis of Ireland) whose steeples, indeed it is to be lamented, are so few, at the same time that this view of Dublin is the most unfavourable which can be taken. The most eligible is that which presents itself from the Phœnix Park, a place westward of Dublin, of which I shall speak hereafter. As you approach near the capital, you behold that grand promontory, the hill of Howth, proudly projecting into the sea upon the right hand; while upon the left, or to the southward, and a little nearer the capital, is the Casoon, or light-house, a very handsome circular building, raised in the ocean, five miles from Dublin. Upon this extent, which runs five miles into the sea, there is now completed a great wall of durable stone-work, rising about ten feet above high water mark, and thirty feet wide upon the surface. This great undertaking is of the most essential service to ships trading to and from Dublin, as it prevents a great bank of floating sand which lies to the southward, from joining with another similar bank to the northward, called the North Bull, which

has been, and ſtill in tempeſtuous weather continues to be, extremely injurious, and ſometimes fatal to trading veſſels, which are not perfectly acquainted with the entrance into this harbour. This wall thus keeps the mouth of the harbour from being choked up. Three miles nearer Dublin, at a place called the Pigeon-houſe, and ſituated upon this wall, the packet lands her paſſengers in a fine and newly erected dock, where now alſo a very ſpacious hotel is nearly compleated, into which the paſſengers can inſtantly retire upon landing; a circumſtance hitherto much wanted by all perſons reſorting to that part of the ſiſter kingdom.

In committing my obſervations upon the city of Dublin to paper, I ſhall begin with the public buildings, and firſt with the Parliament-houſe, the ſouth front of which has, for many years, been the admiration of all who are well ſkilled in architecture. It is compoſed of a maſſy colonnade of the Ionic order; the baſe of every column being three feet ſix inches in diameter. Theſe columns all ſpring from an elevated platform, to which you aſcend by a flight of ſteps, which do not, as is too often the caſe, tamely reſt upon the baſe of the column, but are regularly elevated upon the pedeſtal truly belonging to that order of architecture, and thus giving the whole order in perfection. Independent of the entrance in the centre of this colonnade, the eaſtern and weſtern extremities of this front preſent you with a bold projection of the ſame colonnade, continued for many feet, and forming two other grand inſulated entrances.

About twelve years ago, it was thought expedient to take away a little of the overflowing money from the Iriſh treaſury, and with it to erect a new front to that part of the building called the Houſe of Lords. For this purpoſe a committee of theſe hereditary counſellors of the crown was appointed, and a plan and elevation was propoſed, which was carried into execution, and finiſhed in 1791. This now forms the eaſt front of that building: and had this eaſtern front been erected in any place unconnected with other buildings, it certainly would deſerve to be celebrated, as it is compoſed of a very handſome portico, conſiſting of ſix columns in a fancied order, nearly reſembling, but not exactly, the Corinthian. This portico has no pedeſtals ſpringing from the baſe of the column, which reſts upon a platform, elevated by three ſtone ſteps. Over this colonnade is a pediment, upon which is erected three ſtatues larger than life, excellently ſculptured in Portland ſtone, repreſenting WISDOM, JUSTICE, and LIBERTY. It is, however, a circumſtance no leſs extraordinary than true, that although this expenſive eaſtern front was deſigned for the grand entrance of the Lord Lieutenant, when he proceeds to parliament to open and cloſe the ſeſſions, as well as to give the royal aſſent to ſuch bills as the Iriſh parliament enact, yet not any Lord Lieutenant has ever entered the Iriſh houſe of peers through the ſuperb portico ſince thoſe ſaid three ſtatues of WISDOM, JUSTICE, and LIBERTY have been erected, but he proceeds in his uſual ſtate through the old front, which *has never been decorated with any of thoſe emblems.* To which we may add, that this handſome, though uncorreſponding, eaſtern front, is joined to the ſouth front, by an unmeaning heavy curtain-wall. A few years after this portico was raiſed, the Houſe of Commons was reſolved to have a front erected to the weſtward of the building, as if determined not to be outdone by the lords; and, accordingly, a committee of the guardians of the public purſe was appointed to fix and determine upon a plan and elevation. A weſtern front indeed they did erect. But how? Not like either the ſouth or the eaſt front; but one deſigned by themſelves, forming a portico, conſiſting of four columns of the Ionic order, and much inferior to thoſe in the ſouth; to which grand front, however, they have connected it, by a range of unmeaning columns projecting about ſix feet beyond another clumſy curtain-wall. Thus is this once grand, and now expenſive pile of building, rendered, by the jarring opinions of lords and commons, one of the moſt heterogeneous edifices ever erected.

The inſide of the Iriſh Houſe of Lords is ſomething ſimilar to that at Weſtminſter. The walls are hung with tapiſtry, finely executed, repreſenting King William at the battle of the Boyne; but the inſide of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons is a very beautiful ſtructure of an octagonal form, round which there is a large and commodious gallery for ſpectators. Columns which ſupport a fine dome, ſpring from this gallery, and between thoſe columns, in the front of the gallery, is an handſome baluſtrade. This Houſe of Commons, which is juſt finiſhed, is, with a little improvement, ſimilar to one which

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which was deſtroyed by an accidental fire on the 27th of February, 1792, and which ſtood upon the ſame ſite.

Dublin Caſtle, the ſeat of the reſident Lord Lieutenant, is a very handſome and commodious palace. Its beauty, however, has been much injured by the preſent Marquis of Buckingham, both externally and internally; externally, by ſtopping up a very chaſte and light arcade in the principal front, when he was there in 1783 as Earl Temple, which now has an odious appearance, and is, at the ſame time, rendered totally uſeleſs; and internally, when he was Lord Lieutenant there in 1788, by converting a magnificent hall at the top of the great ſtair-caſe, at that time called the Battle-axe Guard-hall, into a preſence chamber. This apartment is totally unneceſſary, as prior to this there was a moſt excellent one; and inſtead of the former grand entrance, you muſt now paſs through a lobby which was before merely the landing (as it is called in architecture) of the great ſtair-caſe, which at preſent reſembles the confined lobby of a decent priſon. He has, indeed, cauſed ſome allegorical pictures to be placed in the cieling of the ball-room. This room, in honour of the order of knighthood of St. Patrick, and in which upon that day, viz. the 17th of March, 1783, the knights of that order dined, has been called, ſince the firſt inſtallation, St. Patrick's Hall. The mutability of public favour was, perhaps, never more predominant than in the two periods of that nobleman's adminiſtration in Ireland. For in the year 1783, when he reſided there as Earl Temple, he rendered himſelf the idol of the Iriſh nation; but in the years 1788-9, when he was there as Marquis of Buckingham, he became to the ſame people progreſſively obnoxious; privately quitted the kingdom, from a ſmall ſea bathing place near Dublin, called the Black Rock, and carried with him the cenſure of the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, which record remains upon the Journals of that Houſe to this very hour.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, H. M. (page 193, of a late Magazine) aſſerts, that

Vir, precor, uxori, frater, ſucurre, ſorori,

when read according to the doctrine of Mekerchus, is not a rhyming hexameter. It is not only rhyming, but doubly rhyming: as perfectly ſo, as

Suadendo ſtultis oleum diſperdere vultis?

or any other leonine verſe. But having learned, it ſhould ſeem, from the proſodical diſſertation to which he infers, that the two laſt ſyllables of *uxori* form a ſpondee; and continuing in his vicious habit of reading as a trochee the two laſt ſyllables of *ſorori*, which form a ſpondee alſo, himſelf viciates the rhyme. And if he had not read with great inattention, he would have ſeen, that (directly contrary to his aſſertion!) the detaching or ſeparating, in pronunciation, any ſyllable from a word, is diſapproved: and that even in the ſcanning, according to the method there recommended, the very ſyllable he mentions, the laſt in *uxori*, would not be ſeparated from the preceding ſyllable.

As to the "*Formal Attack*," which H. M. ſeems to threaten, it had need to be conducted with conſiderable ſkill and power, if he hopes with any effect to counteract the public approbation which the revived doctrine of Mekerchus has obtained, and to diſlodge it from the ſtrong-hold it occupies, in the countenance already given to it by one of the firſt, if not the firſt, of the ſchools of reputation in the kingdom.

Were it not beſide the queſtion, a good defence might be made for the rhymes, though nothing can be ſaid for the ſtyle, of the trochaic couplet, by (as H. M. properly expreſſes himſelf) a *worthy* fabricator of birth-day odes; for no one ought to be able to write in a better ſtyle who would accept an office ſo degrading letters as a laureateſhip—*worthily* refuſed by that ſterling poet who has ſo elegantly taught, that

Virtue's an ingot of Peruvian gold,
Senſe the bright ore Potoſi's mines unfold;
But *Temper's* image muſt their uſe create,
And give theſe precious metals ſterling weight.

I am, &c. W. S*.

[* When in our laſt we announced our intention to diſcontinue the controverſy on the ſubject of Metronariſton, one ſhort letter, he e inſerted, had eſcaped our notice. For the ſake of the two pieces of information which it contains, we now give it place. —EDITORS.]

Theory of the Inflammation of Pyrophori.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SEE, with great pleasure, that you are extremely successful in your attempts to cook up the *sale* with the *dulce*. The public relish the dish. Nay, I believe, there never was a Scotsman fonder of his *haggice*, nor a Englishman of his *beef steak*, nor a Spaniard of his *olla podrida*, nor an Italian of his *macaroni*, than are all those among my neighbours, who are thought connoisseurs in the food of the mind, of the *Monthly Magazine*. You cannot be ill-pleased to know, that your *Miscellany* has found its way as far north as did *Cromwell's* soldiers, and English *cabbages*, in the middle of the last century; and is read with eagerness on the classic grounds of *Macbeth*, and of *Ossian*.

It is not, however, a classic matter, but a small *chemical trifle*, with which I now wish to trouble you. There is a particular composition, known to chemists by the name of *pyrophorus*, because it possesses the property of being liable to spontaneous inflammation in the open air. It was composed by Homberg, apothecary and chemist to the famous regent duke of Orleans, by the distillation of alum with the residue of human excrement. There are very many vegetables and animal matters which, if treated with alum, afford this *pyrophorus*. It may be obtained from the greater number of those salts which contain sulphuric acid in union with whatever case. M. Proust has even proved, that any substance containing carbonaceous matter, in union with an earth or oxyde, is susceptible of this spontaneous combustion in the air. It is now commonly prepared by melting three parts of alum with one part of sugar, honey, or meal, exposing the melted, cooled, and hardened mixture, a second time, to heat, till it be kindled to burn for a few moments, with a blueish flame: then cooling the matter thus burned, and preserving it in a dry flask, closely stopped, to be used as *pyrophorus*. Exposure to the atmosphere brings it instantly to burn with a flame sufficiently vivid. The more humid the air, so much the more readily does this inflammation take place.

To account for a phenomenon so remarkable, as the spontaneous inflammation of this *pyrophorus*, chemists have offered several different theories, which are almost all alike unsatisfactory. Homberg and Lemery supposed, that the presence of calcareous earth in the mixture was the cause of the inflammation. Le Jay de Savigny imagined the mixture to contain a glacial oil of vitriol, which, attracting moisture from the atmosphere, gradually heated the mass to inflammation by this means. Mr. Bewly, in a letter to Dr. Priestley, ascribes the same effect to the presence of a principle in the *pyrophorus*, by which there is nitrous acid attracted from the atmosphere. Others have conjectured, that the combustion of *pyrophorus* by spontaneous inflammation, might be owing to its always containing in it a quantity of phosphorus. But none of all these theories has been received in the world as completely just and satisfactory.

Now, sir, I think I can exhibit a new and peculiar theory of the relations of this curious chemical phenomenon, of which the striking truth and simplicity shall not fail to command the immediate assent of all intelligent chemists.

In combustion in general, the principal thing that always takes place is the new combination of oxygen on the one hand, with carbon, or some different matter, on the other hand. The oxygen for this new combination is usually detached out of its union with light and caloric in vital air. The light and caloric which it deserts, are, in consequence of this desertion, commonly evolved into a momentarily free state, in which they present themselves to our senses, as heat and flame. But carbon and other combustible matters cannot, in every temperature, nor in every state of aggregation, detach oxygen out of vital air, and by its abstraction produce an evolution of heat and flame. It is necessary, in order to this event, that the carbon or other combustible matter be, where it is presented to the contact of the vital air, considerably comminuted; and that the vital air exhibited to it be, at the same time, supercalorated, in such a manner, as that the ordinary mutual attractions of its ingredients may be greatly weakened by the super-caloration. In this state alone of the respective substances, does the phenomenon of combustion usually take place.

But there are oxygenous compounds in which the oxygen is much more slightly combined than it is in vital air; and it is possible to exhibit carbon to oxygen in some states which shall be more favourable to combustion than others. In certain states of most of the acids and the metallic oxydes, oxygen undeniably exists in them, in a very loose combination. Destroy,

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Deſtroy, as much as poſſible, the aggregation of theſe acids and oxydes; and let the aggregation of the carbon, which is to be brought into contact with them, be, in a like manner, deſtroyed. Mix theſe two comminuted ſubſtances together, and the mixture will be always a *pyrophorus*, if the feebleneſs of the combination of the oxygen in the oxyde and the acid, together with the comminution and the commixture of the carbon and the oxygenous compound, be particularly favourable to combuſtion, in the ſame preciſe degree with the comminution and the ſuper-caloration of ordinary caſes: but the preſence of air is neceſſary to the ſpontaneous inflammation of this *pyrophorus*; becauſe only air can begin combuſtion, and make it not tacit, but perceptible, by means of light and flame. If not before the air be preſented, yet at leaſt almoſt as ſoon as it preſented, the temperature, neceſſary to the decompoſition of vital air, is already excited. Moiſture in the atmoſphere is favourable to the inflammation of *pyrophorus*, for the ſame reaſon for which water poured in ſmall quantities upon a ſtrong fire, rather feeds than tends to extinguiſh the flame. The water or vapour is decompoſed into its conſtituent parts; and theſe aid the combuſtion.

"1. *Pyrophorus*, therefore, burns ſpontaneouſly with acceſs of air, becauſe it contains oxygen in ſo looſe a combination, and in ſuch mixture with carbon, that theſe advantages towards inflammation are fully equivalent to that ſuper-caloration which is produced in ordinary combuſtions by the application of free, external heat.

"2. All mixtures are ſuſceptible of ſpontaneous inflammation, in which oxygen and combuſtible matters are mingled together, with the above advantages."

Such is my humble *theory* of the ſpontaneous inflammation of *pyrophori*.

I am, ſir,
An admirer of your Miſcellany,
And your very humble ſervant,
J. M'O.

Inverneſs Academy, Dec. 12, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for laſt month, I was a little ſurpriſed at the communication of your correſpondent, "Thomas Howley," on the ſubject of the electric "properly belonging to India rubber."

That two people ſhould accidentally ſtumble upon the ſame diſcovery, at the ſame time, is a little ſingular; but it may in a degree account for the apparent plagiariſms in the writings of people whoſe purſuits are ſimilar. About the time that your correſpondent obſerved the electric fluid occaſioned by the friction of India rubber upon paper, I, alſo, accidentally noticed ſimilar effects, which I communicated in November laſt, to a ſociety for experiments in natural philoſophy, of which I am a member, in this place. Previous to this, I had written a letter, with an intention of ſending it to you; but being deſirous of making farther experiments, I deferred ſending it.

From the different experiments I have made, it appears to me, that your correſpondent is miſtaken, if, by ſaying "the property belonging to the elaſtic reſin," he ſuppoſes that the electric fluid is produced from the India rubber. I apprehend it will be found to proceed from the ſubſtance on which the paper is laid to be rubbed upon, for if it be laid upon a quire of paper, a deal table, a piece of leather, or parchment, which are very weak non-electrics, no effect, or very little, will be produced, not more than if laid on a plate of glaſs, which is an electric; on a linen cloth laid on a table, more will be obſerved; and, if laid on the following ſubſtances, the electric power will be very perceptible, and, I believe, more and more in the order of enumeration uſed, viz. a ſmooth ſtone, a mahogany board, a board painted yellow, a board painted chocolate, a board painted white, a plate of iron, &c.

It is to be underſtood, that in every experiment the paper muſt be warmed a little, and if the ſubſtance on which it is laid to be rubbed be a good conductor, a ſpark of a conſiderable length may be drawn from it (hence an eaſy criterion to judge of the beſt non-electrics.)

The paper may be held by one corner, and raiſed from the table, or whatever it may lie upon, while under the ſtrokes of the rubber (of which a few will be ſufficient) when the ſpark may be drawn.

If the India rubber, or any other electric, be applied to the excited paper, it will diſcharge itſelf immediately; but the cracking noiſe made when diſcharged by a non-electric, will not be heard.

The property of exciting paper does not belong excluſively to India rubber; almoſt any ſubſtance, either electric or non-electric, will produce the electric fluid, if applied to paper as a rubber, though not quite ſo much as India rubber: amongſt many other ſubſtances which I have tried, with the ſame effect, I mention

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tion thoſe of paper, ſponge, ſmooth mahogany, a piece of glue a little warmed, linen cloth, leather (of which, that uſed for ſhoe-ſoles is the beſt) &c.

After going through theſe and many other ſimilar experiments, I made a ſquare deal frame, on which I glued a ſheet of paper, I then placed it before the fire, and applied the India rubber as in my other experiments, but the propenſity to electricy was ſo weak, that it was only viſible by its attracting a light feather, ſuſpended by a thread. Hence my opinion that the fluid is collected from the ſubſtance on which the paper is laid, and not from that by which it is rubbed.

If the paper be rubbed with bees'-wax previous to its being uſed, it will be found to have a much ſtronger propenſity to the production of electric matter, than when quite clean. I am, ſir,

Your obedient ſervant,

THOS. GRIFFITHS.

Manchester, Dec. 20, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM not inclined to controvert the arguments advanced in your laſt, by *A Suffferer by Forgery*, either as to the propriety of adopting every poſſible means to prevent the forgery of bank notes, or as to the degree of guilt which attaches to the public, or to any claſs of the community, when they puniſh, with ſeverity, a crime which they have not done every thing in their power to prevent.

His reaſoning, on theſe points, goes ſo home to the conviction of every man, that I am ſure his ſuggeſtions will not be overlooked; but, towards the cloſe of his letter, he ſtarts a queſtion which ought not, in my opinion, to have been brought forward, until he had aſcertained its truth; and the more ſo, as the fact to which it alludes is of ſuch a nature, that even more than a common degree of evidence would be neceſſary to give it any degree of credibility.

Before I proceed farther, I beg leave to quote your correſpondent's own words: "If there be," ſays he, "any degree of culpability on the part of thoſe in whoſe department it lies, in not having adopted ſuch obvious improvements in the fabrication of bank notes, as the preſent advanced ſtate of the arts puts within their reach, will it not be aggravated if it ſhall be found, that *they have refuſed a plan which would not only have rendered forgery much more difficult than at preſent, but almoſt, if not altogether, impoſſible — a plan, to the excellency of which all the principal artiſts in London have borne teſtimony?*"

I will readily grant, that if a plan, ſo powerfully recommended, has been rejected by the Bank Directors, they are not only deſerving of cenſure, but, however juſtly the forger may deſerve hanging, will be acceſſaries to murder, if they ever proſecute to death any future forgery, while their notes continue to be fabricated on the old plan. But to me, and, I dare ſay, to all your readers, it muſt appear abſolutely impoſſible, in the nature of things, that the fact can be true. Are not the Bank Directors men of the firſt character in the commercial world, both with relation to property, abilities, probity, and integrity? Could ſuch men be ſo criminally negligent and regardleſs of the high truſt repoſed in them, and of the duty they owe, not only to their immediate conſtituents, but to the public, as to refuſe a plan calculated to leſſen the number of forgeries and public executions? Impoſſible! But even, if we could for a moment ſuppoſe them ſo devoid of principle, as to allow themſelves to be influenced by a ſpirit of patronage and private motives in the employment of thoſe who are more immediately connected with this department; could we believe that men of their penetration would be ſo blind to their own intereſt, as to neglect the means of adding to the ſecurity of their individual property? This would be to ſuppoſe them governed by principles different from thoſe which actuate all mankind, and more void of intellect than aſs-drivers.

If, by "the principal artiſts in London," the "*Loſer by Forgery*" means Bartolozzi, Heath, Sharp, Fittler, and other equally eminent men, which I have a right to think he does, by the deſervedly reſpectful manner in which he ſpeaks of them, I will allow that their judgment is not to be queſtioned on a point of this nature. But it will be no eaſy matter to convince the public, that the Bank Directors would arrogate to themſelves a right to ſet up their opinion, on a queſtion connected with the arts, in oppoſition to that of ſuch men—of individuals, whoſe character, for probity and honour, ſtands as high as that of the Directors themſelves; for a proper degree of modeſty will ever be found to reſult from thoſe attainments which qualify a man for ſo diſtinguiſhed a ſituation as that of a Bank Director.

By *principal artiſts*, it would be unfair to ſuppoſe that your correſpondent merely meant

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means engravers of shop-bills and clock-dials; for, though among these there may be, and no doubt are, many men of abilities and character, it might be no difficult matter for a projector to find, among this class, *friends* who might be *influenced* to approve a plan on which they are by no means competent to decide. But, even in this case, the Directors would certainly have bestowed on the plan the attention to which it might appear to be entitled, by taking the opinion of abler artists to guide them in their determination.

Thus, I think, I have demonstrated, from every view that can be taken of the subject, how extremely improbable it is, that the Bank Directors have refused a plan recommended in the manner which has been stated; but, if it should turn out to be true that they have actually rejected such a plan, in spite of all the inducements for its adoption which it holds out, I know no language which can do justice to their demerits.

The question may, however, be brought into a narrow compass: if such a plan has been proposed, let its author come forward, and let the artists, by whom it has been approved, declare themselves also. This is a duty which they owe to the public; and no motives, of a private nature, ought so to operate, as to prevent them from its performance.

The public have a right to every security the bank can give them; and if the plan, to which the *Sufferer by Forgery* alludes, be calculated to increase that security, I can with safety promise him, that its merits will be investigated by more than one

PRIVATE BANKER.

London, Dec. 22.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TO THE EDITOR,

WITHOUT intending the smallest offence, sir, to your ingenious correspondent, Modulator, I will be bold to counsel him to observe correctness in his promulgation of anecdotes. No such conversation, as he pretends, could ever have possibly passed between the late Mr. Burke, my old acquaintance, and the worthy doctor alluded to; because the small grammatical dispute in question really happened in the House of Commons during the American war, and in my hearing. It was between Lord North and Mr. Burke, the former schooling the latter very much, to his apparent mortification, for pronouncing the ĭ short in vectigal; and I believe a guinea wager was betted. The truth is, Mr. Burke, as Lord North well knew, and has often told me, was but an indifferent classical scholar, not knowing a letter of Greek, perhaps even unable to construe many or most of his own Latin quotations.

It has been wondered at by many, that your Magazine, acknowledged, at last, even in our reluctant circles, as the best which has hitherto appeared in our language, should never have given the public, or even noticed, the character of Mr. Burke, as given by the man who, of all others, knew him best, the late Gerrard Hamilton. It appeared first in France, and afterwards, about July last, in some of our Magazines. Certain it is, the friends of Mr. Burke did all in their power to suppress it, and I believe succeeded in some degree. Hamilton's quarrel with Burke is now said to have been purely of a political nature, and that there are, besides the character in question, certain pieces from the pen of the former, which will one day be highly interesting to public curiosity.

DEMOCRATICUS.

Pall-Mall, Sunday Evening, Dec. 17.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[The following account of the present condition of the United States of North America, in several important particulars, is translated from the *Décade Philosophique*, one of the French Periodical Journals.]

IN the United States of America, the *sciences* may still be said to be but in their cradle. Three colleges and one university, of theology, of law, and physic; five or six Academical Societies, which are but in a paralyzed state: a number of very active Private Societies, instituted for the purposes of commerce, manufactures, &c.; and a proportionate number of private schools for the education of youth, constitute, at present, the only sources of intellectual and moral instruction. Indeed the general character of the inhabitants of the American States, leads them to study rather the means of augmenting their fortunes, than to cultivate the sciences, and to contribute, *pro parte virili*, their quota towards the progress and dissemination of knowledge. The public prints, of which there is a great variety, have the same tendency here, as in Europe, to corrupt the public spirit, or to cloak the faults of an inefficient government, frequently convulsed by ephemeral factions. A long residence and diligent observation are indispensibly necessary to develope

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develope the ſprings of action. I have devoted conſiderable attention to this ſubject, and flatter myſelf that I have ſelected a fund of materials which will not be found wholly unintereſting in a commercial and political point of view.

The laws in this country breathe a ſpirit of humanity; and the inhabitants, in general, their private intereſt out of the queſtion, may be ſaid to be well-diſpoſed. An exception, however, muſt be made with reſpect to the rich, overgrown merchants, who remember, with regret, the æra of the Britiſh monarchy, and entertain a ſtrong predilection for titles and other marks of diſtinction. By far the majority are favourable to the French; and in the laſt election for a mayor, and other magiſtrates, in Philadelphia, the choice fell upon the avowed partizans of the French Republic.

With reſpect to *religion*, every denomination is tolerated. This renders the inhabitants tractable and gentle, as no religious eſtabliſhment is excluſively protected by government; but, perhaps, there is hardly a Chriſtian country where leſs genuine piety is to be met with. Young people are regular in their attendance at church, becauſe they are well aware that, without a due regard to appearances, they could obtain no advantageous ſituation, form no eligible matrimonial connections, or eſtabliſh themſelves with credit in life.

Men of advanced years frequent church through habit, or to obtain the confidence of their reſpective ſocieties, and ſecure an influence in the direction of their temporal concerns. A few pious ſouls there are, who have no other view in their devotion than to commune with the Supreme, comfort their fellow-creatures under afflictions, and inculcate the divine precepts of morality, by actions and virtuous example, rather than by idle ceremony.

In this country no tythes nor royalties are paid. Whilſt ſubjected to the Britiſh government, the United States of America refuſed to admit the Catholics to any public office; but, ſince their emancipation from the Britiſh yoke, this unjuſt law is aboliſhed; and men of every perſuaſion are indiſcriminately admitted to a participation in all the functions of government. Catholics, of the Greek and Romiſh church, Preſbyterians, Quakers, Turks, and Jews, are all equally eligible to public ſituations, and are at liberty to adore the Supreme, according to the dictates of their conſcience. There are, likewiſe, a number of *Separatiſts* and *Seekers* in the colonies, who belong to no particular ſect, but profeſs to follow, as their ſole guide, the impulſe of conſcience, without attaching themſelves to any individual ſociety. Toleration in America is carried to an extent greater than even in France. It is but lately that a Preſbyterian church elected for their miniſter a negro from Guinea, a man of exemplary character, and of no contemptible abilities, who acquits himſelf with credit in his new vocation. I have frequently ſeen him officiate in his robes, and have heard him preach with great ſatisfaction; and I make no doubt but he will prove an uſeful acquiſition to his ſociety.

The *population* of the United States amounts to about five millions of inhabitants, excluſive of the weſtern ſettlements, which are well peopled, and contain, at a moderate calculation, 120,000 perſons. But it muſt be taken into conſideration, that the ſum total of inhabitants doubles every fourteen years, as has been clearly ſubſtantiated and aſcertained by exact official documents: this gives a more rapid increaſe than Franklin has ſtated.

Agriculture and *commerce* form, almoſt without exception, the principal employment of the inhabitants: and were it not that the rich merchants diſcourage, by every poſſible means, the progreſs and improvement of American manufactures, in order to monopolize the excluſive commerce with England, by which they accumulate immenſe fortunes in a very ſhort time, arts and manufactures would be in a highly flouriſhing ſtate. The ſingle branch of ſhip-building employs, in this country, ſeveral thouſands of hands. At this very moment, when France pays after the rate of 300 livres per ton for veſſels built of whole deal, and very moderate ſolidity, the American ſhipwright conſtructs his veſſels of red cedar, or oak, which wood is of a far ſuperior quality, and will laſt double the time, than the timber made uſe of in Europe; yet, notwithſtanding theſe advantages, and although the American veſſels are built upon a better and more ſolid conſtruction, they may be purchaſed at the rate of 170 livres per ton, completely finiſhed, and ready for ſea. If the French Republic ſhould at any time ſtand in need of 20,000 ton, in new veſſels, the United States can furniſh them at the price above ſtated, which, in time of peace, would ſuſtain a conſiderable abatement.

The annual *exports* of the United States, according to authentic documents, exceed twenty-ſix millions of dollars, excluſive of what has not been entered at the cuſtoms.

The

The ſpeculation in land finds employment for a great number of adventurers, ſome few of whom acquire immenſe fortunes, at the expence of the major part, who ruin themſelves.

I know of no work, publiſhed in America, deſerving of particular mention, in a grand national point of view. Their Journals are a chaotic aſſemblage of lies, where even commercial advertiſements are altered and diſfigured. Some Anglo-American authors have written eſteemed moral works; but theſe are ſo voluminous, ſo dear, and ſo little read, that they ſerve here, as in Europe, to ſupport the pomp of a library, which is viſited from a motive of curioſity, without reaping any utility from it.

The grand ſource of the riches of the Americans reſults from the fertility of their territory, the temperature of the climate, and the cheap price of land, which holds out an irreſiſtible temptation to emigrants from other countries. The traffic in land is the firſt object of attention with the monied men, who may purchaſe acres by the thouſand, at the rate of three ſols per acre. This land they afterwards ſell to ſome poor emigrant for two francs, who is frequently obliged to relinquiſh his purchaſe, for want of hands and money to cultivate it, and ſells it for twenty ſols per acre, to a new adventurer, before a ſingle plough has paſſed over it. Agriculture is, notwithſtanding, in general eſtimation; but it is only in the interior of the United States that it is purſued with proper activity. The frontiers of this vaſt empire conſiſt of a mere aſſemblage of deſerts, inhabited by a few ſtraggling, unfortunate fanatics, who ſubſiſt upon milk, potatoes, and Indian corn.

The American *manufactures*, although diſcouraged by commercial deſpotiſm, are in a ſtate of gradual, though but ſlow, improvement. Inventions, and machines for manufacturing purpoſes, are daily brought nearer to perfection, and it may, with ſtrict truth, be affirmed, that America, in this reſpect, far ſurpaſſes Europe. The truth of this aſſertion, I hope to eſtabliſh by a collection of deſigns, taken from actual pieces of mechaniſm, which I have in agitation to publiſh. At the diſtance of about three miles from Philadelphia, is a water-mill, belonging to a Mr. Johnſon, formed upon a very ingenious conſtruction, which, with the aſſiſtance of only two men, performs as much work as could be executed on the common principle by the united efforts of 300 perſons. Theſe machines, which ſimplify labour, diminiſh the expence of the commodities, ſave a multitude of hands, and multiply the manufacturer's profits, are permanent ſources of opulence and property. Franklin, Rittenhouſe, and other ingenious mechanics, have enriched the American States with an incredible variety of uſeful machines, of which Europe has not the ſmalleſt idea. I have in my poſſeſſion exact plans of a great number of them.

I have frequently been in company with VOLNEY. Our diſcourſe generally turned upon the ſubject of our travels. I am at preſent lodged in his apartments, from whence I write this letter. He had undertaken a journey to Carolina and ſome of the ſettlements on the Ohio. I had viſited this year the northern diſtricts of the United States, Long Iſland, the ſtates of New York, Jerſey, Connecticut, and Maryland. I have entered into an agreement with VOLNEY to viſit this ſpring the ſouthern provinces, with the weſtern ſettlements, having been appointed, in the laſt general aſſembly of the Quakers at Philadelphia, one of their deputies to viſit the Indian nations, and to eſtabliſh, if poſſible, ſome handicraft buſineſs among them, as labourers, ſmiths, carpenters, &c. in hopes of introducing ſome degree of civilization among the weſtern tribes, which we charitably are in the habit of diſtinguiſhing by the appellation of ſavages, though, in fact, they poſſeſs more humanity than many civilized nations. My intention is to viſit the Mohawks, the Delawares, the Shawaneſe, in one word, to glean, among the Indian tribes and aborigines of North America, all the moral and phyſical intelligence which may fall in my way.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF it is not making an improper uſe of your valuable Miſcellany, and occupying a place that might be more uſefully employed, it would greatly oblige me, and, I doubt not, add to the comfort of many families in the country, that brew their own beer, if any of your numerous correſpondents would anſwer the two following Queries:—In brewing ale, at what degree of heat, on Fahrenheit's ſcale, ought the water to be when it is let off into the math-tub to the malt? Likewiſe, at what degree the wort ſhould be, when the yeaſt is added to excite fermentation? Theſe two points are well known to all public brewers, but I have not met with any treatiſe on brewing in which they are aſcertained. Combrun is become ſo ſcarce, I have not been

able to procure it, or possibly might from that have obtained the information I now solicit. I am, your's, &c.

Ludlow, Dec. 20, 1797. N. S. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE establishment of national schools in France may at least be considered as one benefit arising out of the progress of the revolution, and in proportion as the design matures and becomes general, must eminently promote the ends of a good government, inasmuch as every citizen will be taught to feel his weight and consequence in a state where talents and virtue form the criteria of promotion. Such institutions, on a similar plan, have long been the *desideratum* of this country. In England, the education of youth has been uniformly, except in some few instances, intrusted to the most ignorant and incapable, or to schoolmen who heated with the prejudices of a college, view the progress of the mind with distrust, and treat its aptitude with neglect.

A few benevolent men, but whose funds were too small to realize their designs, lately had a plan in contemplation, which though, perhaps, impracticable under an administration jealous of the advancement of knowledge, was certainly calculated to effect much good.

The benefits of their establishment extended to all degrees of people, who were to partake equally in their plan of instruction. A school-house was to be erected; the experiment was first to be tried in the country, to which every man in the vicinity or at a distance, was at liberty to send his children. The system of education was likewise different from that generally pursued, it being more the object of the establishment to render its pupils practically wise than philologically learned; and as those who formed the society were sensible, that "*less danger is to be apprehended from ignorance than error*," a pure and unadulterate system of morality should be taught, divested of scholastic induction, and arising simply out of principles of conciliation and mutual justice. It was likewise intended to instruct the boys in the common law of the land, and to give them such a necessary insight into the constitution of their country, as might enable them to appreciate the value of its fundamental principles, and qualify them for the discharge of their duty. All distinctions, but those of superior merit, to be carefully avoided; while their leisure hours, as recommended by Rousseau, should be devoted to such as might inure them to fatigue; or, occupied with such amusements as might usefully direct their future labours.

But these are schemes of national improvement to which society at present does not seem competent. Prodigal and luxurious, tenacious of rank and fond of distinctions, we sacrifice dignity of character and the economy of virtue to useless and splendid exhibitions, which sink and destroy the elevation of moral sentiment and the sense of public duty. Governments likewise tremble at the throb of public virtue, and feel shaken to their centres when mankind show the least disposition to shake off their mental stupor, or to assert the dignity of the human understanding.

If, however, to inform the mind and yet direct it, so that it may be useful to the community and honourable to its country; and that, while it seeks the enjoyments of literary and philosophical instruction, it may contemplate without disgust the subordinate offices, necessity and want of fortune compel us to recur to; are objects worthy the consideration of the legislator and philanthropist, we should adopt some such institution as that proposed, and thus prepare the way for the happiness of mankind. Let, sir, the members of any state, who ought all to be the equal care of a wise government, mingle with one another; let them be taught in the same schools, where their daily toil will be mutual, their emulation kindred. The different species of instruction are open to all, and the dread, that in proportion as you enlighten a people, you unfit them for the laborious concerns of life, will not be felt where the affections are cherished as reciprocal, and where obedience is less the effect of duty, than the inclination of regard.

Jan. 15, 1798. Z. W. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY months back, appeared in your Magazine, some good observations on PROVINCIAL COINS. On perusing them, I was led to pay the subject a more serious attention, than I had been accustomed to do, and wished to give the study an useful direction; being well aware that many, both writers and collectors, have trifled about medals, and exposed themselves to deserved ridicule. I sent a short letter on the subject to your Repository, accompanied with a medal sacred to the cause of FREEDOM; it being designed to preserve the remembrance of the independent conduct

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conduct of the Herefordſhire yeomanry, in their election of Robert Biddolph, eſq. to be their repreſentative in parliament; the circumſtances of that appointment, and the generous reſolutions that followed, deſerve the moſt honourable mention; and are worthy not only of being held up to general imitation in modern times, but of being handed down in the moſt reſpectful manner to poſterity: for it may with truth be aſſerted, that there is not a ſingle member in the Houſe of Commons, who has been placed there by a conduct equally ſpirited and popular.

The letter was accompanied with a propoſal, that when medals were ſtruck, entitled to public notice, one ſhould be ſent to your Magazine; and it was ſubmitted to your judgment, whether it might not be at once agreeable and inſtructive to your readers to preſent them with an engraving of it.

This letter was a mere hint, and appeared in your Magazine: but I wiſhed to aſcertain, how far it was conſiſtent with your plan, to allow the ſubject a more ample diſcuſſion. I accordingly propoſed, if agreeable, to reſume it, and to ſend an explanation of the Herefordſhire medal.

The inſertion of that letter I conſidered as an anſwer to my queſtion; and accordingly, in conformity with my promiſe, ſent a ſecond letter, containing ſome obſervations on medals, firſt, in reference to ancient literature, after the manner of Spanheim, Villalpandus, and Addiſon; and afterwards, in reference to modern times, with a few particulars concerning the Herefordſhire election, explanatory of the medal.—This laſt letter never made its appearance.

I, at firſt, apprehended, that the eſſay might not ſuit the genius of your Repoſitory, going, as it did, into a minute examination, and making reſpectful mention of an art that is frequently treated as trifling. But on enquiry I have been informed that the printer has miſlaid it. I beg permiſſion, therefore, to give this information; otherwiſe I am liable to be charged with levity, or inadvertence. For I pledged myſelf to write on the ſubject, if agreeable to your wiſhes; and your inſertion of my firſt letter will be conſidered in the light of a compliance with my requeſt: a farther reaſon for my writing will be made to ariſe from a call of one of your correſpondents, unknown to me, to fulfil my engagement.—My ſecond letter was communicated to you, before that letter made its appearance. I am, ſir, &c.

Jan. 5, 1798. G. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE reciprocal deſire to communicate and to liſten to extraordinary narrations, eſpecially ſuch as appear to contradict the uſual courſe of nature, is every where prevalent among mankind. Tales of ghoſts and witches, once the fruitful ſource of the marvellous, have now ceaſed to affect even the vulgar. But ſingular deviations from what we are accuſtomed to ſee, are ſtill received with peculiar avidity. To the operation of this principle, I am inclined to refer the various narratives with which you have been favoured by ſeveral correſpondents, of toads found ſhut up in ſolid rocks, of ſlate, of freeſtone, and even of marble, of which laſt there is a ſpecimen in the Marquis of Rockingham's ſeat in Yorkſhire,

I have obſerved a ſtriking peculiarity in all the inſtances brought forward in your Magazine. No one is given by an eye-witneſs of the fact, but always on the authority of ſome perſon of undoubted veracity, that is, in whom the narrator had implicit belief. I need hardly obſerve, ſir, how much in this reſpect theſe ſtories reſemble the tales of ghoſts, which are always given at ſecond-hand, and we can never ſee the perſon, who, himſelf, ſaw the ghoſt. Now, ſir, as to me it is a real miracle, that an animal which has lungs, and conſequently requires air; that has a ſtomach, and organs of digeſtion, and therefore ſtands in need of food; that has bulk and dimenſions, and therefore occupies ſpace; ſhould be found in the centre of a ſolid rock, where there is neither air, food, nor vacancy—for I think no man will be hardy enough to aſſert that a toad can live during the centuries required to form ſtone; I muſt be permitted, till the phenomenon is eſtabliſhed by better authenticated proofs than have yet been ſtated, to abide by the golden rule laid down by Mr. Hume, viz. to believe in the leſſer miracle. Surely it is more probable that all theſe people ſhould be miſtaken, than that the courſe of nature ſhould be ſo unaccountably perverted. An inclination for the marvellous is a ſin that eaſily beſets us, and is with difficulty repelled: the beſt mode of curing it, is an attentive ſtudy of nature, which not only teaches us that her laws are uniform, but ſatisfies that inclination of the mind for the wonderful, by unfolding the real wonders with which every part of creation abounds. I am, ſir, your's, &c.

A. P. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT signing himself N. in a letter inserted in the Monthly Magazine for October last, requested an explanation of that article of our creed, "the Communion of Saints"—He will find, I think, a very satisfactory one in archbishop Secker's 14th Lecture on the Catechism of the Church of England, wherein he conceives it to mean that communion of benevolence, kind offices, instruction and edification, which should be among all good Christians. B. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"GREAT wits jump" says the old proverb; now, Mr. Editor, were you and I to set down in our respective closets (quære garrets?) with an intention of favouring the world with our compositions on the same given subject; and supposing, after publication, it should be discovered that, not only an identity of reflections, but an identity of expressing those reflections, pervaded the whole—what would the world say?—What, but that I had pillaged from you—or you from me—or that we were two "composite knaves?"—Granted! well then, to my subject: amongst the numerous works of Oliver Goldsmith, his History of England in three vols. 8vo. was esteemed one of his best publications, and the sale was in proportion to the estimation: during his lifetime, was published an abridgement of the same, confessedly by himself. Some years *afterwards*, I believe, appeared another history, "In a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son," which has vulgarly been ascribed to Lord Lyttelton!

On perusing these two abridgments (for the "Letters" are nothing more) the most glaring sameness is discoverable through the whole: the same reflections, and the very same expression of them, every where occur: the only difference, where there is any, is merely occasioned by the use of the second person, as is usual in an epistolary form, or the same sentiment sometimes thinly gauzed over by a variation of the expression. To select instances would be needless—a ready example will be found throughout the whole.—From hence it appears that the "Letters" are merely Goldsmith's History, put into that form by some needy bookseller, or more needy author. *'Ingeni largitor venter!'* says

DR. PANGLOSS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very high state of improvement to which the art of printing has arrived, must give great pleasure to every lover of literary pursuits. He reads with peculiar delight, a book printed with a clear type and on good paper, and enjoys a high luxury when most beautiful typography is impressed upon *large, thick cream-coloured, wire-wove paper, hot-pressed.*

But men in the middling rank of life cannot afford to indulge in luxuries of the table, neither can they afford luxuries in books; plain well-dressed meat is better diet for them than turtle-soup, and plain well-printed books are more proper for them than *large cream-coloured, wire-wove, hot-pressed, ones.* Occasionally, they may spare a guinea to purchase a luxury, but they must more commonly content themselves with humble necessaries.

It is to be wished that authors would take this into consideration; their vanity may be increased by the appearance of their writings on a glossy, thick cream-coloured paper, and occasionally this mode of publication may be indulged in, and approved of; but when an author publishes an interesting work, of general utility, he ought to consider that many persons might obtain benefit and instruction from his book, if they could purchase it at a moderate price, but they cannot afford to buy *large cream coloured, wire-wove paper, hot-pressed.*

I am induced to address this letter to you, from having seen a late publication of Dr. Rollo, on Diabetes Mellitus, in 2 vols. 8vo. beautifully printed on hot-pressed paper, price twelve shillings in boards. These volumes contain much interesting information for medical practitioners, concerning a disease hitherto almost constantly incurable, but which this work professes to point out a mode of curing. If this publication was intended to prove serviceable to mankind, by giving new light respecting this distressing disease, it ought to have been published at such a price, as to have been within the reach of the generality of practitioners, and this it might easily have been, had it been printed in a less splendid manner. I think it might have been published in one 8vo. volume, sufficiently well printed for all useful purposes, for six or seven shillings, and this would have been more particularly proper, because it seems probable, from

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the preface, that this will, in a short time, be superseded by a more complete edition; in this case, the purchasers of the present, if they wish, as most men do, to have a perfect work, will probably be obliged to pay a guinea for the whole, in three volumes, and may perhaps lose seven shillings by the first edition.

I mean not more particularly to point out Dr. ROLLO as blameable in this respect; several other authors are, in my opinion, fully as much so as he is. I have alluded to his book, because it has more immediately struck me as much too splendid for general use, but I by no means wish to be understood as censuring him alone.

Let works of taste and standards of excellence, purchased by the rich and magnificent, be published with every embellishment and elegance that art can bestow, but let works, intended for general utility and proposed improvements, be contented to appear in a more humble dress, and at a price which may not absolutely deter the unopulent philosopher from searching into them for wisdom.

September 22. S. M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

AN EXPERIMENT ON THE CONGELATION OF MERCURY, MADE BY CITIZENS HASSENFRATZ, WELTER, BONJOUR, AND HACHETTE.

THE nitric acid that was to serve for the operation was first prepared; for that purpose, acid was taken of which the specific gravity was 1.526, and this was mixed with a certain quantity of snow, at the temperature of the atmosphere, which occasioned a production of heat. Successive doses of snow were afterwards added, till heat was no longer produced. The acid was then reduced to the specific gravity of 1.420, and was of the same temperature as the atmosphere.

After this preparation, a mixture was made of three parts of snow, and one of sea salt, containing its water of crystallization, the temperature of the atmosphere being 9° *(of Reaumur's thermometer)*. By these means a degree of cold of 17° was obtained.

It was observed that this temperature, resulting from the mixture, did not change during three days, though that of the atmosphere varied from 5° above nought to 9° below; nor did the mixture take the temperature of the atmosphere till the salt was entirely dissolved.

This second mixture being made, two little glass pails, one full of snow, the other of nitric acid, prepared in the manner indicated above, were plunged into it, and in half an hour took the temperature of the mixture, that is to say, 17°; but the snow had not quite reached the same degree of cold. By means of a *tin band*, some of this snow was gradually introduced into the pail containing the nitric acid; and the mixture, which had a thermometer of spirits of wine plunged into it, was carefully stirred about. The thermometer fell gradually, in a manner perceptible to the eye, till, in about eight or ten minutes, it reached 31°. The mercury, inclosed in very thin bulbs of glass, was then plunged into the mixture also, and became perfectly solid. The person who held the glass tube belonging to the bulb, thought he perceived the moment of the change, by a slight shock which his hand underwent, and which may have been occasioned by the sudden contraction of the mercury; a phenomenon similar to what is observed when phosphorus passes from a liquid to a solid state. It was also perceived that a portion of the metal was crystallized.

The solidity of the mercury was afterwards ascertained by beating it upon a flat plate *(sun tas)* with a hammer, both cooled in the second mixture, that is to say, at the temperature of 17°: by this operation it was considerably flattened. One of the experimenters took in his hand the metal thus flattened, and still solid, and, keeping it there for some time, felt a painful sensation, similar to that of a burn. The mercury left a white mark, which afterwards turned red, and was perceptible for several days.

It was remarked that, at the temperature of 31°, the addition of more snow did not increase the cold; but, on the contrary, diminished it by a production of heat: the moment of its doing so was easily determinable, because the snow then swam upon the acid, in the form of little icicles.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following declaration lately sent to a friend for his signature, in order to qualify him for receiving a part of a legacy left by an opulent Dissenter, not long since deceased, afforded me at the same time amusement and concern.

"I —— of —— do hereby declare, "that I am a Minister, Teacher, and "Preacher of the Gospel; that I am not "an Unitarian, Arian, Socinian, or "Arminian;

" Arminian; but that I am of Calvi-
" nistic principles of the —— de-
" nomination; and that I do not usually
" administer or receive the ordinance of
" the Lord's Supper, commonly called
" the Sacrament, kneeling, nor have done
" so for the last six months."

Undoubtedly the worthy testator had a right to limit his posthumous bounty to poor dissenting ministers of any particular description, and to exclude all others by this or any other test. To this measure he was probably led by having been habituated to a somewhat similar practice, in the management of the congregational fund; the beneficiaries of which have, I believe, been always expected to give in, not merely such a declaration as this, but a regular and explicit confession of their faith. Whether, however, such requisitions are strictly justifiable in any, but especially in persons who profess to dissent from the establishment, upon the principle of the sole authority of Christ in his church, and the unlawfulness of human impositions; and whether they do not naturally lead to the evil consequences so well described in the following letter, I leave to your readers, such of them, particularly, as it may more immediately concern, to judge. I have only to add, that it was found among the papers of an excellent person some time since deceased, who will be known to many of your theological readers by his usual signature of VIGILIUS: It appears to have been the first copy of a letter addressed to a leading manager of the board abovementioned, more than forty years ago. I am, &c.

V. F.

" REV. SIR,

" WHEN I settled as minister to the congregation of protestant Dissenters in this place, I was informed that for many years they had been assisted in supporting the ministry amongst them, by an annual exhibition from the Independent Fund.

" Accordingly I received five pounds from that fund, about the close of last year but one, which was the first of my ministry here, and for which I am truly thankful.

" At the close of last year, hearing nothing of the usual allowance, I got a friend, one of this society, to enquire, by a relation in town, into the reason of the stop, and solicit a continuance of the usual assistance. After some time we received the following answer, as from you, that " as I was a stranger to you, if I " would send you a letter of my princi-
" ples, you, or some of your brethren,
" would take care that something should
" be given us, if the letter was approved
" of." I confess I was a good deal surprized at this answer, because the demand is so general and indeterminate. I could not suppose that you expected I should give an account at large, of all the articles of my Christian faith, nor could I conjecture which were especially meant, as no particulars were specified. When I was admitted to preach as a candidate for the ministry, and afterwards at my ordination to that sacred office, many years ago, I gave an account of my principles, I believe satisfactory to some of the most eminent in the dissenting ministry in these parts, such as the late Dr. Charles Owen of Warrington, Mr. Gardner of Chester, Mr. Culcheth of Macclesfield, and others; nor am I conscious of having admitted any material change in my principles since that time. Some alterations in matters of smaller moment, I presume, may be supposed the consequence of farther light and instructions, and of, I trust, a serious enquiry into the truths of the gospel. In general, I firmly believe the gospel of our Lord Jesus, and endeavour to make the holy scripture the rule of my life and ministry; but if a more explicit declaration of my sentiments, with regard to some particular points, be still insisted upon, as the indispensible term of the continuance of your favour, and of the assistance of your fund, I must on that very consideration, beg to be excused; for though (for aught I am certified of) my sentiments in the particulars intended, may be conformable to your own, nay, though I were satisfied they were perfectly so, yet this is a term I dare not comply with: for as I hope, through the assistances of divine grace, to conduct myself in the great concern of faith and salvation on principles of simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, I would not admit pecuniary considerations to have any weight either in the forming or declaring my belief. But if I were apprehensive that my sentiments differed from yours in some things, and that they would be disapproved by you if honestly declared, and that on this account I must forfeit your favour and support, I cannot answer for it how far the above pecuniary considerations, once admitted, though they could afford no evidence to convince my judgment,

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judgment, might prove a temptation to accommodate my expressions, to suit with what I might apprehend to be your sentiments, and to conceal my own; nor can I tell how far it might please God in righteousness to leave me, to fall by such a temptation. You have lived longer in the world, and seen more of mankind than I, yet I have lived long enough even in this obscurity, to see and lament more than one instance of these arts of expression and concealment, unworthy the simplicity, rectitude, and integrity of heart, becoming Christianity and the ministry; and therefore upon farther reflection, I cannot but esteem it a piece of necessary justice to you, to suppose that my friend's relation mistook, and inadvertently misrepresented your meaning. I persuade myself that you have too much of the amiable spirit of the gospel, and tenderness for the the consciences of your brethren, to allow it to be your intention or practice, to demand of them an account of their principles for your approbation, attending those demands with worldly motives, the suggestions whereof (especially when enforced as in many cases by the prevalence of indigence, and the demands of numerous dependents) so obviously draw into prevarication, a thing which I am sure you least desire: besides that, I am convinced you have too great and continual reverence for the great Shepherd not to be solicitous, that when he shall appear to exact from each of us an account of our respective trusts, you may not be found to have perverted that great and extensive trust reposed in you for the support of the gospel, into a stumbling-block, and an occasion of falling thrown in your brother's way. Your own soul, I am satisfied, prosecutes the thought, and dreads the consequence.

"If indeed it be so, that the person who waited on you, on our account, did *not* mistake your meaning, and that you really demanded an account of my principles, in order that in case upon trial they met with approbation, I might hope for the continued assistance of your fund, and not otherwise, I can only account for it by supposing that some misemployed tongue or pen hath given you a disadvantageous account of me; and as I know not from whence the attack comes, or upon what part of my character, as a believer or preacher of the gospel, the stroke hath fallen, I must endeavour to bear the hurtful effects of it, with patience and resignation. But however you may see fit to determine with regard to me, give me leave to intercede with you, good sir, in favour of this small society of serious Christians, so long the charge of the worthy and amiable Mr. ——.

"Should you finally withdraw your assistance, they will have great difficulty to support a minister, and probably must soon dissolve. If I am obliged to give way to the discountenance and discouragement I meet with, perhaps they may procure another minister, who may not labour under my difficulties, to give you all required satisfaction; and whoever he shall be, may he prove more skilful and successful than I, in promoting the great interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, and of the faith, holiness, and comfort of his people here! As for myself, if the great Head of the churches hath any farther work for me in his vineyard, may I be found faithfully endeavouring to discharge my duty according to the measure of abilities imparted to me, and I humbly trust in his gracious support and final acceptance. That you may derive from him all suitable strength, support, and blessing, to direct and to succeed you in every faithful endeavour to advance his honour and interest among men, is the sincere and fervent petition of, reverend sir, your affectionate brother, and very humble servant.

"W. T."

For the Monthly Magazine.

IN the eleventh volume of the works of Dr. Johnson, there is, in a vision, intitled "The Apotheosis of Milton," a specimen of reasoning upon *loyalty*, of so very extraordinary a kind, as might make him, who had read such different reasoning from the same writer, bless himself for wonder.

In Westminster Abbey, the genius of the place informs the visionist, that in the room sacred to the spirits of the bards (whose remains are buried or monuments erected within that pile) there was to be held, on the night of the vision (supposed to be that following the erection of the monument to Milton) an assembly of great importance, for debating whether he should be admitted one of the honourable fraternity? and that a strong opposition would be made by some members on account of the principles of Milton. More than *nine-tenths* of this little piece are taken up with very good descriptions of the characters which compose the assembly; of the debate we have but two speeches.

Chaucer.

Chaucer, in deference to his seniority, is appointed president, and enlarges, with great eloquence, upon the fine qualifications, the learning, and genius of Milton, who, he observes, had a right, now that his monument was erected, to a seat in that assembly, which would receive addition of dignity from the admission of such a member, to which, for its own sake, he hopes no opposition will be shown.

Cowley stands up. At first, his air is modest, if not bashful; but as he proceeds, he gathers strength; until at last he rises into "great dignity, both of action and language"—says, that he is extremely sensible of the truths which the venerable president has advanced in favour of Milton, for whom, were he to be regarded only as a poet, no voice should be more ready than his own; but moral as well as intellectual qualities, he humbly conceives, are necessary for constituting a member of that assembly; "*That loyalty and duty to one's prince may be justly ranked among the most eminent of all virtues, since, without them, a man must be destitute of the most glorious passion that the human breast can be capable of receiving, the love of one's country*:" and after speaking in praise of the patriotic passion, and declaring the disloyalty of Milton, concludes (at which time, it is presumed, the great dignity he arose to was at the highest) with saying, "*I own I could not, without horrour, endure to see such a man sit a place in this august assembly.*"

Such a man was then unfit for that assembly, as his latest biographer, with so much truth, as well as what one would wish it ever should accompany, enchanting eloquence, has, to borrow his words, so "*highly and boldly accomplished!*"

No attempt at ridicule, we see, by the great dignity attributed to him, is aimed at, by putting absurdities in the mouth of Cowley; whatever the aim may be in the title of the piece, "THE APOTHEOSIS OF MILTON, A VISION." For so it is pointed; as if to indicate, that, as the apotheosis of Milton is a vision only, his spirit has in reality gone in, what the author may conceive, a more congenial direction.

Instead of an apotheosis then, we have here rather a bear and a fiddle, as the narration breaks off in the middle; for, after we are told that Cowley's speech was received with a murmur, which showed that the assembly was variously affected with what had been delivered, three lines of asterisks with a "*cætera desunt*" terminate the piece.

Asterisks, to leave meaning doubtful or disguised, should not be used at all by such a moralist as Dr. Johnson; especially after their having been so wickedly employed by the historian of Dr. Slop.

It must, however, be confessed, that, in this endeavour at still diminishing the honour of "THE SLANDERED PARAMOUNT OF ENGLISH SONG," the author of "The Rambler" is more consistent than a brother moralist, who, like him, had suffered passion to subdue his virtue, and could with the same pen both deify and deride. *Die funeris*, says Tacitus, *laudationem ejus* [Claudii] *Princeps* [Nero] *exorsus est; oratio a Seneca composita*: the oration was composed by that moralist who for once admitted a gleam of candour, and thought, perhaps, though in inverted order, of that defunct emperor's saying to Britannicus, "He that wounded thee shall heal"—ὁ τρώσας σε ἰάσεται. Whether it was given from candour or necessity—for being then Nero's pensioner, he must of course, in our dictionary-maker's definition of the word, be "a slave of state, hired by a stipend to obey his master"—good matter of praise might this moralist have found; for Claudius, though besotted, and as unfit for power as most of those we read of, into whose hands it has fallen, in the great game and chess-play of the world, was a man of as many mild virtues as he, who, now so highly extolled for them, and in so many points resembling Claudius, particularly as a husband, if not as a scholar, had the hard fate of being brought lately to the scaffold, for the practice only of that duplicity which is so generally allowed to belong to his calling, that it cannot, as one of Claudius's predecessors in the calling said, be carried on without it—"*Qui nescit dissimulare nescit regnare.*"

Cowley's, or rather Johnson's, concisely expressed argument against the morality of Milton, would, syllogistically and paraphrastically put, be this:

1. The love of one's country is the most glorious passion that the human breast can be capable of receiving—Superior then to what has been called, "The godlike attribute of the love of mankind," which vulgar minds might think preferably intitled to such a magnificent qualification—and so necessary as well as great a virtue is the love of one's country, that a man who is destitute of it, must be destitute also of morality.

2. But a man must be destitute of the love of his country, and consequently of morality, who is destitute, as Milton was, of loyalty and duty to his prince, justly ranked among the most eminent of all virtues, be that prince what or who he may, whether

whether his existence be a curse to that country, which such a man as M. may pretend to love, and to be disloyal merely from that love, or a blessing to it, as the prince from his situation ought to be, or he is paid highly to a bad purpose; whether, for instance, he be a James the IId, whom the people had so much reason to detest, as they did, or a George the IIId, whom the people have so much reason to love, as they do.

3. Argal, would a grave-digger say, and say justly from such premises, but which are worthy only of the digger of a grave for the happiness of the human race to make—Argal, M. a man who was destitute of loyalty and duty to his prince, and, consequently, destitute of the love of his country, and of morality, is not a fit man to fill a place in this august assembly. Q. E. D. Even the dean of Westminster himself, with all his grave-diggers, must, by denying the major and minor, annihilate the consequence and its triumphant demonstration.

The reader will judge if the words have been unfairly dealt with. He will likewise exercise his ingenuity, it is hoped, to find, if he can, whether the matter may be mended by imputing to the printer any miscollocation or omission of words, the best resource in these cases of emergency, when we are surprized by most unexpected and extraordinary things. It was of singular use, to relieve the distress of the clergy, upon their receiving, in 1794, the occasional prayer from, but assuredly not as it came out of the hands of, authority. They were allamazed, and some terrified, those of them, about nineteen in twenty, who have squabbles with their parishioners, that might be avoided, if they would but starve contentedly; so equally well calculated is the tythe-system for the advancement of religion and virtue as of agricultural improvement. Little liable to suspicion as one would think were the members of a body so properly and happily in alliance with the state, and, consequently, such faithful guards of the powers that be, yet they were terrified, lest they should be informed against, and brought to a trial for high treason, as they, doubtless, might have been, more justly than many by whom it has lately been undergone, if, before their respective congregations, they had solemnly qualified all christian kings as impious and avowed blasphemers, which the prayer does at the very setting-out, in these words, "Look down, from heaven, O Lord! we beseech thee, and protect us against the declared enemies of all christian kings, princes, and states! the impious and avowed blasphemers of thy holy name! &c." where, the relative, "blasphemers," clearly belongs to the immediately antecedent "kings," &c. But after they had carefully exercised their judgments, and discovered that the printer had omitted to repeat the proposition "against" before the words "the impious, &c." they very laudably ventured to supply it in their reading; tickliſh thing as it is to make any, the minutest, alteration in a form of prayer, even to say "for Jesus Christ's sake" instead of "for Jesus Christ his sake," that ancient barbarism so universally practised before the Saxon genitive was understood.

But if the very curious argument to prove the immorality and unworthiness of M. cannot be helped out by the supposition of a typographical error, how must we deplore that the strong mental powers which the fabricator of that argument certainly had, and the fervent piety which he is said to have had, were too weak to restrain his envious malignity from leading him, like a foul fiend, into such a bog of peerless paralogisms, or absurd and perverse blunders! It is remarkable enough here, that he not only suffers the eulogies given by the president to the talents and genius of M. to pass unquestioned, but in his own speech, as that put into the mouth of Cowley may be fairly understood, re-echoes them, and declares that no one should be more ready for his admission, were he to be regarded merely as a *poet*; for here his business was to destroy him as a *man*. But in another place, in the Life of Philips, as if he could not find room in the long life he has written of M. himself for all his detractive sarcasms, he is for destroying him as a *poet*; by degrading his universally admired diction; when he says "*The Splendid Shilling* has the uncommon merit of an original design, unless it may be thought precluded by the ancient Centos. To degrade the sounding words and stately construction of M. by an application to the lowest and most trivial things, *gratifies* the mind with a momentary triumph over that grandeur, which *hitherto* hold its captives in admiration; the words and things are presented with a new appearance, and novelty is always grateful where it gives no pain." Yet this is but a weak expression of the sentiment he would inculcate upon this subject, to what he was wont to give with his living voice. For, from that charm-

ing model of a dedication, addreſſed to an amiable literary veteran, by the abovementioned lateſt biographer of M. in which the affectionate and ambitious deſire that it might do honour to them both, is as completely obtained as it was ingenuouſly profeſſed, we learn, that Johnſon would, in converſation, "declaim againſt the admiration excited by the poetry of M. and affirm it to be nothing more than the cant (to uſe his own favourite phraſe) of affected ſenſibility."

But though we muſt grieve at the above non-reaſoning in the non-apothesis of M. we may ſmile at the following happy tranſlation, to be found in the ſame volume, and made by the ſame author, in his happy days, when he was his own man, *ſui juris*, of but an indifferent Italian couplet, when the comet appeared in 1742, on the court of Modena's running away from that wicked city, as it was called by the prophets of the day, who ſaid that the comet portended its being ſwallowed up by an earthquake; for ſuperſtition and credulity, we know, will creep into places to which piety is denied acceſs:

Se al venir veſtro i principi ſen vanno
Dit, venga ogni di---durate un anno!

If, at your coming, princes diſappear,
Comets, come every day---and ſtay a year!
SI SIC OMNIA!

If any doubt of the genuineneſs of "the Apothesis of M. a Viſion" exiſt, it can find no harbour in any candid mind; as it would be injurious and affrontive to the ſagacity, the fidelity, nay, and to the gratitude of the ingenious editor of the works of Dr. Johnſon, by whoſe ſagacity, integrity, and fortitude, upon a certain delicate occaſion, he was bound in no vulgar obligation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHAT is here offered to your notice is, a tranſlation of the Poetical Legend of Taliesin; being a collection out of *Mangovion*, or Petty Traditions, as is expreſſed in the title of it, and apparently made by the writer of a tranſcript of the works of that Welſh bard, in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

"*Hanes Taliesin o'r Mangovion.*"

AN ACCOUNT OF TALIESIN, OUT OF THE PETTY TRADITIONS.

"A NOBLEMAN lived formerly in *Penllyn*, called *Tegid the Bald*, whoſe patrimony was in the middle of the lake of *Tegid*, and his wife was named *Ceridwen*; of her was born a ſon, called *Morvran*, and a daughter, called *Creirwy*, who was the faireſt woman in the world. A brother of theſe two, *Avagddu*, was the ugliеſt man living, which cauſed *Ceridwen*, his mother, to think that he was not likely to be received amongſt the nobles, on account of his uglineſs, unleſs he was endowed with ſome excellencies, or was verſed in ſome honourable ſciences, as this was at the commencement of the time of Arthur and the Round Table.

"She therefore, agreeably to the myſtery of books of chymiſtry, ordered to be boiled a cauldron of genius and ſciences for her ſon, ſo that his reception ſhould be more honourable, on account of his knowledge and ſkill concerning future times.

"Then ſhe began to boil the cauldron; which, after it once began, could not be ſuffered to ceaſe boiling until the concluſion of a year and a day, ſo that there ſhould be obtained three bleſſed drops of the gift of the ſpirit.

"*Little Gwion*, the ſon of a villain of *Lanwair Caereinion*, in *Powys*, was appointed by her to watch the cauldron, and a blind man, named *Morda*, was to keep the fire burning under it, with an injunction not to ſuffer the boiling to break before the expiration of a year and a day.

"In the mean while, ſhe, with the aid of the books of aſtronomers, and under the hours of the planets, was daily ſimpling for herbs of every peculiar virtue.

"Upon a certain day, as *Ceridwen* was ſimpling, and the year drawing near to an end, it happened that three drops of the precious water flew out of the cauldron, and fell upon the finger of *Little Gwion*, which, on account of the heat, he put into his mouth. No ſooner had he put thoſe miraculous drops in his lips, but he knew all things which ſhould come to paſs in future; and he was perfectly ſenſible that his greateſt danger was from the cunning of *Ceridwen*, for many were her acquirements in ſcience; and through extreme fear he fled towards his own country. The cauldron broke in two; for the ſteel and the whole contents, except the three eſſential drops, were poiſonous, ſo that the horſes of *Gwyzno Longſtanks* were poiſoned by drinking the water of the river, into which the cauldron had been emptied; and on that account the river became to called *Gwerwyn Mairç Gwyzno*, or *The Poiſon of the Steeds of Gwyzno*.

"Thereupon, *Ceridwen* coming home, and ſeeing her labour for a whole year loſt, ſnatched up a club, and ſtruck the blind *Morda* upon the head, ſo that one of his eyes fell upon his cheek; on which he ſaid, 'Thou haſt diſfigured me, and I innocent; thou haſt ſuffered a loſs on my account.'—'Thou ſayeſt the truth;' (quoth *Ceridwen*) it was *Little Gwion* who robbed me.' The purſuit began, the two running; he diſcovered her, and took the form of a hare, and ran; ſhe immediately appeared a greyhound bitch, turning and driving him towards a river:—he transformed himſelf to a fiſh; and ſhe to an otter bitch, and ſought for him under water, ſo that he was obliged to appear

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appear a bird in the air; and she became a hawk to pursue him, giving him no respite on the wing; and when she was just laying hold of him, and he dreading death, he discovered a heap of winnowed wheat on the floor of a barn; he descended into the wheat, and appeared as one of the grains; and thereupon she appeared a black crested hen, and to the wheat she went, and with her feet scraping it, she recognized and swallowed him; and, as the story says, she was nine months pregnant with him; and when she was delivered, she could not in her heart kill him, as he was so beautiful, but dressed him up in a leather basket, and cast him to the will of Providence into the sea, on the 29th of April.

"At that time the weir of *Gwyzno* was upon the sand, between *Dyvi* and *Aberystwyth*, near his own castle. In that weir was taken to the value of one hundred pounds every May eve. And at that time *Gwyzno* had one son, called *Elphin*, one of the most mischievous of youths, and driven to the greatest want; on which account his father was sorely afflicted, thinking him born in an evil hour. Through the exhortation of his counsellors, his father gave him the draught of the weir for that year, to see if ever any good would happen him, and to enable him to commence an occupation.

"On the morning following, *Elphin* saw that there was nothing in the weir; but, on going away, he discovered the leather basket on one of its poles. Then exclaimed one of the weirmen to *Elphin*, 'Thou hast never been unlucky until this night; for thou hast destroyed the properties of the weir, in which it was usual to obtain the value of one hundred pounds on every May eve.'—'What now!' said *Elphin*, 'possibly we have a good equivalent there for the one hundred pounds.' The skin was opened; and the opener beheld the forehead of a child; and he exclaimed to *Elphin*, '*Lyma Daliesin!*' (Behold a fair front!)—'*Taliesin bid*,'—'*Fair Front* let him be called,' cried *Elphin*, raising the child in his arms, and commiserating his misfortune; and he pensively took him up behind him. The horse that was wont to trot, he caused now to amble, thus carrying the child as easy as if he were sitting in the most easy arm chair.

"Soon after the child sung the song, called 'The Comfort' to *Elphin*, and foretold him honour. The Comfort begins, '*Elsin dog taw a'th wylo*,'—'*Fair Elphin cease thy weeping*;" and is the first song of *Taliesin*, made to cheer *Elphin*, on losing the draught of the weir, as nothing grieved him so much as being the cause of the misfortune.

"Then *Elphin* brought *Taliesin* to the house of *Gwyzno* his father; and *Gwyzno* asked if he had a good draught in the weir? to which he replied, that he had found what was better than all the fish. 'What was it?' said *Gwyzno*. 'A bard,' said *Elphin*. 'Ah, poor thing!' exclaimed *Gwyzno*. 'What good will that do thee?' Then *Taliesin* himself answered and said, 'This will be of more value to him than ever the weir was to thee.' Then *Gwyzno* cried, 'What! canst thou speak, and yet so little?'—'I can speak of more than thou art able to ask.'—'Let me hear what thou canst say,' replied *Gwyzno*. Thereupon *Taliesin* sung—

'Ar y dwr mae cyvlwr cant bendigav,' &c.
'On the water is the state of a hundred of the most blessed,' &c.

"Then *Gwyzno* demanded if he was a man or a spirit? whereupon he sang his history, saying,

'Priv varz cyfredin
Wyv vi i *Elsin*,' &c.
'A primary and universal bard am I to *Elphin*,' &c."

The probable part of the above tale is true; for *Taliesin* was an orphan, brought up by *Elphin*, and afterwards patronized by different princes, particularly *Urien Reged*, as it appears from pieces extant, addressed to that hero. What is fiction is founded upon the bardic system of transmigration; of which system *Taliesin* makes more use than any ancient bard, of whose works we have any remains.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

Nov. 6th. MEIRION.

TOUR OF ENGLAND, (CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSEMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. This Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

JULY 21, WALTON to READING, in Berkshire, 28 miles. I left Windsor about four or five miles on my right, passed through part of Windsor park, and crossed the forest. The park, as well as the forest, is very extensive; a great deal of fine timber in the former, but his majesty is clearing and cultivating several large tracts of it: the latter is a mere barren heath, which, as well as the park, hath several pretty high protuberances. On this forest his majesty usually hunts the stag; to which diversion it is, indeed, remarkably adapted, being quite open and spacious. The soil is a sort of sandy, or rusty gravel, and generally dry. The king has rides cut in all directions, which run in direct lines for several miles, and are as wide as common high-roads; they are soft and easy to travel upon, and such a great number

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of them, that which way ſoever the game runs, the hunters are ſure to find one or other of theſe rides pointing the ſame courſe. On ſome eminences neat cottages are erected, where the hunters may take ſhelter or refreſhment. Turf is dug on this foreſt for fuel, as is the caſe on ſome other commons I paſſed in this day's journey. The ſurface of the country is, in many places, rather hilly, and particularly the uncultivated parts, where the ſoil is naturally ſterile, and produces heath and furze. The ſoil of the uncultivated ground is partly ſandy, and partly loamy, and in ſome ſmall tracts clay predominates: the ſmall ſtones, or pebbles, are flint. Before I entered Windſor park, I obſerved, for the firſt time ſince I left Nottinghamſhire, a range of rocks projecting a little above the ſurface of a barren common; the ſtone is hard, and of a whitiſh colour, and, I ſuppoſe, not fit for the purpoſes of building. From WALTON I followed the courſe of the Thames for ſeveral miles, which was extremely pleaſant, and paſſed ſeveral neat houſes and villages: among the latter, Bracknell, in my opinion, took the lead. This is very much a corn country, however I did not, in general, obſerve very weighty crops. The people were buſy mowing graſs, getting hay, and bringing home their fuel from the neighbouring heaths; they ſtack the latter in the form of ſmall houſes, as is the cuſtom in Cumberland, and other northern counties. In this diſtrict I did not notice much woodland, except Windſor park; but a number of trees grow on hedges, particularly elm.

July 23, I went from READING to STREATLEY, in Berks, 11 miles. The road leads pleaſantly along the ſide of the Thames; the banks are high, and the chalky cliffs ſtrike the eye with a ſnow-like appearance, but in ſome places they are covered with wood. The ſoil is chalky, and not much of it remarkable for fertility: corn is the principal dependance of the farmer. The juniper buſh grows ſpontaneouſly in the lanes: it is often a criterion of poor ſoil. Sheep are ſmall. The ſeat of Sir Francis Sykes ſtands on a riſing ground on the left. The ſurface of this diſtrict contains ſeveral high grounds, and very extenſive commons called Downs, which are covered with a green ſward, and ſupport a ſmall breed of ſheep. READING is a pretty large and populous town, and a thoroughfare towards Wales and Ireland. Small manufactures of ſail-cloth, ſack-cloth, gauze, ribbons, and pins, are carried on here, but this does not ſeem to increaſe either the riches or number of the inhabitants much; it is chiefly built with brick and tile, and the houſes are good, but many of the ſtreets too narrow. STREATLEY is a farming village on the ſouth ſide of the Thames, which, in the winter, often overflows its banks there, and does conſiderable damage.

July 24, went from STREATLEY to WALLINGFORD, Berks, 5 miles.—I continue to follow the courſe of the Thames towards its ſource: the road and country here extremely pleaſant. Soil is loamy, and fertile in the production of corn, a great deal of common fields alſo appear, but the crops of wheat and barley thereon rather light. I have obſerved, for ſeveral days paſt, that almoſt every hedge is covered with a ſort of plant very much reſembling the hop plant; it grows up amongſt the thorns luxuriantly, and has a ſort of long-bearded grey, or white flower: the country people call it honeſty, or the old man's beard. WALLINGFORD is a very ancient town; buildings of brick and tile, but low, and bear the marks of antiquity: moſt of the inhabitants are petty tradeſmen. Farms in this neighbourhood are pretty large, one of which is rented for about 500l. a year; on that farm is an old barn, ſaid to be the largeſt in England; it is 101 yards in length, and 18 in width, and was the repoſitory for the abbot of Reading's tythes, who reſided here in ſummer.

July 26, I went from WALLINGFORD to OXFORD, 12 miles. The ſoil a fine loamy clay, and in ſome parts a gravelly, or ſandy loam. Crops of wheat, barley, and oats, the heavieſt I ever ſaw; the ſurface level, but ſome riſing grounds appear at a diſtance: fields are large and beautiful where incloſed, but ſeveral tracts of common-field continue to call aloud for incloſing. Sheep are hurdled on fallows, and ſometimes fed with green clover thereon; bells are hung about the necks of ſeveral ſheep in every flock; the reaſon aſſigned for ſo doing is, that if the flock ſhould ſtray, they are eaſily found by the tinkling of the bells: I have alſo ſeen them tied to the necks of cows, probably for the ſame purpoſe: but why two or three bells ſhould be hung to each horſe in a cart, or waggon, I am at a loſs to conjecture. I did not obſerve any flint ſtones in this diſtrict. Berkſhire is noted for producing much corn; it, however, contains great quantities of common and downs, wholly uncultivated, and ſeveral tracts of poor ſoil. It is pretty well watered,

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watered, rather an open country than otherwiſe, and ſomewhat hilly: farms are generally worth 100l. to 300l. a year. OXFORD ſtands on a plain, in a fine fertile country; its numerous churches, colleges, and other fine buildings, which overtop the city, give it a magnificent appearance, at a little diſtance. It contains thirteen pariſh churches; and, if I miſtake not, eighteen colleges, is built with poliſhed ſtone, of a whitiſh colour; the houſes and other buildings are tall and elegant, and the ſtreets wide, and neatly paved. In ſhort, OXFORD is, in my opinion, the moſt pleaſant and handſome town I have ſeen: it is the firſt town generally built with ſtone, which I have obſerved ſince I left Yorkſhire. This city is almoſt ſurrounded with little ſtreams of pure water, which contain a great deal of fiſh. Theſe ſtreams unite, and form a pretty large river, which, after watering a range of delightful meadows, falls into the Thames. OXFORD is chiefly ſupported by the colleges: the great number of ſtudents, moſt of whom are the ſons of noblemen and gentlemen of fortune who reſide here, occaſions a great demand, not only for the neceſſaries but luxuries of life: its population does not appear to increaſe.

July 30. OXFORD to DODDINGTON, in Oxfordſhire, 15 miles. An open, and not very fertile, country: the ſoil rather heavy, and has generally an under ſtratum of whitiſh freeſtone rock, which, in ſome places, riſes very near the ſurface. In this diſtrict I obſerved ſome common, and a great deal of common-fields: the ſurface, in general, is pretty level, but ſome little prominencies are to be ſeen. Roads, in this country, are neither good nor eaſy, being made with the ſoft white ſtone, which is eaſily procured: theſe ſtones are broke upon the roads as in many of the northern counties. DODDINGTON ſtands on a riſing ground, and is a pretty farming village.

July 31, DODDINGTON to BANBURY, in Oxfordſhire, 6 miles. Road made with freeſtone, broken into ſmall bits: that ſtone is very remarkable, from the great number and variety of petrified ſhells in its compoſition. I picked up ſeveral, which were quite entire, and had been completely incorporated with the ſtones which ſurrounded them; their ſubſtance alſo partook of that of the ſtone, but the ſhape and colour of the ſhells continue as before their petrifaction. The cauſes of theſe ſurpriſing effects I leave to the inveſtigation of naturaliſts. The ſoil rather heavy; and roads, particularly towards BANBURY, are bad. Wheat, barley, and beans, are much cultivated here. Cattle are heavier than in ſome diſtricts I have lately paſſed, and the cows are remarkable for the thickneſs of their necks, a quality which is no indication of milk; but the farmers ſeem to pay little regard to that very wholeſome and nutritive article of human food, which they give to the pigs rather than ſell to the poor and labouring claſſes of people. Sheep are white-faced and legged, and want horns. BANBURY is a ſmall and ancient market town: many of its buildings are poor, and the ſtreets the worſt I ever ſaw, being moſtly unpaved and dirty in the extreme. A very fine new church is now building in BANBURY; but is not likely to be ſhortly finiſhed, as the expence is found to exceed the firſt eſtimation ſo conſiderably, that money cannot yet be raiſed ſufficient to complete the fabric. BANBURY manufactures worſted and hair ſhagg, but not in great quantities. Oxfordſhire produces much corn, contains a great deal of open field, and ſome commons: ſoil generally ſtrong, ſurface rather irregular; a conſiderable number of trees are ſeen, but the country not very woody. Two, three, or four horſes draw one cart, and tinkle along the road with their bells in a whimſical manner: three or four of theſe animals are alſo yoked to a plough; they are generally heavy and ſtrong. This county is pretty well watered, and enjoys a pleaſant air, but is not remarkable for the goodneſs of its roads. Moſt of the buildings are of ſtone. Farms are of various ſizes, but there are a great number of ſmall ones.

Auguſt 2, BANBURY to SOUTHAM, in Warwickſhire, 13 miles. Road very bad, it is made with broken ſtones. In this diſtrict, there is much land in paſture, ſome of which ſeems to have been uſed for that purpoſe at leaſt 100 years, and is now almoſt covered over with hillocks, like ant hills, for want of cultivation. This manner of diſpoſing of lands is equally pernicious and unprofitable with common-fields, but from contrary cauſes. The old paſtures are employed in fattening bullocks, and it is ſaid the land-owners are injudicious enough not allow their farmers the uſe of the plough thereon. Farms and fields ſeem large: the ſoil of this diſtrict is generally heavy, and ſurface pretty level: from the great number of trees on hedges, the country has a woody appearance. I have noticed here, as well as in moſt of thoſe ſouthern counties, that very few potatoes are grown, and

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and that the labouring claſſes are little acquainted with their uſe. Potatoes are conſidered as a poor, weak, and unſubſtantial food, and not ſufficient to form the principal part of a meal. This is a great miſtake; that ſort of food muſt be allowed by all to be extremely cheep, and that it is alſo nutritive, is witneſſed by thouſands in the north of England and in Ireland, who make potatoes a great part of their food, and notwithſtanding work as well, look as well, and are equally happy and content as thoſe with more delicate palates in the ſouth of England, and, I believe, more ſo. However, I am told, every where that there has been double the quantity, at leaſt, ſet this year than in former years, and that the idea was ſuggeſted principally by the recommendations of the Board of Agriculture, which is one good effect of that excellent inſtitution. SOUTHAM is a ſmall market town, containing 750 inhabitants, who are farmers, labourers, and tradeſmen. Farms in that neighbourhood are worth from 20l. to 300l. a year, but generally from 30l. to 50l.: average rent about 1l. an acre.

Auguſt 4, I went from SOUTHAM to COVENTRY, in Warwickſhire, 13 miles. Road very bad moſt of the way; the ſoil is clay till within a few miles of COVENTRY, where a lightiſh ſandy loam prevails; and the road there is alſo better. This diſtrict reſembled the laſt I paſſed, except near COVENTRY, where the aſpect of the country is more pleaſant. Corn is there in great forwardneſs. I obſerved a field of oats cut for the firſt time this ſeaſon, and ſome barley will be ready for the ſcythe in a few days. The country round COVENTRY is rather open, dry, and extremely pleaſant, while the city is the moſt dirty and diſagreeable I have ſeen; which is occaſioned by the extreme narrowneſs of the ſtreets, and high old houſes with projecting fronts. Its population is eſtimated at 23,000 inhabitants. COVENTRY contains three pariſh churches, one of which (St. Michaels) has a ſpire 303 feet high. Coals are brought in here by means of a canal, and ſold at preſent for 8d. per cwt. The ſtaple manufacture of this city is weaving ribbons, a great deal of which is done by women; which they perform ſo quickly, that they uſually weave about nine yards for 1s. Farms in the neighbourhood of COVENTRY let for 15l. to 50l. a year, but generally about 120l.: average rent of land 30s. or 35s. per acre.

Auguſt 7, COVENTRY to BIRMINGHAM, in Warwickſhire, 18 miles. Here I found pretty good roads made with gravel, the ſoil various, ſometimes gravelly, ſometimes a ſandy loam, and ſometimes clayey. The farms ſeem rather ſmall in this diſtrict. The Warwickſhire cattle reſemble thoſe of Lancaſhire; the ſheep are a ſhort white-faced breed, want horns, and continue to wear bells about their necks. I ſaw ſome double plows, ſomewhat ſimilar to thoſe uſed by Mr. Ducket of Eſher Park. I do not recollect ſeeing a ſingle plow drawn by a pair of horſes ſince I left Suffolk, at which I am very much ſurpriſed; neither is a ſingle horſe-cart for the purpoſes of huſbandry to be met with. In this day's journey I obſerved ſome fine red and white free-ſtone quarries cloſe by the road, exactly like thoſe in Cumberland, the firſt inſtance of the ſort I have ſeen ſince I left the North. Buildings all along are very good, and generally of ſtone. The ſurface of the country is pretty level in general, rather open than otherwiſe, and contains a regular mixture of corn and graſs land. BIRMINGHAM emits a cloud of ſmoke, which is ſeen at a diſtance before the town is diſcovered, which at laſt preſents itſelf in rather a grim aſpect; but the buildings have a noble and modern figure, and the whole has the appearance of a great magnitude. The road croſſes a canal, not yet finiſhed, a little before it enters the town. After having ſeen the principal parts of this "great toy-ſhop of Europe," I am ſtruck with the increaſed demand for baubles, which occaſions a great influx of wealth and of inhabitants; the conſequences of which are, a rapid increaſe of elegant ſtreets and buildings, as well as vice, immorality, luxury, and, partially, a moſt abject poverty. At preſent every thing is in a dead ſtate, owing to the war, except muſkets, bayonets, &c. The wages of manufacturers are extravagantly high when they have employ, but of which the numerous inn-keepers or ale-ſellers reap the principal advantage, while the manufacturer too often ruins his health, his morals, and his family thereby, and is ſometimes led to the moſt deſperate acts. Such are the effects of drawing together a great body of men without education or principles, and which I have uniformly found to be the caſe, more or leſs, in all large manufacturing towns. Buttons, buckles, &c. are the ſtaple manufactures of this town, with which articles it ſupplies moſt part of Europe; guns, piſtols, ſwords, bayonets, and ſuch like weapons of of-

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fence, are alſo made here in great numbers. Moſt part of the town of BIRMINGHAM is quite modern, and its population is ſaid to be now near 70,000 inhabitants. Were that numerous aſſembly of people employed in cultivating the waſte lands in the kingdom, they would render a much more eſſential ſervice to the public in return for their ſupport. This town ſtands in a fine, open, and very pleaſant ſituation, and the country around it is cheerful: a canal, which communicates with different parts of the country, comes up to it. The ſtreets are moſtly uniform, pretty wide and clean, but not univerſally ſo. Coals are cheap and plentiful here, which is very favourable to the manufacturer. New buildings, and even new ſtreets, are riſing on almoſt every ſide of the town. An idea may be found of the progreſſive increaſe of inhabitants from the number of births and burials at different periods: in the year 1555 there were 37 births and 27 burials; in 1690 there were 127 births and 150 burials; and in 1791 there were no fewer than 3,310 births and 3,280 funerals.

Auguſt 11, I went from BIRMINGHAM to WOLVERHAMPTON, in Staffordſhire, 14 miles. The country extremely populous, large villages filled with manufacturers of guns, piſtols, locks, buttons, buckles, nails, &c. wages are very high, even the women in theſe manufactures earn conſiderably by filing. The war is uſeful to moſt of theſe buſineſſes. The buildings in this diſtrict are good, made with brick and tile, but look dirty and black, as do the inhabitants, which is probably the conſequence of their employ; the ſurface is generally level, the aſpect of the country pleaſant, rather open, but it is far from being deſtitute of wood. The ſoil various, but chiefly clay with a mixture of ſand, and in ſeveral parts rather barren; but it abundantly compenſates for that defect by affording plenty of fine coals, which are got cloſe by the road. This is the firſt coal county I have met ſince I left the North. In travelling on this road, I was ſurpriſed to ſee a number of ſmall fires burning in a field of oats; on enquiry I was told, that the field contained ſeveral old coal-pits, which, by ſome means or other, were ſet on fire, and could not be extinguiſhed. Here are ſeveral large works for forging iron, which belong to Mr. Wilkinſon, of Caſtlehead, in Lancaſhire. Warwickſhire is much noted for iron and ſteel manufactures, but I did not obſerve any ſuperiority in its agricultural department: it contains ſeveral elegant ſeats of noblemen and gentlemen, parks, and tracts of woodland; its air is pure, water generally plentiful, and buildings good. The farms are of all ſizes, but more land in ſmall than in large ones. The ſurface of the country pretty level, with here and there a little elevation: ſoil contains much clay, but not, in general, of the moſt fertile nature, and it need not be repeated that it produces free-ſtone and coal. WOLVERHAMPTON is a large manufacturing town, and is ſuppoſed to contain near 20,000 inhabitants: its manufactures are chiefly the heavier ſorts of hardwares, ſuch as axes, gridirons, trowels, ſmoothing irons, locks, &c. there are alſo ſome manufactures of ſpectacle caſes. The ſtreets of this town are very narrow and dirty, but many of the houſes are pretty good, and the ſurrounding country is pleaſant. A canal comes up to this town. It is very remarkable that in theſe ſouthern counties the poor and labouring claſſes of people have a great hatred to canals: theſe canals, ſay they, are the ruin of the country; the farmers by their means can ſend the corn, and other productions of their farms, where they pleaſe, at a trifling expence, and thereby keep up the prices; ſeveral reſpectable tradeſmen alſo entertain the ſame ſentiments, and further add, that canals ſpoil and deſtroy much good land. Theſe people view the ſubject with a microſcopic eye; for did they conſider the effects of canals with reſpect to the kingdom in general, they would ſee that whatever contributes towards leſſening labour, reducing the number of horſes, and facilitating the conveyance of different articles from places where they are leſs wanted to other parts where they are more wanted, at a ſmall expence, is a great national gain and convenience. If theſe navigations are occaſionally abuſed in conveying corn more ſnugly out of the kingdom when wanted at home, the fault is not in the canals, but in the criminal negligence of the officers who are appointed to ſuperintend the exportation buſineſs. I took a walk one pleaſant evening into a field near Wolverhampton, and looking to the N. W. ſaw a mountain at a diſtance, and afterwards two or three more; theſe I underſtand were the Shropſhire hills, and were the firſt eminences I had ſeen, that could be called mountains, ſince I left Yorkſhire and Derbyſhire.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ELEGY ON SPRING.

DELIGHTFUL spring, I taste thy balmy gale,
Pregnant with life, my sadden'd soul they chear,
Creation smiles, the woods, the hills, the vales,
Hail the pure morning of the new-born year.
Expand, ye groves, your renovated bloom;
Warble, ye streams; ye swelling buds unfold;
Waft all the plenty of your rich perfume;
And wave, ye forests, wave your leaves of gold.
Rapt in the maze of nature's boundless charms,
I gaze infatiate, wonder, and admire;
Ah, how they sooth th' impassion'd hearts alarms,
And wake to transports short the woe-struck lyre!
But soon the prospect blackens on the view,
These scenes of beauty, man, insensate, mars;
Cloaths smiling nature with a mournful hue,
Blasts all her blooms, and with her music jars.
O might the moral spring but once evolve
It's infant blossoms 'mid the nountide blaze,
Barbaric passion's low'ring mists dissolve,
While dawn'd pure reason with ferener rays!
O fool to think it I winter, bleak and foul,
There broods eternal, hope creates in vain
Fantastic forms, which chear the cheated soul,
Poor air-built fabrics of the poet's brain.
See, life and health enliven all around,
O'er lawns and woods, the eye delighted roves;
While pour an artless harmony of sound
Flocks from the fields and warblers from the groves.
Luxuriant verdure here adorns the plain,
There the grey fallows, and the toiling team,
The farms neat mansion, and the village fane,
Whose moss-clad tower reflects the solar gleam.
But ah! while nature pours th' enlivening breath,
Paints her fair forms, and spreads her treasures here;
O'er other shores black sweeps the cloud of death,
Glares the red faulchion and the murderous spear.
Ev'n now perhaps embattled armies meet,
Loud beat the drums, and thundering cannon roar,
Rocks the dire field beneath unnumber'd feet,
And terror waves her locks bedropt with gore:
Through dust, in whirlwinds driven, inconstant seen,
Thick flash the swords, the frequent victim falls,
While o'er his mangled trunk and ghastly mien,
Hosts trampling rush, where maniac fury calls.
Say, soldier, say, grim spectacle of pain,
What fiend lur'd thee from thy peaceful home,
To leave thy poor, thy small domestic train,
For toils of arms o'er billowy deeps to roam?
No beams of glory chear thy hapless lot,
Thy name descends not to a future age,
Impell'd to combat for thou know'st not what,
And urg'd to slaughter by another's rage.
Thy widow'd wife, thine orphan children weep,
And beg their scanty meal from door to door,
While, gash'd with wounds, thy limbs dishonour'd sleep,
And waste and moulder on a foreign shore.
In vain, alas, we boast of civil worth,
And vaunt of virtue, in religion's robe,
If calm we view ambition issuing forth,
Her brood of scorpions to infest the globe:
The bonds of nature we asunder part,
Led by the blaze of passions sanguine star,
Peace on the lips, and murder in the heart,
To savage, fell, accursed, infernal war.
Hark! a glad sound my wandering thoughts recalls,
The distant sheep-bell fills the quivering breeze,
The shade, slow-deep'ning, o'er the landscape falls,
And veil'd in mists the dim horizon flees.
As the poor shepherd folds his fleecy care,
Loud chaunts the nightingale his evening lay;
Sing on, sweet warbler, homeward I repair,
Warn'd by thy requiem to the closing day.

SYDNEY.

Of the above elegy, the three first stanzas are set to music by Mr. Wheeler, and the 12, 13, 14, by the Rev.——Richmond, of Trin. Col. which will appear in the next publication of the Cambridge Harmonic Society.

SONNET.

SOFT through the woodland sighs the summer gale,
With many a hue the verdant landscape glows;
And breathing sweets along the culture'd vale,
Steals the fresh fragrance of the blushing rose.
The roaring billows of the stormy deep,
Hush'd to repose, their hostile rage forbear;
And the low winds on the calm surface sleep,
Cooling the ardor of the torpid air.
No summer scenes, alas, no vernal bloom,
Sooth the sick soul, by every ill oppress'd:
To wander cheerless through the midnight gloom,
To brave the terrors of the wintry blast,
(While swelling gush ideal woes impart,)
Are scenes more fitted—for a broken heart.

Edinburgh. AUGUSTA

CONNAL.

AN ELEGY FROM A GAELIC FRAGMENT, BY MR. C——Y.

AUTUMN has now assum'd her fading reign,
And the grey mists upon the hills remain;
On the wide heath the rapid whirlwind roars,
Dark through the narrow plain the torrent pours;
There,

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There while its branches whiftle as they wave,
That tree, O Connal! marks thy lonely grave:
On the bleak hill when wild winds howl around,
It ftrews its green leaves o'er thy hallow'd ground.
There if the folitary hunter go,
In filent mufing melancholy, flow,
When the dim twilight fpreads its veil ferene,
The fhrowded fpectres ftalk along the green.
Through rolling ages who thy fires can trace,
And who recount the fathers of thy race?
See the tall oak from yonder mountain rife,
And lift its leafy banners to the fkies;
The lurid light'ning with tremendous glare,
Scatters its rifted banners in the air!
Thus, Connal! did thy family excel,
They rofe, they flourifh'd, and in *thee* they fell.
Mourn all thy wars, O Fingal! 'midft the flain
Here Connal preis'd the blood-enamelled plain;
Here was the din of arms, and ftain'd with gore,
Here fell the mighty to arife no more.
Strong was his arm as tempeft, of the main,
His height, like rocks that overlook the plain;
His fword a meteor in the low'ring fky,
A fiery furnace glow'd his wrathful eye;
And loud his voice as when the furges roar,
With foamy billows on the founding fhore;
In careleis playfulneis the thoughtleis child
Crops the gay thiftle in the flow'ry wild,
Thus Connal's faulchion feal'd the warrior's doom,
His tranfient glories withering ere they bloom.
As rolling thunder in the noon-day fkies,
Dargo the Mighty to the battle flies,
Dark and contracted was his fullen brow,
And his funk eyes feem'd hollow caves below.
Bright rofe their clafhing fwords with wild alarms,
And dire the clangor of refulgent arms.
The fair Cremona, heavenly maid! was near,
Daughter of Rinval, maiter of the fpear,
Who cas'd in mail had follow'd from afar
Her much-lov'd Connal to the din of war;
With loofe treffes negligently flow,
Her beauteous hand fuftains the quiv'ring bow;
On Dargo now fhe draws the erring dart—
Ah, hipleis maid! it cleaves thy Connal's heart.
So falls the giant-oak, the valley's pride,
So rifted rocks roll down the mountain's fide.
In deep defpair th' unhappy virgin ftrays
Through tangl'd paths and unfrequented ways,
While chilly vapours fhroud the moon's pale beam,
All wild fhe wanders by the murm'ring ftream;
Connal, my love! Connal, my friend! fhe cries,
She finks—fhe faints—fhe trembles—and—fhe dies.
Here, earth, thou doft the loveliefl pair inclofe,
That ever flept in undifturb'd repofe;
Within thy chilly bofom, here reclin'd
Their memory ruihes on my mufing mind,
And while the falt tear trickles from mine eyes,
The wild wind whiftles, and the rank weed fighs.

MONTHLY MAG. XXVII.

SONNET

TO THE OWL.

I WOO thee, cheerleis melancholy bird,
Soothing to me is thy funereal cry,
Here build thy lonely neft, and ever nigh
My dwelling be thy fullen wailings heard.
Amid the howling of the northern blaft
Thou lov'ft to mingle thy difcordant fcream,
Which to the vifionary mind, may feem
To call the fufferers to eternal reft;
And fometimes, with the fpirit of the deep,
Thou fwell'ft the roarings of the ftormy waves,
While rifing fhroudleis from their watry graves,
Aërial forms along the billows fweep!
Hark, loud, and louder ftill, the tempeft raves,
And yet I hear thee from the dizzy fteep.

Edinburgh. AUGUSTA.

AN IMITATION OF A CANTATA OF METASTASIO.

COME penfive fair, whilft foft approaching night
O'er weary'd nature draws her filent fhade,
From ocean's mirror, view departing light,
Whilft varying forms in clofing darkneis fade.
Plac'd on a rock, which ocean gently laves,
Mark the flow changes of the leis'ning fail,
Whilft cooling zephyrs flightly curl the waves,
Enjoy the fweetneis of the paiing gale.
Yon azure vault bright twinkling gems adorn,
Their borrow'd luitre gilds the envious deep,
Along her ftudded path pale Cynthia's borne,
Whoie icy beams upon the billows fleep:
Leave then, fair nymph, your flock and fhady bow'r,
And fhare the tranfient glories of the hour.

L. E.

BOTANY-BAY ECLOGUE.

EDWARD AND SUSAN.

Time, Evening.

SUSAN.

WHY, Edward, hangs thy head in filent grief,
Why will thy ftern repentance fhun relief?
Still heaves thy reftleis bofom with the figh?
Still dwells on vacancy thy rigid eye?
Lov'd of my foul, from fruitleis forrow ceafe,
And let thy Sufan foothe thy foul to peace.

EDWARD.

Oh fly me, fly me! leave me to my fate,
Reproach me with my crimes, and learn to hate!
Leave me each woe fo well deferved to prove,
But do not, Sufan, wound me with thy love.—
Why, heavenly juftice! muft this angel fhare
The anguith I alone deferve to bear?
Why, was fhe doom'd to tempt the dangerous fea,
Or why united to a fiend like me?
Ye blafting tempeits, ruih around my head!
Ye heaven-wing'd lightnings, ftrike this monfter dead!
Spirits of hell! come end this life of woe,
Come drag your victim to the fires below!

SUSAN.

Nay, Edward, sink not thus in vain distress,
Torturing my heart with needless wretchedness;
Hadst thou been doom'd, an outcast wretch, to go
Where endless winter piles the plain with snow,
I would have lull'd thee even there to rest,
Pillowing thy sorrows on thy Susan's breast.
Or were we left to sojourn on some shore,
Where the woods echo to the lion's roar,
Though danger scream'd in every passing wind,
Still I were blest if Edward were but kind.
Here we are safe, on this pacific shore
No tygers prowl, no mighty lions roar,
No howling wolf is heard, nor secret brake
Conceals the venom of the coiling snake:
Indulgent heaven a milder brood bestows,
A milder clime to soothe the exile's woes.
Soft as in England, smile the summers here,
As gentle winters close the dying year;
Nor here is heard th' autumnal whirlwind's breath,
Nor vernal tempests breathe the blast of death.
Could I one smile on Edward's face but see,
This humble dwelling were the world to me.

EDWARD.

Ah, Susan! humble is indeed this cot,
And well it suits the outcast's wretched lot;
Well suits the horror of this barren scene,
A mind as drear as comfortless within.
'Tis just that I should tread the joyless shore,
List to the wintry tempest's sullen roar,
Plough up the stubborn and ungrateful soil,
Earn the scant pittance of a felon's toil,
And sleep scarce sheltered from the nightly dew,
Where howls around the dismal Kangaroo.
This I have merited, but then to know
Susan partakes her barbarous husband's woe,
Unchang'd by insult, cruelty, and hate,
Partakes an outcast's bed, a felon's fate,
To see her fondly strive to give relief,
Forget his crimes, and only share his grief—
And then on all my actions past to dwell,
My crimes, my cruelties—'tis worse than hell.

SUSAN.

Oh spare me, spare me! cease to wound my breast,
Be thou content, and we shall both be blest.
What are to me the idle's gay reports,
The buz of cities and the pomp of courts?
Without one vain regret to call a tear,
To wake one wish, I feel contented here;
And we shall yet be happy: yonder ray,
The mild effulgence of departing day,
As gayly gilds this humble dwelling o'er,
As the proud domes on England's distant shore;
As brightly beams in morning's op'ning light,
As faintly fading sinks in shadowy night.

EDWARD.

Sink, glorious sun! and never may I see
Thy blessed radiance rise again on me!
There was a time, when cheerfully thy light
Wak'd me at morn, and peace was mine at night,
Till I had lavished all! till mad with play,
I turn'd a villain, from the villain's prey;
Till known and branded—Oh that heaven would hear
My heart's deep wish, my last and only prayer!
Soon would I change existence with delight,
For the long sleep of one eternal night.

SUSAN.

Ungrateful man! for ever wilt thou be
The cause of all thy Susan's misery?
For thee, yon waste of waves I travers'd o'er,
For thee forsook my friends, my native shore,
And I could here be happy—

EDWARD.

—Oh forgive
Th' impatient guilty wretch that lothes to live!
Forgive me, Susan, if my tortur'd mind
Will dwell on happier scenes long left behind:
The lenient hand of time perchance may heal
The guilty pangs, the deep remorse I feel.
And though thy husband in his happier state
Thy virtues knew, and would not imitate,
This humbl'd heart at length may learn of thee
To bow resign'd beneath calamity.

Oxford. W. T.

LAURA LEAVES ARTHUR, TO MAKE A VISIT TO A FRIEND BY THE SEA-SIDE.

"TRUST not" he said, "the dang'rous sea,
"Which smiles too often to deceive,
"Ah! dearest Laura, think on me,
"Nor once the safer sand-beach leave."

Laura's fond heart, too full to speak,
To Arthur sigh'd a soft adieu!
Love's gentle tear stole down her cheek,
As Arthur mournfully withdrew.

Laura, at ev'ning's hour serene,
Lov'd by the murm'ring sea to stray;
And there, by all unheard, unseen,
To faithful love her homage pay.

In vain her gay companions sought
To tempt her on the smiling main,
"I cannot o'er," she said, "in thought,
"Give Arthur's heart one moment's pain.

"O then, forbear to urge me more;
"Beneath yon cliff's impending brow,
"I'll for your fate return to shore,
"To every Nereid off'rings vow."

Impatient Arthur, from the cares
Of worldly business now releas'd,
With ardor to the spot repairs,
Where all his cares in rapture ceas'd.

With beating heart, and falt'ring tongue,
"Where is my Laura?" Arthur cries—
"Wandering, the sea-bound shore along"—
Like lightning, Arthur thither flies.

"Beneath yon cliff, there sits my love!"
But ah, fond youth! no more for thee—
The mountain torrent bursts above,
And bears its victim to the sea.

O'erwhelm'd with grief, long Arthur stood,
And on the cliff still fix'd his eye;
Then madly cry'd, "In yonder flood,
"Shall Arthur with his Laura die.

"It is by my ill-omen'd care,
"That Laura finds a watry grave,
"I see, I see yon boat's crew near here,
"Securely ride the briny wave.

"They land! and with them Laura's friend!
"Again I hear the torrent roar,
"See her t'wards me her foot steps bend,
"Oh heaven!"—he fell, and rose no more

ANNABELLA PLUMPTER.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[*This Article is devoted to the Reception of Biographical Anecdotes, Papers, Letters, &c. and we request the Communications of such of our Readers as can assist us in these objects.*]

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE LATE JOHN WILKES, ESQ.

HIS present majesty ascended the throne of these realms amidst the plaudits of his subjects. His elevation was accompanied by a series of auspicious occurrences, and every appearance augured a fortunate and happy reign. A change in the dynasty had taken place in favour of his family, and the doctrine of popular election, by a practical and memorable exemplification, was justly preferred to a pretended hereditary right. But George I was unacquainted with our laws, and even with our language. These circumstances, added to his partiality for Hanover, and the enaction of the Septennial Bill (the first infringement on public liberty during the reign of a house expressly called in for its protection) rendered him at times unpopular. The latter part of the reign of George II was uncommonly brilliant; but he also was accused of an over-weening fondness for his electoral dominions, and considered, even on the throne, as a foreigner.

A happier fate attended his grandson, who, in his first speech, gloried in being "born a Briton." His youth, his graceful person, the memory of a father dear to the nation, and, above all, the early promise of a government founded on the practical blessings of liberty, endeared the new king to his people. Indeed, there is not a single instance in all our history, of a prince, who attained the throne of these kingdoms with brighter prospects; it was accordingly predicted, in the fervour of enthusiasm, that the sway of a Trajan, or an Alfred, was to be renewed in the person of George III *.

His majesty found the country engaged in a just and fortunate contest with the house of Bourbon. The war was conducted by a statesman who proved uncommonly successful in subduing the armies and navies of France; for we pointed the thunders of an united nation, with terrible and irresistible effect on its humbled monarchy. A change of men and councils, indeed, saved the enemy from utter ruin; but this very circumstance gave a decided turn to the current of popularity, which had hitherto flowed around, and afforded a sacred barrier to the throne.

On the retirement of William Pitt, 1761, majesty seemed shorn of its rays; and its lustre being intercepted by the sudden interposition of a malignant planet, it appeared to experience almost a total eclipse! The secret views that led to the peace of Paris are still involved in obscurity, and the particular motives which superinduced so many sacrifices are, at best, but equivocal. It was, indeed, in some measure, sanctioned by a *majority*, obtained by means not difficult to be guessed at in a venal age; but it proved the most sinister treaty in our annals, and, from a variety of circumstances, became peculiarly odious to the nation.

The administration of the earl of Bute gave general disgust. Close, insinuating, cunning, rapacious, and revengeful, he was said to have enjoyed the unlimited confidence of his royal master, and the people affected to consider him as the minion of the crown, rather than the minister of England. His enemies, however, could not deny that he was amiable in private life; the most zealous of his friends, on the other hand, must confess, that, if not criminal, he was at least unfortunate,

* One of the first acts of his majesty's reign was uncommonly gracious. By the demise of a king, the patents of the judges were considered as having expired; but this gross defect was remedied by the generous interposition of the young prince. A sincere regard to truth obliges the writer to acknowledge, that in this instance, *one good, wholesome, constitutional advice*, has been attributed to the late W. Murray, earl of Macclesfield, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, &c.; and the merit would have been still greater, had it been entirely disinterested. Some persons are so little acquainted with our history, as to imagine that before this period, the commissions of the judges depended on the will of the crown. The fact is otherwise; nothing more was gained than has been stated above. The parliament that brought Charles I to punishment introduced the maxim followed at this day, respecting the patents of the bench, which are to endure *aut vita, aut culpa*.

in the management of public affairs, and that the jealouſies which he occaſioned between king and people, gave riſe to many if not all the misfortunes of the preſent reign. Certain it is that his conduct created a moſt formidable oppoſition, bottomed on conſtitutional motives, and that the moſt zealous advocates for the houſe of Brunſwick, entrenching themſelves in the revolution principles of 1688, combated the doctrines and proceedings of the favourite, with the ſame zeal that that their anceſtors had oppoſed the tyranny of the houſe of Stuart. It was this ſingular circumſtance that gave birth to the political career of the ſubject of theſe memoirs; and not only his own biography, but the hiſtory of the preſent times, is intimately connected with the foregoing events.

The father of Mr. Wilkes was an eminent diſtiller in Clerkenwell, where John is ſuppoſed to have been born, on the 28th of October, 1725. The elder ſon Iſrael, who is ſtill alive, followed the ſame buſineſs, and ultimately failed. The ſecond, of whom we now treat, and who had received a liberal education early in life, was a brewer; but as he had, in a great meaſure, become unfitted by claſſical purſuits from obtaining wealth as a tradeſman, it is more than probable that he would not have ſucceeded in his commercial purſuits. For, is it poſſible to ſuppoſe, that the enthuſiaſtic admirer of the elegant Tibullus, ſhould reliſh the dull round of buſineſs, in the neighbourhood of St. Sepulchre's? that he who baniſhed care like Anaceron, and daily quaffed the Falernian of Horace, ſhould pay ſuch a ſedulous attention to the proceſs of fermentation, and be converſant in all the properties of two-penny, porter, and brown-ſtout? Diſguſt, accordingly, ſoon ſucceeded, as a neceſſary conſequence, and the golden dreams ariſing from the mingled fumes of hops and malt, vaniſhed with the maſh-tub and the compting-houſe.

Mr. Wilkes was calculated, by nature, education, and habit, for far different purſuits, and he ſoon gratified his inclinations. Having married a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Mead, the author of the Treatiſe on Poiſons we find him exchanging the dull and foggy atmoſphere of the city for the thinner and politer air of the weſt end of the town. Poſſeſſed of a genteel fortune, elegant manners, and a ſparkling wit, he eaſily obtained the acquaintance of many of the moſt faſhionable people of the age. Educated in Whig principles, he was at the ſame time an ardent aſſertor of Engliſh liberty. It was the latter circumſtance, indeed, that gave a colouring to the future purſuits of his life; to the former, he was indebted for a ſeat in parliament, and a regiment of militia.

A ſtanding army has always been conſidered as the opprobrium of liberty, and a diſgrace to a free country. To counterbalance this palpable defect in the ſyſtem (for it is not inherent in our polity) ſome generous ſpirits conceived the idea of a national and conſtitutional defence. This plan, ſo long ſcouted, and ſince, in a great meaſure, emaſculated by ſubſequent regulations, was at length carried into effect, but not without much oppoſition, and conſiderable diſſatisfaction on the ſide of the people.

Mr. Wilkes, who was a great ſtickler for the meaſure, made an offer of his ſervices in Buckinghamſhire on this occaſion; and as he lived in great intimacy with earl Temple, the then lord lieutenant, he ſoon became member for Aylesbury, and colonel of the county regiment. It is to be recorded among the other ſingular anecdotes of his life, that nearly at the ſame time, he was expelled from the one office by the Houſe of Commons, and diſmiſſed from the other by a mandate from the firſt executive magiſtrate.

The member for Aylesbury ſoon participated in the general reſentment againſt lord Bute, and, poſſeſſing a happy talent for ſatire, contributed not a little to increaſe the hatred which he had every where excited. But this was not all; in the bitterneſs of his reſentment, he accuſed the nation, among whom that nobleman was born, of an hereditary attachment to ſlavery, and, without much ceremony, attacked certain perſons, who fondly hoped that their rank was not only too lofty for plebeian animadverſions, but even diſſolved all connection between guilt and ſhame.

Mr. Wilkes began his career, as an author, in 1762, and his firſt political publication, at preſent known with certainty, was intitled, "Obſervations on the Papers relative to the Rupture with Spain." On the 5th of June, in the ſame year, he became the editor of a periodical paper of much notoriety, called the "North Briton," which gave a particular turn to, and not only influenced, the future progreſs of his affairs, but actually decided the tenour of his whole life. No publication that ever came from the Engliſh preſs was read with more intereſt, or circulated with greater avidity than this,

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the Letters of Junius, and the works of Paine, alone excepted. Nor were the effects disproportionate either to the end with which it was launched on the ocean of popular opinion, or the high expectations that were conceived of its success. It was in vain that the ministers attempted to oppose its progress, by means of the "Briton *" and the "Auditor;" the latter of which was conducted by Mr. Murphy, a man of considerable parts, who, in the course of his variegated life, has defended the arbitrary principles inculcated by a Tory administration, and presented us with a Whig version of Tacitus. His pen, however, on this occasion, was made to drop from his hand, by the mere force of ridicule alone, and his journal itself expired in the flames of his own *Floridaturf* †. He, however, did not fall alone, for his patron soon lay prostrate by his side; and although he was suspected of regulating the motions of the ministerial puppets long after he left the stage, yet, so obnoxious had he rendered himself, that, from this moment, he was forced to bid adieu, at least, to the ostensible exercise of power.

The *Thane* was succeeded by Mr. *Grenville*, the father of the present lord Grenville and the marquis of Buckingham; who, partly from hatred to the author, and partly from animosity to his own brother, with whom he had quarrelled (he is also said to have been instigated by another motive) determined, if he could not suppress the publication, that he should, at least, punish the editor. The crown-lawyers were accordingly on the watch, and some unguarded, perhaps, improper expressions in No. 45—for I write not an eulogium—afforded ample opportunity for a prosecution.

It has luckily been always the fortune of arbitrary councils, not only to render the means disproportionate to the end, but to have recourse to odious measures for the attainment of their object. It was this very circumstance, that, in one age, bereaved Charles of his life, James of his crown; and, in another, endeared Mr. Wilkes to the nation.

Had a common action taken place against the editor of the North Briton, and, after due conviction, a moderate sentence been inflicted, Mr. Wilkes would have been branded as a recorded libeller. It was the illegal proceedings which occasioned that gentleman to be considered as a suffering patriot, through whose sides the liberties of a whole nation were wounded. His, therefore, from that moment, ceased to be a private cause—it was the cause of the people.

On the 30th of April, 1763, he was arrested in the street, by a king's messenger, in consequence of a *general warrant* *, against the authors, printers, and publishers of the North Briton, No. 45, and carried to his own house. The publicity of the act having occasioned much noise, he was instantly visited by a number of his *friends*, and, among others, by Charles Churchill, a fellow-labourer in the political vineyard, whom he saved from imprisonment, by that presence of mind which never deserted him on trying occasions. In the mean time, he desired two other gentlemen to repair to the court of Common Pleas, and sue out a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, in consequence of his being detained a prisoner in his own house, by an illegal arrest.

As lord Halifax did not choose to pro-

* Smollet was the editor.

† Such as wish to be better acquainted with this instance of *literary jockeyship*, are referred to a note in p. 52, vol. 1, of Bell's second edition of Churchill's works, or to the North Briton. Here follows the epitaph occasioned by the discomfiture of the "Auditor;" and it may be necessary to premise that this event was produced by a waggish letter signed "*Viator*," in which the advantages derived from the possession of Florida (obtained by the peace of Paris) are ironically pointed out, particularly the peats and turf, that were *to warm the poor American planters in the winter season!*

SISTE, VIATOR.

"Deep in this *bog*, the Auditor *lies still*,
His labours finish'd, and worn-out his quill;
His *fires* extinguish'd, and his works unread,
In peace he sleeps with the forsaken dead!
With heath and sedge, oh! may his tomb be dress,
And his own *turf* lie light upon his breast."

Et quocunque volunt animum Auditorinagunto. Hor.

* (Copy)

L. S. "George Mountague Dunk, Earl of "Halifax, Viscount Sunbury, &c.

"These are *in* his majesty's name to authorise and require you (taking a constable to your assistance) to make strict and diligent search after *the authors, printers, and publishers* of a seditious and treasonable paper, entitled the North Briton, Number 45, Saturday April 23d, 1763, printed for George Kearsley, Ludgate-street, London, and them or any of them having found, to apprehend and seize, together with their papers, and to bring in safe custody before me, &c.

"Directed to Nathan Carrington, &c.

(Signed) "Dunk Halifax."

ceed

ceed directly to extremities, he sent several polite messages to Mr. W. requesting his company; but the latter resolutely refused, and could not be prevailed upon to repair to his lordship's house, until he was threatened with personal violence, and given to understand, that a regiment of guards would, if necessary, be called in. On this, he proceeded in a chair, attended by the messengers and their followers; he, however, refused to answer any questions whatever, and treated lord Egremont, the other secretary of state, who exhibited too much of the insolence of office, in his demeanour, with great spirit.

On his being committed to the Tower, he was pressed to offer bail; but he strenuously refused, as it would have looked like an acquiescence in the injustice of the proceedings against him, although two noblemen offered to become sureties to the amount of 100,cool. each. In consequence of strict orders for that purpose, he was kept a *close prisoner*; and earl Temple, and the rest of his friends, denied access to him, until two *habeas's* were issued, the first having been evaded by chicanery. At length, on Tuesday, the 3d of May, he was brought up to the bar of the Common Pleas, where, in an apposite speech, he complained of the violation of the laws, and asserted, that he had been treated worse "than if he had been a Scotch rebel."

The court having taken time to deliberate, he was remanded, and brought up once more, on the 6th, when the lord chief justice, sir Charles Pratt, afterwards lord Camden, ordered him to be discharged. Flushed with this victory, in the course of that very night, he wrote a bitter and sarcastic letter to the two secretaries of state, in which, after recapitulating the circumstances relative to the seizure of his papers, he demanded the restitution of them, under the title of "stolen goods," and actually applied to Bow-street, for a warrant to search their houses, in order to recover possession of his property, which had been *feloniously* taken away. It may be easily supposed, that a magistrate, under the immediate influence of the ministry, refused his countenance to this proceeding; but recourse was soon had to a higher authority, and ample satisfaction received.

While Mr. Wilkes was yet in the Tower, unlawfully imprisoned, and unconvicted, therefore, in the eye of the law, supposed to be innocent and oppressed, he was doomed to experience all the rigour of royal vengeance, having been actually dismissed from his situation of colonel of the Buck's Militia, by a mandate*, with which the lord lieutenant reluctantly complied. But this was not all; an attempt to disgrace, was soon followed by another, calculated to ruin him: it proved, however, contrary to all human calculation, to be the basis on which he erected the edifice of his future fortune.

In the course of next term, an information was filed against him, in the King's Bench, as author of the North Briton, No. 45; and, on the meeting of parliament, being voted "a false, scandalous, and seditious libel," it was ordered to be burned by the hands of the common hangman; a sentence which was carried into execution, with much difficulty, in the city; when Mr. Sheriff Harley, who displayed great zeal on the occasion, was mal-treated and even wounded by the populace.

Mr. Wilkes having, in his turn, complained to the house of a breach of privilege, was not only refused redress, but a resolution passed, "that the privilege of parliament does not extend to the case of writing and publishing seditious libels, nor ought to be allowed to obstruct the ordinary course of the laws, in the steady and effectual prosecution of so heinous and dangerous an offence."

Some words that passed on this occasion, in conjunction with a passage in the North Briton, occasioned a duel between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Martin, member for Camelford, and late secretary to the Treasury, which took place in Hyde Park, the 16th of December. The representative of Aylesbury behaved with great gallantry on this occasion, and the wound he received in the groin greatly encreased the number of his partizans, who were pleased with his spirit, and considered him as a martyr in the public cause.

Soon after he found it necessary to retire to France; but this did not in the least tend to abate the vindictive spirit of his

* (Copy)

"My lord, Whitehall, May 4, 1763.

"The king having judged it improper, that John Wilkes, Esq. should any longer continue to be colonel of the militia for the county of Buckingham, I am commanded to signify his majesty's pleasure to your lordship, that you do forthwith give the necessary orders for displacing Mr. Wilkes as an officer for the militia, for the county of Buckingham."

"I am, &c.

"To the Earl Temple." "EGREMONT.

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his enemies: for on the 19th of January, 1764, we find him expelled the Commons, and a new writ was immediately ordered to be iſſued for Ayleſbury. The Houſe of Peers alſo thought its privileges violated, in the perſons of the biſhop of Glouceſter, whoſe name had been aſſixed, as editor to an obſcene pamphlet, printed at Mr. Wilkes's private preſs, and exhibited a remarkable reſentment on that account. In addition to this, he was found guilty, in the court of King's Bench, of the republication of the "North Briton, No 45, with notes," and for printing and publiſhing the "Eſſay on Woman." Of the firſt of theſe productions, he was avowedly the editor; but as to the ſecond, which is a parody on Pope's Eſſay on Man, he was no farther criminal than by allowing twelve copies to be printed at his apartments: the real author was a ſon of an archbiſhop of Canterbury! In both inſtances, the works in queſtion were obtained by the baſeſt fraud, his own ſervants having been bribed and ſuborned for that very purpoſe.

At length, a change of miniſtry having taken place, and the parliament being diſſolved, Mr. W. returned to his native country; and notwithſtanding the terrors of an outlawry, actually ſtood candidate for the firſt city in the empire, and only loſt his election by a ſmall majority. He proved more ſucceſsful in the firſt county, as he was returned a knight of the ſhire for Middleſex, after a great and deciſive conteſt.

The violated laws were, however, ſtill to be atoned for, and, accordingly, the new member, with his uſual intrepidity, voluntarily ſurrendered himſelf, in the court of King's Bench, on April 20th, 1768; and on Saturday morning, June 18th, ſentence was pronounced; in conſequence of which he was impriſoned for twenty-two calendar months, and obliged to pay a fine of 1000l. He found means, however, to get his out-lawry reverſed *, and this was accompliſhed with leſs difficulty than had been expected, as lord Mansfield, who, on great occaſions, exhibited evident ſymptoms of timidity, was alarmed at the odium attached to all thoſe concerned in the proceedings, and did not, perhaps, think the bench itſelf, although ſurrounded by mace bearers and tipſtaves, ſacred from the fury of an incenſed multitude.

No ſooner was this neceſſary preliminary achieved, than the action againſt lord Halifax, who had hitherto pleaded the out-lawry as a bar, was recommenced, and a verdict of 4000l. obtained. This ſuit, together with 1000l. recovered from Mr. Wood, the under ſecretary of ſtate, and the amount of the verdicts, damages, and coſts of ſuit, were all paid out of the civil liſt, by an expreſs order of council!

To balance the victory, he was doomed to ſuffer a freſh proſecution. His long and rigorous impriſonment having enſured the indignation of all liberal and independent men, and enflamed large bodies of the populace to a degree of frenzy little ſhort of madneſs, many riots took place, and St. George's-fields became the ſcene of much confuſion. There were two legal modes of proceeding in this caſe. The firſt, moſt gracious and aſſuredly moſt politic, would have been a ſpontaneous exerciſe of the royal mercy, which, by its extenſion to the priſoner, would have diſſolved the aſſociations entered into for his protection and ſupport, and left him without complaint, and, conſequently, without adherents. The ſecond was the conſtitutional employment of the civil power, in order to keep the peace, and, in caſe of infraction, to puniſh the offenders. A third way, however, recurred to, unknown to our ancient laws, equivocal in its nature, and problematical in its application; this was the calling in a military force, a meaſure ſtrenuouſly recommended by lord Weymouth, then ſecretary of ſtate, and as warmly combated by Mr. Wilkes. This produced a ſecond expulſion, and as one injuſtice naturally leads to another, gave birth to the nomination of Mr. Lutterell, now lord Carhampton, as the fitting member for Middleſex, although Mr. Wilkes was duly returned by the ſheriffs, and fairly elected by an immenſe majority.

If he was excluded however from parliamentary, civic honours poured thick upon him. While immured within the walls of a priſon (in 1769) he was elected alderman of Farringdon Without, the moſt conſiderable and patriotic ward in the metropolis. Two years afterwards, he aſpired to and obtained the dignity of the ſhrievalty, and in 1774, he was elevated to the city chair. In all theſe different relations, he exerciſed

* A ſimilar caſe to that of Capt. Perry, ſtill languiſhing in the priſon of Newgate, had not then occurred, or it might have been urged as a precedent! The ſituation of this gentleman is particularly hard.

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ciſed the magiſterial functions, with great ſpirit and integrity, and in the laſt of them he incurred freſh * debts, by ſupporting the honour of his ſtation.

While oppreſſed by the accuſation of miniſters, the gale of popular attachment ſet in ſtrongly in his favour, and he was never ſo great, or perhaps ſo happy, as when afflicted by the perſecution of the court. His cauſe was ſupported by the beſt and ableſt men in the kingdom; his debts were more than once paid by the generous care of his friends, and every immediate want was anticipated by the ardour of their bounty †. But this was not all: they were determined to procure him a more permanent proviſion, and accordingly ſtarted him as a candidate for the lucrative office of chamberlain of the city of London. Mr. Hopkins however prevailed, notwithſtanding his character was tainted reſpecting ſome money negotiations with a minor; and an annual conteſt took place until his death, which occurred in 1779, ſince which period Mr. Wilkes occupied that ſituation, for the remainder of his life.

During the whole of the American war, he was a ſtrenuous oppoſer of lord North's adminiſtration, and heartily joined his own perſonal enemies in oppoſing the meaſures, and diſplaying the guilt of that juſtly odious ſtateſman. No ſooner was the noble lord hunted into the toils, and brought within the reach of a puniſhment, from which he eſcaped, in conſequence of the eagerneſs diſplayed in dividing the ſpoils of the delinquent, than Mr. Wilkes ſeized that opportunity of procuring juſtice to the public and to himſelf, reſpecting the Middleſex election. The day this ſcandalous deciſion was reſcinded from the journals of the houſe of commons, may be ſaid to have been the laſt of his political career. Indeed, from that moment, he ſeems to have ſuppoſed his *miſſion* at an end, and in his own expreſs words to have conſidered himſelf as an "extinguiſhed volcano!"

In his perſon, Mr. Wilkes was tall, agile, and ſo very thin towards the latter part of his life, that his limbs ſeemed cadaverous. His complexion was ſallow, and he had an unfortunate caſt of his eyes, that rendered his face particularly liable to be caricatured. The miniſtry of that day were ſo ſenſible of the advantages to be derived from this ſpecies of ridicule, that Hogarth * was actually bought off from the popular party, by means of a penſion, and earned a diſhonourable reward, by employing his graver in ſatiriſing his former friends. Notwithſtanding the defects of his perſon, Mr. Wilkes at one time actually ſet the faſhions, and introduced *blue hair powder*, on his return from France in 1769.

Towards the latter part of his life, he became regardleſs of his dreſs, and his wardrobe for the laſt fifteen years ſeems to have conſiſted of a faded ſcarlet coat, white cloth waiſtcoat and breeches, and a pair of military boots, in which he was accuſtomed to walk three or four times a week, from Kenſington to Groſvenor ſquare, and from Groſvenor ſquare to Guildhall. Like moſt of the *old ſchool*, he never deſcended from the dignity of a *cocked hat*, and it is but of late that he abjured the long exploded faſhion of wearing a gold button and loop.

His ready wit was proverbial, and he never miſſed an opportunity of being jocular, at the expence of his colleagues. Sometimes he would diſconcert the gravity of a city feaſt by his ſatire; and when he told the late alderman Burnell, (formerly a bricklayer) who ſeemed to be unable to manage a knife, in the ſim-

* Theſe were the only debts incurred in the public ſervice, and I underſtand that they have been all liquidated.

† Among other preſents received by him was a cup of 500l. value, made by Mr. Stephenſon, of Ludgate hill, on which he cauſed the following lines to be engraved:

"Proud Buckingham, for law too mighty grown,
A patriot dagger prob'd, and from the throne
Sever'd its minion. In ſucceding times,
May all thoſe favourites who adopt his crimes
Partake his fate, and ev'ry Villiers feel
The keen deep ſearchings of a Felton's ſteel."

* "When that great charter which our fathers bought,
With their beſt blood, was into queſtion brought,
When big with ruin, o'er each Engliſh head,
Vile ſlavery hung ſuſpended by a thread,
When liberty, all trembling and aghaſt,
Fear'd for the future, knowing what was paſt,
When ev'ry breaſt was chill'd with deep deſpair,
Till reaſon pointed out that Pratt was there,
Lurking moſt ruffian-like behind a ſcreen,
So plac'd all things to ſee, himſelf unſeen,
Virtue with due contempt ſaw Hogarth ſtand,
The murd'rous pencil in his palſy'd hand
What was the cauſe of liberty to him,
Or what was honour? let them ſink or ſwim,
So he may gratify without control,
The mean reſentments of his ſelfiſh ſoul:
Let freedom periſh, if to freedom true,
In the ſame ruin Wilkes may periſh too."
Churchill's epiſ. to Hogarth.

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ple operation of cutting a pudding, "that he had better take his trowel to it!" he set the whole corporation in a roar.

As a man of pleasure, he sacrificed to his passions, not unfrequently, at the expence of his happiness, and even of his character. The scandal attached to the order of St. Francis *, of which he was a member, operated considerably against the influence of his politics; it is not a little remarkable, however, that men, not the most famous for the *chastity* of their manners, such as the lords Sandwich and March (the latter is the present duke of Queensbury) should have been the most eager to detect and expose the follies of his looser moments.

It cannot be denied, that his conduct as a magistrate was not only unexceptionable, but spirited and exemplary; and as a guardian of the morals of the city youth, he has not been excelled by any of his predecessors. The same candour that dictates these observations, obliges the author at the same time to confess that he was dilatory in the production of the city accounts, and rather too attentive to the emoluments of office.

As an author, he possessed the singular merit of always writing to, and for, the people. His success was proportionate, and he actually *wrote down* at least one administration, which is more than can be said of any man of the present age. His merits can only be appreciated by the benefits he has conferred on his country. It was he who first taught the public to consider the "king's speech" as the mere fabrication of his ministers, and as such, proper to be commented on, applauded, or treated with contempt. By his bold and determined conduct, in the case of the city printers, he annihilated the power of commitment assumed by the speaker's warrant, and rendered the jurisdiction of the sergeant at arms, subject to the control of a constable. He punished despotic secretaries of state, by holding them up to public scorn, abolished general warrants, and obliged even lord Mansfield to declare them unlawful. But this was not all; he contributed to render *an Englishman's house his castle*, for it is to him we are indebted for the benefit of having our papers considered as sacred, in all cases short of high treason. The most daring minister must now particularise his victim by name, and he cannot attempt to rob us of our secrets, without at the same time endeavouring to bereave us of our lives!

In short, with all his faults, Mr. Wilkes possessed something more than the *vapour* of patriotism; he could face poverty and banishment, despise a jail, resist corruption, attack and overcome tyranny. Had his existence ceased at the close of the American war, his memory, however, would have been more respected; he outlived his reputation; and it is painful to add, that when he died at his daughter's house in Grosvenor square, on Tuesday, December 27, 1797, in the 73d year of his age, he was nearly forgotten. Distance blends and softens the shades of large objects: Time throws her mantle over petty defects. The present age already confesses that he was a persecuted, the next will probably consider him as a great, man. At all events, his name will be connected with our history, and if he does not occupy the chief place, a niche, at least, will be tenanted by him in the temple of Fame.

* The motto over the door of Medmenham Abbey, must be allowed to have been extremely appropriate; it was "*Fais ce que voudras.*"

THE NEW PATENTS,

Enrolled in October, November, &c.

MR. CARPENTER'S, FOR BLEACHING PAPER.

THE discovery made in France, by M. Bertholet, of the efficacy of oxygenated muriatic acid in expediting the process of bleaching, has been successfully carried into effect by many of our own manufacturers and artists. Mr. COOPER, late of Manchester, now of Northumberland, in America, was, we believe, the first person in this country who applied the discovery to practise: his example was soon followed by many manufacturers in Lancashire and Scotland, who have obtained patents for different contrivances to regulate the application of the acid gas: the most important of these have been already detailed in our former numbers, under the head of *bleaching*, in which it will be found, that not

only the linen, but the *paper manufacture* has been eſſentially benefited hereby.

Formerly writing paper could be made of *unprinted* linen alone, but by means of the proceſs of Mr. Bertholet even printed linen may be made into the fineſt and whiteſt paper. The preſent patent is the laſt that we ſhall detail on this ſubject, except in caſe of ſome eſſential improvement in the proceſs or inſtrument made uſe of. It was granted to Mr. ELIAS CARPENTER of Bermondſey, Surrey, and is entitled a *Method of Bleaching Paper in the Water Leaf, and fixing it without drying.*

In the preparation of the pulp, the coarſer rags are to be macerated for two or three days in a cauſtic alcaline ley, and wrought into ſheets of paper, in the uſual way; a ſtrong wooden box or trough is then to be procured, of a ſize proportioned to that of the paper, lined on the inſide with white paint, and furniſhed with ſeveral ſtages of croſs bars of glaſs: the bottom of the box is to be covered with a ſtratum about one inch deep of cauſtic ley, and the paper laid by quarter-reams, or leſs, acroſs the glaſs bar. A hole muſt be made in the box to admit the beak of an earthenware retort, into which muſt be put manganeſe and ſea ſalt, in powder, ſulphuric acid, and an equal quantity of water impregnated with the ſteams of burning ſulphur (ſulphureous acid).—The cover of the box is to be made airtight by luting or ſlips of paper dipped in paſte. The apparatus being thus prepared, the belly of the retort is to be plunged in water, kept boiling, and in a ſhort time the oxymuriatic acid gas will be driven into the box, will penetrate the paper, and render it of a dazzling whiteneſs, while the alcaline ley at the bottom will, by gradually abſorbing it, prevent its becoming ſo concentrated as to deſtroy or injure the texture of the paper. From three to four pounds of ſulphuric acid will ſuffice for one hundred weight of paper, and the operation will be completed in about eight hours. The ſheets as they are taken out of the box are to be ſized with the following mixture:

To 1cwt. of clippings of ſkin add 14 lb. of allum, 7 of calcined vitriol, and 1 lb. of gum arabic, with a ſufficient quantity of water to fize 50 reams of fools-cap.

The ſame method will ſerve equally well to clean engravings or printing, for though the oxymuriatic acid diſcharges all ſtains, dirt, &c. yet it is incapable of acting on printers' ink.

MR. WEDGWOOD'S, FOR MAKING OF GLASS.

IN November, 1796, a patent was granted to RALPH WEDGWOOD, of Burſlem, Staffordſhire, for a new compoſition for glaſs. The two extreme quantities for the materials, are given in the following formula; for according to the required hardneſs of the glaſs will be the proportions to be made uſe of. From 10 to 50 lbs. of pearl-aſh are to be diſſolved in from 12 to 20 quarts of water; to which are to be added from 3 to 10 lbs. of borax, diſſolved in from 10 to 50 quarts of water: of Paris plaſter, or lime, are to be added from 40 to 100 lbs.; of flints, or any pure quartzy ſtone, powdered, from 50 to 100 lbs.; of pounded barytes from 5 to 10lbs.; and of broken china, or fine earthenware, from 50 to 150 lbs. (Inſtead of this laſt, from 80 to 100 lbs. of baked clay may be added). All theſe materials are to be ground into a ſmooth cream-like conſiſtence in the common mill, then evaporated to dryneſs, afterwards melted in a full white heat, and poured into water. The glaſs thus prepared is uſed either by itſelf, or mixed with different colouring ſubſtances.

MR. WEDGWOOD'S, FOR PLATING EARTHEN WARE.

Together with the above patent is enrolled one, taken out at the ſame time by the ſame perſon, for an improvement in the manfacture of earthenware. To a plate of ſoft unbaked coarſe pottery clay, is applied on each ſide a thin plate of china, white ware, or cream-coloured; the three plates are then united firmly to each other by means of a preſs: afterwards the maſs by rolling is brought to a proper thickneſs, and ſhaped in moulds in the uſual way.

VARIETIES,

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VARIETIES,
LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;
Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

** *Authentic Communications for this Article are earneſtly ſolicited from all our Friends.*

MESSRS. ROBINSONS are about to publiſh a Work of conſiderable Importance and Curioſity to the political world: "Letters and Correſpondence, Public and Private, of the Right Hon. Henry St. John, Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke, during the time he was Secretary of State to her Majeſty Queen Ann, with State-papers, explanatory notes, and a tranſlation of the foreign letters, by GILBERT PARKE, Chaplain to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales." This work will appear in 2 volumes quarto, and at the ſame time in 4 volumes octavo, to ſuit the ſeveral editions of Lord Bolingbroke's Works.

Mr. BELSHAM, the author of the Hiſtory of Geo. III. and of the Houſe of Brunſwick, has juſt completed his Hiſtory of England, from the Revolution, where Hume ends, to the acceſſion of Geo I. It will be publiſhed with his preceding works in 4to. and 8vo.

Mr. BLAIR, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury (Surgeon to the Lock Hoſpital and Aſylum, and the Old Finſbury Diſpenſary) has recently circulated a printed Letter among his medical friends in London, inviting them to concur with him in an attempt to aſcertain how far the cure of a genuine ſyphilis may be truſted to the anti-venereal powers of nitrous acid, oxygenated muriate of potaſh, or any of the other remedies of analogous conſtitution, which have been lately recommended by ſeveral practitioners as ſubſtitutes for mercury?

From an hint contained in that letter, it may be expected that Mr. BLAIR will ſoon preſent the world with ſome Obſervations and Caſes on this Intereſting ſubject. We are informed that he is likewiſe preparing a much more extenſive work, in which he has been ſome time engaged, viz. an Enquiry into the Natural Hiſtory and Medical Treatment of the Venereal Diſeaſe, in all its Forms and Stages, from the earlieſt period to the preſent time.

Dr. GILLIES has announced for publication, in the courſe of this month, A Tranſlation from the Greek of Ariſtotle's Ethics and Politics, compriſing his Practical Philoſophy. Dr. G. has illuſtrated the Work by Introductions and Notes, and by a new analyſis of the Speculative Works of the celebrated Greek Philoſopher.

Dr. JOHN WILLIAMS has publiſhed Propoſals, for printing by Subſcription, Græco-Barbara Novi Teſtamenti; or, Oriental and other Foreign Words occurring in the New Teſtament, ſelected and illuſtrated by MART. PETR. CHEITOMÆUS, tranſlated out of the Latin Original, with additional Words, and Notes, Critical and Explanatory. To which will be prefixed, a ſhort Diſſertation on the Hebrew Vowel Points.

Mr. J. SYMONS, of Hackney, intends to publiſh in a ſhort time, A Syſtematic *Pocket-Flora* of indigenous plants, to be intitled *Synopſis plantarum inſulis Britannicis indigenarum.*

A very uſeful Medical Work, conſiſting of Popular Cautions to Young Soldiers, and Gentlemen Volunteers, who may be called into the Field in the preſent Criſis, is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed about the cloſe of February.

Mr. DYER has in the preſs a volume of Deſcriptive and Rural Odes.

The intereſting annual publication, announced in our laſt, under the title of "*The Spirit of the Public Journals for* 1797," will make its appearance in the courſe of February.

A monthly work is announced for publication on the firſt of March, addreſſed to ladies of faſhion and quality, and to milliners, &c. &c. to be called *The Magazine of the Faſhions of London and Paris.* Each number, price one ſhilling, is to contain ſix beautifully coloured figures, three of London and three of Pariſian Ladies, in the moſt prevailing dreſſes of month.

We mentioned in a former number that Dr. Beddoes had recommended to Meſſrs. Bowles and Smyth, ſurgeons of Briſtol, to give a courſe of anatomical lectures.—The principal deſign of theſe lectures was to exhibit the ſtructure and economy of the human frame, and to point out thoſe accidents and diſorders to which it was moſt liable, together with the beſt means of guarding againſt them. But Dr. Beddoes, conceiving that it was

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impoſſible theſe objects ſhould be fully obtained, whilſt women, the guardians of our childhood, were excluded, ſuggeſted to the before-mentioned gentlemen, the plan of a new courſe, accommodated to a female audience. Many ladies, with a becoming zeal for uſeful information, have been forward in promoting this deſign, and there is no queſtion of its ultimate ſucceſs.

Dr. Beddoes intends to deliver a courſe of chemical lectures at Briſtol; exhibiting on an extenſive apparatus, the general principles of chemiſtry, with the improvements which have been made at different periods in this valuable branch of ſtudy. The propoſal was made at the earneſt ſolicitation of a few friends.—Doctor B. propoſed a courſe of chemical lectures at three guineas the courſe, to conſiſt of about thirty; but as he wiſhed the point to be ſpeedily decided, he mentioned in his advertiſement that unleſs *one hundred* names were given in the firſt fortnight, he ſhould altogether relinquiſh the deſign. More, however, than that number were given in the firſt week!

Among the books recently publiſhed at Madrid, the following are the moſt deſerving of notice:

Origin of Caſtillian Poetry, in one volume, quarto. This work is divided into four parts, the firſt of which examines the ſources from whence the Caſtillian poetry has been drawn; namely, the poetry of the primitive Spaniards, and the Latin, Arabic, Provençal or Limoſin, Portugueſe, and other poets.

The Origin, Progreſs, and Stages of Caſtillian Poetry.

An Examination of whatever belongs to the Origin of Spaniſh poetry, in each of its principal Kinds in particular.

Collections of Caſtillian Poetry, the comments and notes by which it has been illuſtrated, and the tranſlations in the Caſtillian tongue from the poets of other nations. The whole terminated by a complete liſt of the Caſtillian poets.

Index to the work, entitled "Literary Memoirs." This work is publiſhed in numbers, making three volumes yearly. It made its firſt appearance at the commencement of 1791.

The World, a Dream. This is a ſatire on the manners of the preſent age. It deſcribes men as they are, and points out to them what they ought to be.

The cultivation of rice is ſtill continued in many parts of the kingdom of Valencia, in Spain, notwithſtanding repeated prohibitions. Don Antonio Joſeph Cavanilles, in his valuable work on the *Natural Hiſtory, Geography, Agriculture, Population and Vegetable Productions of the Kingdom of Valencia*, has entered into a very intereſting diſcuſſion of the important queſtion, whether the cultivation of this grain ought to be totally proſcribed in Spain, on account of the fatal conſequences attending it. To determine this point, he takes a review of the maladies occaſioned by its cultivation, which requires a ſwampy ſoil, and at the ſame time a ſultry climate. He gives a table of the births and deaths, from the year 1730 to 1787, in the different places in which the cultivation of rice has been practiſed. The reſult is, that during the ſpace of fifty-eight years, there have been born 42,022 children in the places where rice was not cultivated, and only 36,148 where the cultivation of rice was carried on. On the other hand, during the ſame period of fifty-eight years, 39,595 perſons have died in the places where rice was grown, and only 29,630, in the places where it was not cultivated.

Among the branches of *ſcience* moſt ſucceſsfully cultivated in Sweden, appear to be political hiſtory, geography, phyſic, natural hiſtory, and rural economy. The Swedes are rich in geographical and marine charts. The firſt volume of the Marine Atlas, publiſhed in 1795, by the vice-admiral Nordenanker, is juſtly entitled to particular commendation. In the theological department, a new tranſlation of the Bible, patronized by the late Swediſh monarch, and undertaken at his particular inſtance, is preparing for the preſs, and now actually in a ſtate of great forwardneſs. Of this tranſlation, an *Eſſay*, by way of proſpectus, appeared in 1772. The* new verſion of the Pſalms of David, by the learned Dr. Tingstadius, may likewiſe be conſidered as a ſpecimen and appendage to this grand undertaking. In the ſame year (1772) Warmholz publiſhed the ſeventh volume of his *Bibliotheca Hiſtorico-Sueo-Gothica*, which completes that learned and inſtructive work. Ganander publiſhed at Abo, in 1789, a *Mythologia Fennica*; and there has appeared very recently the firſt part of the new edition of Paul Juſten's Chronicle of the Biſhops of Finland. As tranſlators, the Swedes tranſlate a great number of German books, but comparatively very few from the French and Engliſh languages. The firſt *Literary Journal*, which made its appearance in Sweden, was publiſhed by Doctor Olaus Celsius, in 1742. Since that

* An Engliſh tranſlation of Tingſtadius's Verſion appeared in London about four years ago. Though little known, it contains many valuable and important novelties.

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period the number of works of this deſcription has amazingly increaſed. Sweden boaſts two academies of ſciences, the one eſtabliſhed at Stockholm, the other at Upſal. There is, likewiſe, a patriotic *ſociety of Agriculture*; another ſociety *Pro Fide et Chriſtianiſmo*; another for Phyſic and Natural Hiſtory, at Lund; a ſociety of Fine Arts and Sciences at Gothenburg; another ſociety bears the denomination of *Utile Dulci*; and laſtly, there is the Swediſh Royal Academy, founded in 1786. The principal object of this latter ſociety is to purify and perfect the Swediſh language. It likewiſe cauſes a medal to be ſtruck regularly every year for ſome illuſtrious Swede. Of all theſe various ſocieties, the two firſt named are the only ones which publiſh periodical Memoirs of their tranſactions.

Russia, with reſpect to the ſciences and polite arts, has made aſtoniſhing progreſs within theſe few years. Catharine II created a particular commiſſion to ſuperintend and direct the ſchools, ſettle the method of tuition, and to take particular care to form good inſtructors. Since this arrangement, three different ſchools are eſtabliſhed in each government; an inferior ſchool, in which reading, writing, and arithmetic, are taught; an upper ſchool, or college, in which written exerciſes are compoſed, geography, national hiſtory, &c. taught; an univerſity, where all ſpecies of knowledge may be acquired. There are at preſent univerſities at St. Peterſburg, Moſcow, and Kiov; and the moſt celebrated colleges are at St. Peterſburg, Moſcow, Kaſſan, Riga, and Revel. The college of Mittaw is about to be changed into an univerſity. Several academies, and aſſemblies of learned men, arduouſly co-operate in diſſeminating ſcientific intelligence. Theſe are attached to the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Peterſburg, the Academy of the Ruſſian Language, the Academy of Arts, the Economical Society at Peterſburgh, &c. Catharine II ſent to the German univerſities ſuch young perſons as manifeſted happy diſpoſitions for learning. She alſo invited to Ruſſia foreigners who were eminent for their erudition. She has, in fact, ſo judiciouſly diſpoſed of things, that all branches of the ſciences are cultivated by the Ruſſians. The whole number of Ruſſian publications, including ſome tranſlations, did not, however, four years ago, amount to more than 4000 volumes; the fifth part of theſe works treating of politics, economics, morals, hiſtory, and geography.

Araneology. It is well known, that many animals are influenced by natural electricity, and extremely ſuſceptible of every variation of the atmoſphere. Of theſe, none are more affected than the garden-ſpider. To M. Quatremer d'Iſgonval, aid-de-camp general of the French and Batavian army, the world are indebted for the important diſcovery of being able to rely on garden-ſpiders, with as much, if not more confidence, than on the catgut or mercurial barometers. The garden-ſpider, according to his obſervations, have two ways of working, according to prevailing, or rather future, weather. If the weather is to be rainy, or even windy, they attach ſparingly their principal threads, which ſuſpends their whole fabric, and thus they wait for the effect of a temperature, which is about to be very mutable. Spiders, like barometers, poſſeſs not only future, but a more diſtant preſentiment than theſe, concerning what is about to take place in the the atmoſphere. A good barometer will foretel the weather until the next day; but when the ſpiders work with long threads, there is a certainty of having fine weather for twelve days, or a fortnight, at leaſt! When they are idle, it denotes rain or wind; when they work ſparingly, it prognoſticates changeable weather; but when they work abundantly, it may be regarded as a ſure forerunner of fine weather. As ſoon as the ſpider is perceived inceſſantly renovating the web, deſtroyed by the continual effuſions of rain, it not only is a criterion of their being of ſhort duration, but alſo denotes a ſpeedy return of a greater permanence of fine weather. We find, at the end of the Araneological Calendar, of M. Quatremer d'Iſgonval, a declaration, ſigned by the ſtaff of the French and Batavian army, by which theſe officers certify, that in the month of November, 1795, M. d'Iſgonval announced to general Pichegru, upon the faith of his new diſcoveries, that the enſuing ſummer would ſupply him with all the means of terminating the campaign, and that this bold prediction, in a ſeaſon abounding with ſnow and hail-ſtones, was realized in the commencement of December, on account of the mildneſs of the weather. M. Quatremer d'Iſgonval has juſt eſtabliſhed *araneories* in Paris.

The municipality of Mantua have given a general invitation to artiſts to furniſh the deſign of a monument intended to be erected in honour of Virgil, at Peteolum, the place where, according to tradition, that

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that excellent poet was born. The ſides of the monument are to bear the following four inſcriptions. Firſt inſcription:

Primus ego in patriam mecum (modo vita ſuperſit)
Aonio rediens deducam vertice muſas:
Primus Idumeas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas.

Second inſcription:

——— Olim
Nec ſpes libertatis erat, nec cura peculi.

Third inſcription:

——— Nunc
O Meliboee, Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.

Fourth inſcription:

Natali Pub. Virgilii Maronis ſacrum.

The Theophilanthropiſts have founded a ſchool under the title of *Ecole Théophilantropique*, in which the young pupils receive inſtructions in writing, arithmetic, the elements of the Latin tongue, French grammar, hiſtory, geography, &c. They are likewiſe taught the relative duties which they owe to God, to their parents, to their country, to all their fellow creatures, to themſelves. No elementary books on religion will be put into their hands but ſuch as have or ſhall receive the ſanction of, and be adopted by, the ſociety.

Citizen Coulomb, ſome time ſince, cauſed ſeveral large poplars to be cut down on his eſtate. It was in the ſpring ſeaſon, and the ſap had begun to mount into the branches, which were covered with new leaves. As he was inſpecting the workmen, he noticed that one of the trees, on being cut nearly through to the centre, emitted a ſound ſimilar to that produced by air bubbling from the ſurface of water. He perceived that this noiſe, as well as the diſcharge of a limpid and taſteleſs liquid, did not take place till the trees were nearly cut through to the centre. This led him to ſurmiſe, that the ſap in large trees was only imparted to the branches by the medullary canal in the centre, with which the branches have a direct communication. To aſcertain this point, he cauſed ſeveral large poplars to be pierced with a borer, when it appeared, that, within a certain diſtance of the centre, the inſtrument remained nearly dry; but no ſooner did it penetrate to the middle, than a watery ſubſtance was emitted in great abundance, accompanied with the bubbling noiſe before mentioned. This effect was regularly produced on every repeated experiment during the ſummer, the ſound, as well as the liquid emitted, bearing a due proportion to the preciſe degree of heat, and conſequent tranſpiration of the foliage. At night, and during cold, damp days, very little effect was diſcerned. From theſe experiments it ſhould ſeem that the only circulation of the ſap in trees is effected by the parts which border on this centrical medullary canal, by means of the infinite number of horizontal *radii*, at the extremities of which the buds are formed, which eſtabliſh a ſucceſſive communication with the centrical canal. This communication, of courſe, augments in exact proportion to the growth of the bud till it becomes a branch.

Dr. Reimarus, correſpondent of the Hamburgh ſociety, having remarked, that a few drops of belladonna diſſolved in water, and applied to the eyes, cauſe the pupil to dilate in ſo extraordinary a manner, that the iris is nearly reduced to nothing, was led from this circumſtance to ſuggeſt the propriety of having recourſe to this expedient, preparatory to the operation of couching the eye for a cataract. Of this intimation Dr. Graſmeyer, who practiſes this operation with great ſkill at Hamburgh, has made a very ſucceſsful experiment. The effect produced by the ſolution in queſtion on the eye, continues about half an hour, affording, by the dilatation of the pupil, an excellent opportunity of performing the operation, without danger of hurting the iris; and the palſy, if it may be ſo termed, which invades the retina, prevents the baneful conſequences which otherwiſe might accrue from too ſudden acceſſion of light.

Bothe, of Magdeburg, is engaged upon a new critical and exegetical edition of the works of Plautus. A ſpecimen, which he has already publiſhed, of his undertaking, proves him completely qualified for the taſk, and poſſeſſed of great critical knowledge.

Gerard Vrolick, profeſſor of phyſic and botany, at Amſterdam, has publiſhed a diſſertation, at Leyden, on the annual defoliation of trees and vegetables; in which he maintains, that the leaves of trees have a diſtinct vegetable life, characterized by different periods, though connected with the life of the parent tree, and in ſome meaſure dependant thereon. On the annual return of the period of defoliation, the leaves drop off and periſh with age, but the life of the ſtock ſubſiſts. He maintains that the dead leaves detach themſelves from the branches by the ſame laws which cauſe any mortified part of an organized body to ſeparate itſelf by the abſorption of the live particles immediately connecting the decayed and healthy members. To prove this aſſertion, he cites examples from organized animals, which, as well as vegetables, poſſeſs many parts endowed with a diſtinct and ſeparate

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life. Thus, for inſtance, the fœtus of frogs are furniſhed on the ſides of the head with organs of reſpiration, analogous to the gills of fiſhes. Theſe organs in a ſhort time become indurated, die, and drop off, before the *individuum* has attained to the perfect developement of its exiſtence. The horns of ſtags, which fall off and renovate every ſpring, complete in the ſpace of a year all the ſucceſſive periods of their diſtinct life; but a ſeries of years is neceſſary to achieve the different periods of the exiſtence of the animal.

Some remains of a Roman antiquity have been lately diſcovered at Nimes, in France, in conſequence of an order given by the municipality to demoliſh a parapet to a convent of Dominicans. Under the parapet was found a Corinthian entablature, the cornice of which was much impaired. On the frieze, which was in tolerable preſervation, was this inſcription, engraved in the ſtone, with holes to retain the metal which had been melted into it:

IMP. CÆSAR. IVL. F. AVGVSTVS.
COS. XI. TRIB. TEST. VIII.
PORTAS. M.. ROS. DA..

In the third year of the republic, the director of the military hoſpital, of his own authority, overturned the inſcription, ſo that many parts of it were daſhed to pieces. It was not then ſuſpected that under the entablature there exiſted an antique edifice, which was the reaſon that almoſt all the architrave was taken away at firſt; but the municipality having perceived, by the demolition of a ſmall part of the modern wall, which ſerved as a lining to the ancient one, the appearance of Corinthian capitals, they ordered all the modern wall to be demoliſhed, the architrave to be repaired with as much care as poſſible, and the frieze on which was the inſcription to be replaced. They alſo cauſed the earth to be raiſed again up to the ancient pavement, and a wall to be built at the diſtance of ſix feet from the monument, in order to ſecure it from injury. The ancient edifice is twenty-five feet ſeven inches in height, and ſixty-one feet ſix inches in length, frontwiſe *(en façade)* not including two round towers, nineteen feet in diameter, at each end, and forming an *avant-corps* of nine feet. Four pilaſters, twenty-eight inches wide by twelve inches in projection *(de ſaillie)* with a column in the wall, the whole of the Corinthian order, divide the overtures of the monument, in which are yet founded, 1ſt, two large porticoes, full arched, in the centre, having twelve feet overture, and ſeparated from the impoſt to the architrave by a column which reſts upon a cupola, level with the impoſt; 2d, two other porticoes, alſo full-arched, of ſix feet overture each, over which is a ſemi-circular niche, covered by great ſtones decorated with mouldings, which anſwer to the architrave. The form of this edifice, to judge of it by what remains, indicates a fortreſs, which the Romans had ornamented with all the elegance of architecture. Some of the connoiſſeurs imagine it to have been a capitol.

More than 300 medals of the latter æra of the Roman empire, in high preſervation, have been lately dug up in the neighbourhood of Is-ſur-Tille; among which are the following:

A. D.
117. Two medals of *Lucila*, wife of Ælius Cæſar.
138. Two ditto of *Fauſtina*, wife of Antoninus.
138. Two ditto of *Antoninus*, emperor; on the reverſe a figure ſeated on a globe.

There are four more medals of the ſame emperor, but not with this device.

161. One model of *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Pius*; on the reverſe three figures.
161. Two medals of *Fauſtina*, wife of Marcus Aurelius, and daughter of Antoninus.
180. One medal of *Criſpina*, wife of the emperor Commodus.

The diſcoverers of this new hiſtorical treaſure have been invited to beſtow them towards the enrichment of the cabinet of medals belonging to the central ſchool at Paris.

[The following Letter, by ſome accident reached us too late, to appear in its proper place.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the collection of obſervations on nitrous acid, now in the preſs, and of which the firſt (and perhaps the ſecond) *century* will appear in March next, I ſhall have the ſatisfaction of producing evidence from very various and diſtant quarters. I ſhall give a ſecond letter from Mr. SCOTT of Bombay. The poſitive evidence is ſuch as appears to be incapable of being invalidated by negative; eſpecially as the facts to be brought forward will account to a certain extent for the general failures that are ſaid to have been experienced in ſome places.

Some correſpondents, who are advantageouſly ſituated, have been obliging enough to vary their trials conſiderably; and even to extend them to gonorrhœa.

I am, ſir, yours,

Cliſton, Jan. 1, 1798. T. BEDDOES.

P. S. I have ſeen great ſervice from the nitrous acid in hepatic and dyſpeptic caſes. Several facts of the ſame nature have been generally mentioned to me. If particulars were tranſmitted to me, I would print them as an appendix to the Siphylitic Collection.

DESCRIP-

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DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW INDIA-HOUSE IN LEADENHALL-STREET.

(With an Engraved Elevation.)

THIS handſome edifice, conſtructed under the able direction of R. Jupp, Esq. is from eaſt to weſt 190 feet in length. The principal ſtory is plain ſunk ruſtic, with five circular-headed windows in each wing. The portico, from a Grecian example (the temple of Minerva Polias at Priené.) Upon the centre of the pediment of the portico will be an emblematical figure of *Britannia*; on the eaſt ſide *Aſia*; on the weſt *Europe*. On the key-ſtones of the windows of the principal ſtory within the portico are to be heads in relief, emblematical of the greateſt rivers in India. The ſtory over the principal ſtory is neat, and occupied in the old building the height of two ſtories. The whole is to be covered with handſome baluſtrades.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

Notices of the Memoirs preſented to the Inſtitute, during the laſt Quarter, communicated in the Public Sitting of Oct. 16th, 1797.

CLASS OF MORAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE. BY DAUNOU.

MERCIER read ſome obſervations upon the contents of the *Petits Auguſtins*, or *Muſeum of French Monuments*. CREUZE LA TOUCHE read a diſcourſe upon *philoſophical Intolerance* as well as one upon *religious* Intolerance: TOULONGEON, a memoir, intitled, The Influence of a *National Obſervance of a dietetic Regimen upon the political Condition of ſuch Nation*: and RÆDERER a dialogue upon the following queſtion: *Is it poſſible to unite men ſo perfectly in ſociety, that they have no occaſion for Chiefs to control them, nor for coercive Laws?*

LEVESQUE in an ideological memoir upon ſome acceptations on the word *Nature*, did away the abuſes which are made of this word, in the three ways it is uſually expreſſed: *The Man of Nature, the Religion of Nature, and natural Law.* Man, according to Leveſque, never ceaſes to be the man of nature. It is true, that in paſſing through the different periods of the ſocial ſtate, he ſucceſſively acquires the ideas they ſuppoſe, or inſpire; but the progreſſions which he makes therein, are only thoſe which nature permits, or even which ſhe commands him to make at the periods which ſhe herſelf has fixed. The intellectual faculties, which the progreſs proportions to itſelf, at the different ages of each ſociety, were made the object of another memoir, wherein TOULONGEON deſcanted in the way of *an analyſis, upon ſenſations and ideas.* He compared the faculties purely *intellectual* with thoſe of the *ſenſitive*, diſtributed over the ſurface of the human body; and he has entered largely into thoſe relations, which are found to exiſt between the one and the other.

The titles of *men of genius* have been given to thoſe in whom it has been believed that thought, more exerted, more ſtrong, or more happy, had ſuddenly enriched the arts and the ſciences with uſeful and illuſtrious creations. But has there truly exiſted a man of genius? MERCIER has put it in doubt; and in two memoirs which he read to the claſs, he expatiated on the ſenſe, and explained the motives, of his opinion.

He admits among the mental capacities, ſenſible inequalities, very diſcernible ſhades: he further acqnowledges that the ſciences and the arts in their courſe from age to age are enlarged and perfected. Diſcoveries are made, inventions are proclaimed; but, according to MERCIER, they are never on a ſudden, and therefore, of conſequence, no one ought to be conſidered as the work of an individual. It is to the human underſtanding he is willing we ſhould render homage, and not to the underſtanding of an individual. That which we call invention is (ſays the author) only a ſucceſſion of trials and attempts which follow each other, more or leſs eaſily or laboriouſly, in the courſe of many ages; and the man to whoſe name one is wont to attach all the glory, would find it difficult to recognize all the attributes of the work imputed to him, or even to comprehend the leſſons of thoſe who believe themſelves, and above all, call themſelves, his diſciples.

Among the cauſes which are wont to exert an influence upon the progreſs of the human underſtanding, public inſtruction is, without doubt, the moſt powerful. This has been the object of a work in which MENTELLE has reconciled the various conſiderations upon primary ſchools, with thoſe of the central ſchools. The law and the inſtruction

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ſtruction eſtabliſhed by it, ought to have no connection with the various religious worſhip: MENTELLE has given to this maxim, an expanſion which was never leſs ſuperfluous than in the circumſtances under which he read his memoir. He requires that the inſtruction be directed, above all, towards ſcience, duties, and manners: he deſires that the public teachers become the guardians of morals, and that they perform, even in the heart of the countries where they may reſide, ſome of thoſe kind, ſometimes for the fulfilling of which; the miniſters of worſhip were formerly called upon. Continuing to occupy himſelf about the central ſchools, MENTELLE combats the project of eſſentially changing the ſyſtem of theſe new ſchools.

DELILLE DE SALLES read a memoir, entitled *The Three Kinds of Morality*. Of man, conſidered individually; conſidered with relation to his country; and with his relation to all other countries; or, as may be ſaid, of the human ſpecies. The three moral conſiderations, among which bad political inſtitutions have often eſtabliſhed fatal oppoſitions, tend (according to our author) to harmonize together, according as the *ſocial ſcience* advances towards perfection.

A Roman law limited the power of deviſing by will, and tended above all, to keep women out of ſucceſſion; this was called *Voconia lex*. The learned are not agreed about the extent of the diſpoſitions of this law, concerning which the eſtabliſhment, or abrogation, muſt neceſſarily have had ſo conſiderable an influence upon ſociety, as to render it worthy of examination. BOUCHAUD, after having made known the author, and the epoch of the Voconian law, applied himſelf to determine its chief principle, and to give its true ſenſe. He has diſcovered what was the puniſhment incurred by thoſe who contravened this law; and has pointed out the divers modifications it ſucceſſively underwent, until it was entirely aboliſhed.

A country filled with great events, upon record, and which is again become the object of great expectation, *Italy*, has furniſhed ANQUETIL, with the ſubject-matter of two memoirs. In the firſt he has treated of the Hiſtory and Character of the different Governments of this heretofore ſo diſtinguiſhed part of Europe. He has conſidered the political intereſts of Italy in general, and of each of the particular powers exiſting within her limits. The ſecond memoir offers a picture of the productions of Italy, of her manufactures, of her commerce, of the privileges and reſtraints which favour or ſhackle it.

FLEURIEU read, during ſeveral ſittings, various fragments of a relation of a Voyage round the world, made in 1790, 1791, and 1792, by CAPT. STEPHEN MARCHAND, commanding the ſhip *Solide*, fitted out by the houſe of *Beaux*, at Marſeilles, to eſtabliſh a traffic in Peltry, on the north-weſt coaſt of America. In an introduction, which precedes the narration of this Voyage, Fleurieu ſketches out a brief hiſtory of the diſcoveries in the north-weſt of America, ſince FERNANDO CORTEZ, down to Stephen Marchand. This period of two centuries and a half, includes the expeditions of Coronado, of Drake, of Fuca, of Admiral Fuenti, thoſe of Cook and of Peyrouſe, and in ſhort, thoſe of many other navigators, as well Ruſſian, Spaniſh, Engliſh, and Americans. In retracing ſummarily the ancient diſcoveries, of which ſome were almoſt forgotten, and the modern navigators, which have extended the ſphere of commercial ſpeculations, Fleurieu applies himſelf to reduce to a juſt value, the hopes which the firſt were capable of inſpiring, and the fruits which have been gathered from the ſecond: he ſeeks to unfold the motive which has determined each expedition, and aſcertain the ſucceſſive increaſe to the ſtock of human knowledge which has reſulted from them all; and thus, through this introduction, the hiſtory of the diſcoveries to the north-weſt of America is blended, as it were, with the political and commercial hiſtory of Europe.

The voyage of Captain Marchand is the ſecond voyage round the world, undertaken and accompliſhed by the French; until that time Bougainville had had in France neither a model nor an imitator. Fleurieu has compared this relation with a journal, kept by Chanel, ſecond captain of the Solide, and who, in the courſe of the voyage was employed in reconnoitring the coaſts, in elevating plans, and in aſtronomical operations. Fleurieu has farther made uſe of a journal of Roblet, firſt ſurgeon of the ſhip, but in working upon theſe various memoirs, the author has compared the recitals which they contain, with the relations publiſhed by the Spaniſh and Engliſh navigators. The work includes,

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besides, a great number of descriptions, many nautical and geographical discussions, with political and commercial considerations. In a short extract of a work of this extensive nature, we can only rapidly trace the route which Captain Marchand took:

The Solide set sail from Marseilles the 14th December, 1790, and after having doubled Cape Horn, came to in the port *Madre de Dios*, in the island of St. Christina, one of the isles of the Archipel de Mendoca, discovered by Mandana in 1595, and visited by Captain Cook in 1774. In quitting these islands, and making way for the north-west, Captain Marchand discovered, in this direction, a second Archipelago, until then unknown. Thence, after having taken a plan of this new cluster of isles, the ship run before the wind towards the north-west coast, and they anchored in the Bay of *Guada lupa des Espagnols*, named since by the English, *Norfolk Bay*, and a traffic for skins and furs was entered into. The Solide next visited *Queen Charlotte Islands*, to which the English have added also this name, although Peyrouse made the first discovery of it in 1786. The season was too far advanced for Captain Marchand to continue to trade on the coast of America. He resolved to go to China: after having passed through the Sandwich Islands and the group of Marianne Isles, he let go the anchor at Macao.

An imperial edict had just prohibited the introduction of furs in China. He was compelled to renounce the design of exchanging the cargo for the merchandize of Asia. Thus after having repaired and victualled the ship, Captain Marchand betook himself by the *Straits of Gaspa*, and by those of the *Sunda* to the port in the north-west side of the *Isle de France*. There he let the crew enjoy some repose, who, during thirteen months and a half, had kept the sea, and had been but thirty days in harbour all that time. The Solide left the Isle de France the 11th of April, 1792, touched at the Island of St. Helena the 4th of June, and, on the 13th of August, cast anchor in the road of Toulon.

This voyage is remarkable for the shortness of time the Solide took up in making the tour round the world, in taking her route by Cape Horn, and making her return by China. The duration of the voyage was only 608 days, and even only 498, if we subtract the days passed in harbour; and the space run over, is 14,328 sea leagues, or 18,000 common leagues. It is farther to be remarked, that in the course of twenty months, in the midst of fatigues and privations, inseparable from an expedition of this nature; traversing all the climates, experiencing all the variations of the temperature, the Solide out of fifty men, which composed her ship's crew, lost only one man, who died in a fit of apoplexy.

It became necessary to awaken the attention of the French navigators to the use, too much neglected among them, of astronomic methods. This relation, which the press is going to render public, will show them that it is to the constant employment of the exact methods, adopted by Captains Marchand and Chanal, that they owe the safety of their courses, the shortness of their voyage, and the advantage of making land with precision upon those points which they designed to touch at.

COLLEGE OF FRANCE.

On the 15th of November last, this institution opened its course of study, in the presence of the minister of the home department, the greater part of the foreign ministers, and a full assemblage of spectators.

The sitting was opened by Poissonnier, who pronounced an eulogium on this ancient asylum of the sciences, which, since the time of Francis I, has constantly produced great men, and which, like a rock, always immovable amid the storms and tempests of the revolution, has survived the ruin of all the other establishments.

Lalande proceeded to describe the situation of the exact sciences, their progress, the discoveries made in them, and the labours of learned and scientific men during the last year.

François, assisted by his wife, Lalande's niece, observed, during the last year, 6,000 new stars, which brings the number of those hitherto observed to 42,700. These astronomers trust that they will soon be enabled to carry them to 50,000.

A new comet, discovered this year, brings to ninety the number of those whose orbits have been calculated up to this time. Tables of the moon, published by Delaplace, and an analysis of the great labours executed to complete the measure of the earth, make up the inventory of astronomical acquisitions.

A letter from Buonaparte to Lalande was read. In this letter, the general assures him that the funds of the society of Verona will be respected, and that its observatory, damaged by the bomb-shells, will be repaired. Buonaparte farther states

ſtates that he has made a preſent of an aſtronomical clock to the ſociety of Milan.

The following pieces were read. A Diſſertation on the Ancient Nation of the Arcadians, by Dupuy. A Fragment on Xenophon, by Gall. A Treatiſe, by Coſſin, on the Richneſs, Copiouſneſs, and Advantages of the Greek language. Another, by Bocquillon, on the Greek and Latin Languages. A Diſcourſe, by Coſſin, on Education, and Republican Inſtitutions. And, laſtly, a Poem, by Gournand, on the Four Seaſons of Life.

Lalande cloſed the ſitting, by paying a public tribute of gratitude to the great ſervices rendered to the learned this year, by the Prince of Peace and the Portugueſe ambaſſador, and to their zeal in the furtherance of the ſciences.

LYCEUM OF FOREIGNERS.

On the 21ſt of November laſt, this ſociety opened its ſittings. The wiſh to revive the arts and induſtry, to excite emulation, and more eſpecially, to offer reſources to literature, has determined the adminiſtration to make new ſacrifices. To obtain theſe objects, it has conſidered that a ſociety of the moſt diſtinguiſhed literary men, united to the different profeſſors, who have ſecured the ſucceſs of this eſtabliſhment, would concur ſucceſsfully, and beſtow on it a new luſtre. A Committee of literature will accordingly be eſpecially charged to examine the works which authors will be invited to ſend to the Lyceum. The pieces which ſhall be approved by the Committee, will be read each decade (in the courſe of every ten days) in a ſitting ſet aſide for that purpoſe. At the commencement of each half year, a ſubject for a proſe diſcourſe will be propoſed, and the prize diſtributed in the courſe of the half year. The authors whoſe productions ſhall be read three times at the Lyceum, will be preſented with an admiſſion for the ſeaſon. Thoſe who ſhall have obtained a prize, will have a perpetual admiſſion as members of the ſociety. In the firſt quarterly courſes, the following ſubjects will be treated: Treatiſe on Epic Poetry, by Mezoret. Complete Courſe of Experimental Philoſophy, by Dubois. Courſe of Moral Philoſophy, by Demouſtier. In each decade there will be beſides, two *circles* ſet aſide for muſic and dancing. The reading-room will be abundantly ſupplied with journals, periodical publications, and the moſt intereſting pamphlets.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete Liſt of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publiſhers who deſire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to tranſmit copies of the ſame.

ASTRONOMY,

LECTURES on Aſtronomy, by *Margaret Bryan*, of Margate. 4to. plates, 1l. 5s. in boards. recommended by Dr. Hutton, of Woolwich.

CHEMISTRY AND USEFUL ARTS.

Obſervations on the various Syſtems of Canal Navigations, by *William Chapman*, 4to. 6s.

The Coffee Planter of St. Domingo, with an Appendix, containing a View of the Conſtitution, Government, Laws, and State of that Colony, previouſly to the year 1789, by *P. J. Laborie*, boards, 10s. 6d. with 22 plates. Cadell and Davis.

DRAMA.

The Caſtle Spectre, in five acts, by *M. G. Lewis*, M.P. 2s. Bell.

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The Beauties of Hiſtory, by *L. M. Stretch*, M.A. abridged into one volume 12mo, 3s. 6d. bound. Dilly.

The Youth's infallible Inſtructor, comprizing the different degrees of Literature neceſſary to complete an Engliſh Scholar, by *W. Card*, in four parts, 2s. each. Scatcherd.

The Candid Friend; addreſſed to a young Gentleman, being Inſtructions to him on entering Life, 1s. 6d. bound. Lowe.

Diſcours ſur l'Article, compoſé pour l'Ecole des Meſſieurs Strahans, à Enfield, & lu dans une Societé de Gens de Lettres; par *M. l'Abbé de Lévezac*. Dulan and Co.

The Youth's Miſcellany; or, a Father's Gift to his Children, by *W. Mavor*, LL.D. 4s. Newberry.

GEOGRAPHY.

A general View of the State of Portugal, containing a topographical Deſcription thereof, and including an Account of the phyſical and moral State of the Kingdom, by *James Murphy*, royal 4to. 15 plates, 27s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

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Memoirs of the Houſe of Medici, from its Origin to the Death of Franciſco the Second, Grand Duke of Tuſcany, and of the great Men who flouriſhed in Tuſcany within that period; tranſlated from the French of M. Tenhove, with Notes and Obſervations, by *Sir Richard Clayton*, bart. 2 vols. quarto, 2l. 2s. boards.

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Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer Chamber, in Easter and Trinity Terms, 1797, by *J. B. Bosanquet* and *C. Puller*, 5s. Butterworth.

A Digest of the Acts of Parliament for raising the Provisional Cavalry, by *E. Bofcawen*, 1s. Hatchard.

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A Treatise on Leeches, wherein the properties, use, &c. of that valuable reptile is clearly set forth, by *George Thorn*, 1s. 6d. Symonds.

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An Essay on the Gout, with a candid Examination, &c. of Dr. Latham's Principles, by *George Wallis*, M.D. &c. 4s. Robinsons.

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REVIEW

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"Mi fanno palpitar.

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ACCOUNT

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ACCOUNT of DISEASES in LONDON.*

From the 20th of December to the 20th of January.

ACUTE DISEASES.	No. of Cases.
CATARRH	10
Inflammatory Sore Throat	3
Ulcerated Sore Throat	12
Typhus Mitior	4
Typhus Gravior	3
Intermittent Fever	1
Measles	2
Ephemera	1
Acute Rheumatism	1
Tumor Traumaticus	1
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough	12
Hoarseness	4
Cough and Dyspnœa	16
Hæmoptysis	3
Pulmonary Consumption	4
Hydrothorax	3
Ascites	5
Anasarca	8
Cephalalgia	4
Ophthalmia	2
Fluor albus	2
Menorrhagia	2
Amenorrhœa	1
Menorrhagia Difficilis	3
Chlorosis	2
Obstipatio	2
Gastrodynia	5
Dyspepsia	2
Enterodynia	7
Worms	1
Procidentia Ani	2
Hernia	3
Colica Pictonum	1
Diarrhœa	2
Dysentery	1
Hæmorrhoſis	3
Diuria	3
Enuresis	2
Ischias	2
Scrofula	1
Hypochondriasis	2
Hysteria	4
Palpitatio	1
Convulsio	1
Hemiplegia	3
Paralysis	2
Chorea	1
Tremor	1
Vertigo	4
Herpes	8
Herpes Pustulosus	5
Psora or Itch	3
Prurigo	1
Tinea	4
Nephralgia	1
Procidentia Vaginæ	3
Chronic Rheumatism	7
Sciatica	1
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Menorrhagia Lochialis	2
Prolapsus Vaginæ	1
Hæmorrhois	2
Enuresis	1
Strangury	1
Mastody nia	2
Swelling of lower Extremities	1
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Aphthæ	3
Convulsio	2
Imperforated Anus	1
Crusta Lactea	1
Icteritia	1
Ophthalmia purulenta	1
Worm Fever	1

The preſent ſeaſon being uncommonly mild, the number of catarrhal and pneumonic diſeaſes has been comparatively ſmall. Many perſons, who are uſually afflicted with theſe complaints at this time of the year, have either entirely eſcaped, or have been very ſlightly affected by them. The froſt, however, though it laſted but for a few days, rather increaſed the number, and aggravated the ſymptoms of theſe diſeaſes. In one caſe of catarrhal fever, beſides a conſiderable degree of pain in the head, particularly about the frontal ſinus, ſoreneſs and excoriation of the fauces, and ſome rigidity in the muſcles of the lower jaw, the cough and difficulty of breathing were ſo urgent, as to require the application of leeches and a bliſter to the ſternum; theſe means, accompanied with gentle purging, and the uſe of antimonials and ſquills, ſucceeded in the removal of the diſeaſe.

For

* It having been announced to the public, in the laſt Magazine, that the late reporter of the Monthly State of Diſeaſes in London had ſuſpended his periodical communications, and that a ſimilar correſpondence had been eſtabliſhed with a Gentleman in a different part of the town; it may be proper to obſerve, that the limits of the Diſpenſary which he attends include the whole of the City, and extend likewiſe conſiderably to the North and to the Eaſt ——It may not be improper farther to remark, that his ſituation affords a favourable opportunity of giving ſome report reſpecting the date of Puerperal and Infantile Diſeaſes.

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For ſome weeks paſt, there has been a large number of cutaneous diſeaſes; the different ſpecies of herpes have prevailed, and, in ſome inſtances, puſtulary eruptions have been very obſtinate. The ſtrenuous manner in which the uſe of the nitrous acid had been recommended, induced us to try it in ſome of theſe caſes; and we have a pleaſure in reporting that, in ſeveral inſtances, it produced a ſpeedy removal of ſymptoms. That a concluſion reſpecting the powers of this medicine might not be rendered dubious by the uſe of external remedies, of a different kind, a lotion, compoſed of this acid and water, was uſed in thoſe caſes in which any external remedy was thought to be neceſſary. In two caſes of tinea theſe means ſucceeded. The uſe of this medicine was not, in many inſtances, attended with any inconvenience: and in thoſe caſes where any pain in the ſtomach or bowels was complained of, a larger dilution of the acid, or the addition of a ſmall quantity of any tincture, or ſpirit, prevented any farther effect of this kind.

The caſe of Triſmus terminated fatally. It was preceded by a ſlight wound in one of the fingers, from which very little inconvenience aroſe until ſeveral days after the accident, when the jaw became ſuddenly fixed; ſome ſlight convulſions were felt in different parts of the body, the pulſe became exceedingly quick and feeble, and in a few days the patient expired. The colica pictonum was ſucceeded by anaſarcous ſwellings of the lower extremities, accompanied with ſuch a difficulty of breathing, as indicated ſome effuſion into the cavity of the thorax. Theſe ſymptoms may be attributed to a ſtate of conſtitution induced by repeated attacks of the former diſeaſe, to which the patient, who was a painter by trade, had for ſeveral years been ſubject, or, perhaps, with as much probability, to an intemperate uſe of ſpirituous liquors in which he had indulged himſelf, and which might co-operate with the other cauſe in producing the effect. The miſchief ariſing from this ſpecies of intemperance has been admirably well deſcribed by the writer of the account of diſeaſes prevalent in the month of November.

In one of the caſes of hydrothorax, on the death of the patient, an opportunity offered of inſpecting the body *; upon elevating the ſternum, and inſpecting the cavity of the thorax, we diſcovered a large quantity of a brown or reddiſh coloured fluid. There was likewiſe a preternatural quantity of a ſimilar fluid in the pericardium. The left lobe of the lungs was much compreſſed, ſo as to appear much diminiſhed in its ſize; and there were conſiderable adheſions of that portion of the pleura which covered the lungs, to that which lined the cavity of the thorax.

The deaths in the Bills of Mortality for the laſt four weeks, are ſtated as follows:

Abſceſs	4
Abortive	2
Aged	100
Ague	1
Apoplexy	11
Aſthma	41
Bleeding	2
Brain Fever	1
Cancer	7
Child-bed	18
Conſumption	320
Convulſions	390
Dropſy	61
Fever	195
French Pox	5
Gout	10
Hooping Cough	14
Jaundice	5
Inflammation	23
Lunatic	3
Meaſles	16
Mortification	1
Palſy	8
Pleuriſy	1
Scurvy	1
Small-Pox	38
Still-born	32
Suddenly	8
Teeth	36
Thruſh	4
Water in the Head	8

* The body was opened at the particular requeſt of the deceaſed, who, not long before his death, mentioned his wiſh on this ſubject, and ſolicited a promiſe from his family, that it ſhould be complied with; aſſigning, as a reaſon for this requeſt, that a knowledge of the ſeat of his complaint might contribute to the relief of others, who might be afflicted in the ſame manner. Such a requeſt being rather unuſual, eſpecially among perſons in a lower rank of life, deſerves to be mentioned, as highly worthy of imitation.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In January, 1798.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. Pitt's Aſſeſſed Tax Bill, the riſe and progreſs of which were given in our laſt number, has, after ſome modifications, received the Royal aſſent, and been paſſed into a law. Among the numerous meetings to oppoſe this meaſure, that held at the Crown and Anchor on the 2d of January, of the United Committees of the outlying pariſhes of the metropolis, deſerves particular attention. Among other reſolutions breathing that ſpirit of rational liberty, which was wont to animate the breaſt of almoſt *every* Engliſhman, there was one which expreſſed the concern of the Meeting, at "Seeing inſtituted in this country parochial inquiſitions, where the people can only obtain redreſs by diſcloſing the ſecrets of their private concerns, and ſubmitting, perhaps, their moſt important intereſts to the inveſtigation of men, who can have no particular motive to protect, and may have many inducements to haraſs and oppreſs."

The laſt important debate upon this Bill in the Houſe of Commons, was upon its third reading on the 3d of January, which was adjourned, and concluded on the 4th. Mr. Thompſon firſt roſe, and pointed out the ſtriking inconſiſtences of the Bill, and its oppreſſive tendency. He was followed by Mr. Tyrwhitt and Mr. Nicholls, who both oppoſed the Bill. On the ſame ſide Sir Francis Burdett made what may not only be called an energetic, but a bold ſpeech: he obſerved, that though he agreed with thoſe who thought this mode of raiſing the ſupplies was highly objectionable, yet were it altogether unobjectionable in itſelf, he would oppoſe the granting of ſuch ſupplies, becauſe he deteſted the purpoſes they were intended to promote, the proſecution of "this deteſtable war," and the ſupport of a ſyſtem of corruption. Theſe were the accurſed ends for which the people of this country were to groan beneath a load of increaſed taxes: he was not ſorry that at this late period, when the clouds of prejudice were in ſome meaſure paſſed away, and when men from diſtreſs were brought to think, and reflect upon the paſt, to have an opportunity of ſaying a word, which he attributed entirely to the ambitious projects of Miniſters upon the origin of the war, for the ſubjugation of France. By means of the immenſe revenue raiſed upon the people of this country, he added, a corrupt Miniſter had debauched the very ſpirit of the nation, and prepared us to become ſlaves, and the proof of it was our want of generoſity and ſpirit in ſubmitting to become the inſtruments for enſlaving others: "For let no man flatter himſelf," ſaid he, "that he has not been implicated in the guilt of that horrible conduct, which the Miniſter adopted with regard to Ireland, unleſs he may have done all in his power to prevent it."

Sir Francis then traced the outlines of the melancholy ſtate of the Siſter Kingdom, which he founded upon the report of the Earl of Moira, and upon information he had himſelf received. This Iriſh ſyſtem, he obſerved, had already paſſed over into Scotland, and the ſame ſpirit had diſcovered itſelf at home, though not to the ſame extent. He concluded by declaring, that he never would at any time, or under any circumſtances, become an accomplice in the guilt of ſupporting a ſyſtem, which if it could be ſupported, and was to be perſiſted in, would eventually deſtroy the freedom of his country.

Dr. Laurence, Lord Hawkeſbury, and ſeveral others on the miniſterial ſide of the Houſe, ſupported the Bill, and defended the meaſures of adminiſtration. The debate was then adjourned.

On its being reſumed the next evening, Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Fox exerted their talents againſt the paſſing of the Bill, and againſt the conduct of Adminiſtration. Mr. Sheridan was extremely ſevere upon the aſſertions made by Dr. Laurence the preceding evening, particularly the compariſon which the Doctor had drawn between us at preſent, and the great Roman Republic in the height of its fame and glory. Was it ever ſtated, ſaid he, that the Roman bulwark was a naval force? This kind of rhodomontade declamation uſed by the learned gentleman, Mr. Sheridan ſaid, was finely deſcribed by one of the Roman poets—

——"I, demens, curre per Alpes,
Ut *pueris* placeas, et declamatio fias."

The Doctor appeared to come to that Houſe as *executor* to adminiſter to Mr. Burke's *fury*, without any of his *fire* or *genius*.

Mr. Fox defended himſelf againſt the aſſertions or charges which had been brought againſt him on that and the preceding night, by ſeveral adherents of the Miniſter, who had inſinuated that he and his party had not the confidence of the people: he ſaid if he were to imitate the example ſet before him, he could ſhew how much more the charge was applicable to his Majeſty's Miniſters. If petitions of diſtruſt from ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable diſtricts of this kingdom were proofs that they had loſt the approbation and ſupport of the country, it was certain that many ſuch petitions had been preſented to the throne. He had had frequent occaſions to go to the Levee to preſent ſuch petitions: it was the faſhion of the day, that the public ſhould be derided; it was the King's, Lords, and Commons Houſe of Parliament, not the Commons of Great Britain, not the voice of the people that was now to be regarded—now that the Bill of Rights was deſtroyed, the public voice was to be nothing. Thus an Alderman of London had preſumed to ſay, that his conſtituents were for the meaſure of this Bill, directly in oppoſition to a reſolution of the Livery in Common Hall, in which they had declared their diſapprobation of its principles. In reply to ſome illiberal reflections of Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Fox exclaimed, "Why is the Honourable Gentleman ſo violent againſt me, but that he is ready to *lend* himſelf as a *ready inſtrument* of the Miniſter, in order by theſe ingenious *miſrepreſentations* to divert the public attention from the ſubject that preſſes hard upon his inſtructors; juſt as in 1784, he *lent* himſelf as a *fit inſtrument* to *ſpread* in the county of York *the report* "that I was deſirous to ſeize upon all power, and *ſeat myſelf on the Throne.*" For *ſuch an office he is eminently qualified.* Mr. Fox next ſpoke in extenuation of a charge, which ſome of the Miniſter's friends had brought againſt him of uſing ambiguous and dangerous expreſſions, when he had ſpoken of a Radical Reform in Parliament. To prevent future miſrepreſentation, he ſaid what he meant was, "that a radical reform both in the repreſentation of the people in Parliament, and of the abuſes which had crept into the practice of the conſtitution, together with a complete change of the ſyſtem of adminiſtration, was the ſole ground upon which he could be prevailed upon to take any reſponſible office in his Majeſty's Councils." Was explanation, ſaid he, neceſſary to this? If it were, he ſhould anſwer in other words; "that inſtead of governing on the principle of the preſent Miniſter, which went to increaſe the influence of the Crown, and to abridge the rights of the people; he wiſhed to ſee both reſtored to that juſt balance which the conſtitution required, and which was eſſential to the happineſs both of king and people." In ſhort, he meant exactly what Lord Chatham meant, when he ſaid "that by a change of ſyſtem, it was not merely the removal of Miniſters, but a thorough dereliction of the principles upon which their adminiſtration had been carried on." He meant what Lord Camelford meant, when he declared he would vote againſt granting the ſupplies. His declaration was, that he would not vote for granting a ſupply until a pledge was given him, not merely for the removal of Miniſters, but alſo for a complete and total change in the ſyſtem of both foreign and domeſtic government. This declaration had been attributed to the preſent Chancellor of the Exchequer, but improperly.

Mr. Fox next alluded to the letter which had been publiſhed a little time before, ſaid to be from Earl Moira relative to a change of adminiſtration, to which reference had been made in the former part of that debate. He declared, that he had no more concern in, or knowledge of what had paſſed upon the occaſion to which it referred, than the Hon. Secretary. An application he underſtood had been made to the noble Earl, for whom he had a very high perſonal reſpect, inviting him to form a new adminiſtration: he knew not who they were, he had never been let into that ſecret; but the publication of that letter had made known a fact of a very important nature to the country, viz. that *there were a number of members of that houſe who gave their ſupport to the Miniſters, though at the ſame time they thought that they were utterly unfit for their ſituations,* and that there ought to be a change. "If I had given any advice to the noble Earl upon the ſubject," ſaid Mr. Fox, I can aſſure the Hon. Secretary, that it would have been a very diſintereſted one, notwithſtanding the inſinuation he has thrown out.—I ſhould have ſaid, my Lord, take care;

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care; unleſs you have a pledge for a reform, as your ſecurity for the good which you intend, you are venturing into a country where men of your frankneſs are not a match for the inſidious arts which will be practiſed againſt you. You are invited only for the purpoſe of putting an end to the war, in order that the ſyſtem which you ſtifle for the moment, may be re-eſtabliſhed." After making cogent arguments on the Bill, he concluded with drawing an affecting picture of the ſtate of Ireland.

Mr. Pitt replied to Mr. Fox and the other members of oppoſition. On the queſtion that the Bill be now read a third time being put, the Houſe divided,

Ayes 196—Noes 71—Majority 125.

The Bill was then ſent to the Lords, where it was paſſed, and received the Royal aſſent by Commiſſion a few days afterwards.

On the 11th of January, Mr. Dundas preſented a meſſage from the King, purporting that his Majeſty had received various advices of preparation made in France, in purſuance of the deſign repeatedly profeſſed, of attempting the invaſion of theſe kingdoms, that he was firmly perſuaded that by the zeal, courage, and exertion of his ſubjects, ſtruggling for whatever was moſt dear to them, ſuch an enterpriſe, if attempted, would terminate in the ruin and confuſion of thoſe who might be engaged in it; but that he in anxious concern for the welfare of his people, felt it incumbent upon him to omit no ſuitable precaution which might contribute to their defence. His Majeſty, therefore, in purſuance of the Act paſſed for providing for the augmentation of the Militia, thought it right to make this communication to the Commons, to the end that the ſaid Militia might be drawn out and embodied, and to march as occaſion ſhould require. The Houſe of Commons on the 12th of January, adjourned to the 8th of the following month.

IRELAND.

The melancholy detail of the ſufferings of Ireland has often been dwelt upon, and we believe generally for the laudable purpoſe of rendering the deplorable ſituation of that country as public as poſſible, in order that perſons in England, who have it in their power to relieve its misfortunes, might have no opportunity of pleading ignorance of their exiſtence.

Some affidavits have been made reſpecting the trial of the late Mr. Orr. Arthur Johnſon and Archibald Thompſon, two of the Jury, who were impanelled to try the deceaſed, have ſworn that ſpirituous liquors were introduced into the Jury room, while they were conſidering the verdict, with which ſeveral of the Jury were intoxicated; that the deponent, Thompſon, was ſo intimidated by one of the Jurors by threats, &c. as to be induced to concur in a verdict contrary to his opinion. Another of the Jurors depoſed, that had he known that the conſequence of returning a verdict of guilty upon that occaſion, would have been followed by the death of the accuſed, he ſhould not have agreed to ſuch verdict.

FRANCE.

In a public ſitting of the Directory on the 21ſt of December, a deputation from the principal Bankers and Merchants of Paris, preſented an addreſs, in which they intreated the Directory to ſend a meſſage to the legiſlative body, inviting them to open a loan for the purpoſe of procuring a ſpeedy and effectual means for *making a deſcent upon England*. The Directory complied with the intreaties of the deputation, and ſent a meſſage the ſame day to the Council of Five Hundred, requeſting them to adopt meaſures for raiſing a loan for the deſired purpoſe. After the addreſs and meſſage were ordered to be printed, Jean de Brie roſe, and aſked "Who was the citizen that did not burn to revenge the wrongs done to France by the government who created *La Vendee*, the *Chouans*, and the *Chauffers*, and who alone had prolonged the evils of war? Yes! ſaid he, we will verify the opinion of the Member of the Engliſh Parliament, who ſaid that the obſtinate reſiſtance of Pitt to peace, had only tended to conſolidate the Republic. Let England that has ſo frequently diſturbed the tranquility of our country, tremble in its turn for its own ſafety!"

The Council referred the meſſage to a Committee, and ordered a report to be made as ſoon as poſſible.

This project of invading England, and of ruining it by every poſſible means, was in the month of January the order of the day in France, and appeared to acquire new energy at every ſtep; donations were pouring in from every quarter, to defray the ex-

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pence of the propoſed deſcent. The addreſſes with which theſe gifts were accompanied, were marked with the ſame degree of extravagance as the meſſages of the Directory to the Legiſlative Body upon this ſubject. The Central Bureau of Paris, however, ſurpaſſed all competition in the violence of its invective. It accuſed our Government of having enſlaved and reduced the people of England to the condition of brutes; and it compared the agents of the government to wolves feeding upon human fleſh. The principal motive for the popular fury, which prevailed in theſe addreſſes, was derived from the calumnious ſtatement of the Directory, which accuſed us of refuſing the means of ſubſiſtence to 20,000 French priſoners of war now in England.

The meaſure upon which the Directory ſeemed to place more reliance than upon its projected plan of invaſion, was that of annoying our commerce in all its points of communication with the Continent. This meaſure was the ſubject of a meſſage dated the ſame day as the news was received in Paris of the taking poſſeſſion of Mentz by the Republican troops.

After having cauſed all the Engliſh goods and merchandize, with which all the magazines and warehouſes throughout the Republic were ſtocked, to be ſeized in one day, the French government proceeded to deſire, that a law ſhould be enacted, declaring, that veſſels belonging to every foreign country, laden with Engliſh merchandize, or having goods on board, either as the whole or part of the cargo, ſhould be deemed legal prizes; and that no foreign ſhip, which in proſecution of her voyage, ſhould have entered an Engliſh port, ſhould be admitted into the ports of France, unleſs in caſes of diſtreſs.

The French have divided the countries on the left bank of the Rhine into ſix departments; namely, the Department of the Roer, chief town, Crevelt; the Department of the Liffel, chief town Coblentz; the Department of the Rhine and the Moſelle, chief town, Bonn; the Department of the Rhine and the Nahe, chief town; Mentz; the Department of the Sambre and the Moſelle, chief town Deux-Ponts; the Department of Mount Tonnerre; chief town, Worms.

ITALY.

We ſhall now proceed to give the outline of an extraordinary event which took place at Rome on the 27th of December.

The brother of the Conqueror of Italy, Citizen Buonaparte, Ambaſſador from the Republic of France to the Court of Rome, has written a very long letter to the Miniſter of foreign affairs, giving the particulars of an inſurrection which took place there on the 27th of December.

The leaders in this affair called repeatedly upon the Ambaſſador, Buonaparte, requeſting him to protect this popular movement. This he oppoſed with all his power, and was ſoon convinced of the real views of the inſurgents; his palace was aſſailed by the multitude, and by the troops of the government, who, on the other hand, kept up a conſtant fire upon the former. The Ambaſſador, Buonaparte, went out accompanied by General Duphot, and the Adjutant-general Sherlock, with the hopes of appeaſing the diſturbance, and of inducing the inſurgents to quit the French juriſdiction; he ſoon, he ſays, had reaſon to be convinced that they had a deſign upon his life. General Duphot was ſhot by the papal ſoldiery, and the Ambaſſador was obliged to have recourſe to flight for ſafety. Fourteen hours after this aſſaſſination, and notwithſtanding the Ambaſſador's frequent meſſage to the Secretary of State, no perſon was ſent by the Roman Government to enquire into the ſtate of things. The Ambaſſador filled with indignation, as he ſays, againſt a weak and murderous government, reſolved to quit Rome, and ſolicited paſſports for that purpoſe, and went immediately to Florence, whence he wrote to Paris. The Ambaſſador ſpeaks in the warmeſt terms of the attention he received from the Tuſcan and Spaniſh Ambaſſadors, who braving all dangers, came to viſit him in his palace.

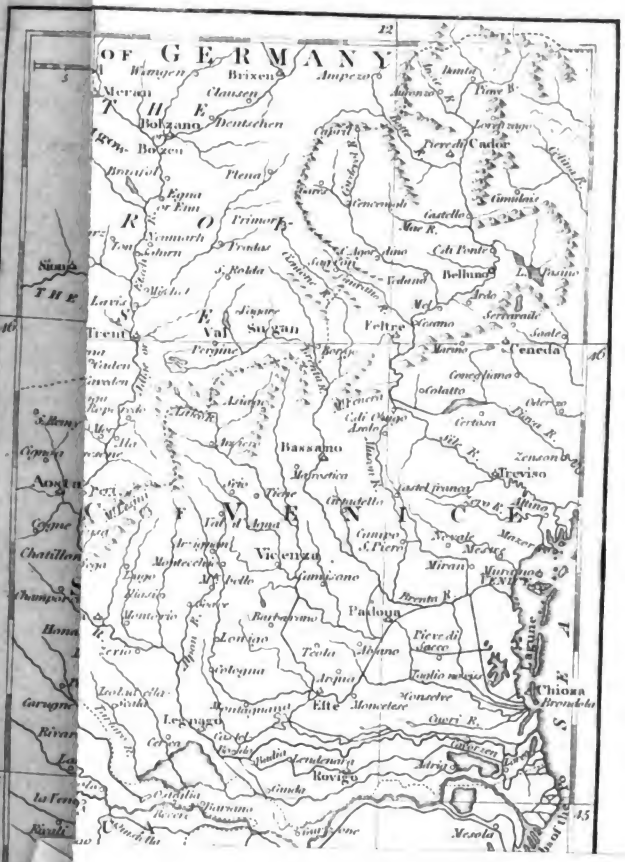
PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock Exchange, January 27, 1798.

Stocks yeſterday experienced a riſe of nearly one per cent. previous to which they had gradually ſunk. Conſols, which were done for the opening at 49 3-4ths, opened at 47 3-4ths, ex. div. The prevailing opinion is, that no material depreſſion will take place till after the bargain for the loan.

5 PER CENT. ANN. opened on the 22d of this month, at 70.

4. 225



Mr. Haywood, of Tooley-ſtreet, to Miſs ...ley, of Welwyn, Hants.

Mr. Bingley, of Red Lion-paſſage, Fleet-..., to Mrs. Baſſett, widow of the late ... Baſſett, in the Eaſt India trade.

At St. George's Hanover-ſquare, Mr. Pope, ... Spencer, both of Covent-garden.

After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Keyſall, wife of the rev. John Keyſall, of Millman-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

In London, in his 68th year, Mr. John Lewis Baumgartner, merchant.

At his houſe in the Creſcent, Minories, Mr. Wm. Midford, ſurgeon.

At

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and the Rhine, chief town;
Department of the Sambre
Moselle, chief town Deux-
Department of Mount
chief town, Worms.

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4 PER

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4 PER CENT. CONS. were, on the 29th of last month, at 59 1-4th, and continued without much variation till yesterday, when they rose to 59 3-4ths.

3 PER CENT. CONS. opened on the 19th of January at 47 3-4ths, and with little variation continued till yesterday, when they rose to 48 3-4ths.

LOTTERY TICKETS are on the rise—Present price in the market 11l. 15s. a 17s.

Dividends are now paying on 3 per Cent. Consols, 1726—5 per Cents—India Stock—South Sea Stock—Imperial Annuities—and 1751.

Marriages and Deaths in and near London.

Married.] At St. Botolph, Aldgate, Mr. Thomas Everett, of Horningham, Wilts, to Miss Mary Eustace, of the Tower.

Mr. Benjamin Broomhead, of King-street, to Miss Eaton, of London-wall.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. James Welsford, of King-street, to Miss Grove, of Salisbury-street.

Mr. Brown, jun. Holborn, to Miss Sarah Rawlinson.

At St. Martin's Church, Mr. Weatherbey, of Newmarket, to Miss Hill.

In London, Charles Lutwidge, esq. Captain in the Royal Lancashire Militia, to Miss Dodgson, daughter of the late Bishop of London.

In London, Capt. Lowndes, of the Buckinghamshire Militia, to Miss James, daughter of Robert James, esq. of Corbyn's Hall, near Stourbridge.

At St. Mary's Abchurch, Canon-street, Charles Stayner, esq. Governor of Churchhill Factory, Hudson's Bay, to Miss S. E. Bayleff, of Wood-street, Spital-fields.

Mr. Wm. Reeve, law-stationer, of Lyon's-inn, to the second daughter of Mr. Bingley, Bookseller, of Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street.

Thomas Seward Beachcroft, Esq. to Miss Charlotte Lewis, of Frederick's-place.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Major Hutchinson, to Miss King, daughter of the late Dr. King.

At St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, Lieutenant-Colonel Rattray, of Craighall, in the county of Perth, to Miss Julia Simpson, daughter of James Simpson, esq. Chancery-lane.

In London, Lieutenant-Colonel Ronald Ferguson, to Miss Munro, daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Hector Munro, K. B.

Mr. Wm. Murray, of Laurence Poultney-lane, to Mrs. Devenish, of Gower-street.

At St. James's, Clerkenwell, Mr. Wm. Jeffett, attorney, of Pentonville, to Miss Belcher.

Mr. Haywood, of Tooley-street, to Miss Crawley, of Welwyn, Hants.

Mr. Bingley, of Red Lion-passage, Fleet-street, to Mrs. Baffett, widow of the late Capt. Baffett, in the East India trade.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Mr. Pope, to Mrs. Spencer, both of Coyent-garden.

Mr. Henry Hall, of Watling-street, to Miss Livett, of Albemarle-street.

Mr. Thomas Jones, of Little Moor-fields, to Miss Seward, of Foster-lane.

Died.] In Grosvenor-square, John Wilkes, Chamberlain of the City of London.—— *For a particular account of whom see the former Part of this Number.*

At his house in Chatham-place, Blackfriar's Bridge, Samuel Brooke, esq.

In London, Sir Ralph Milbanke, bart. father to Lady Melbourne.

In Newgate-street, Mr. Andrew Lawson, flour-merchant.

In his 78th year, Mr. Thomas Edgerton, of Giltspur-street, West Smithfield.

At his house in little Russel-street, Bloomsbury, Thomas Waken, esq. of Eastcot.

In Warwick-street, Charing-cross, whilst on a visit from the country, Miss Margaret Griffith, of Caernarvon.

At his house in Nottingham-street, of a scarlet fever, John Webb, esq. aged 39; and four days after, likewise of a scarlet fever, Mr. John Webb, his son, aged 16.

Mr. Martin, attorney, who defended the cause of Williams for publishing Paine's Age of Reason.

In Cheapside, Mr. Robert Hillcock, sen. chinaman.

In an apoplectic fit, Francis Kemble, esq. of Swithin's-lane.

Wm. Stone, esq. of Robert-street, Adelphi.

In an advanced age, Mr. Preston, musical-instrument maker, and music-seller, in the Strand. He was allowed to be the best guitar-maker in the kingdom, and the original inventor of tuning that instrument with a watch-key.

At Hackney, Miss Eliz. Beach.

In London, Mr. T. Breary, a yeoman of the guards.

In London, Mrs. Ballachey.

At her house in Upper Grosvenor-street, Dowager Lady Beauchamp Proctor, widow of the late Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor, of Langley Park, in Norfolk.

In Fenchurch-street, aged 74, Mrs. Hannah Lewis.

In Tower-street, Mr. Horton Crippen.

In John's-street, St. George's in the East, aged 87, Mr. J. Pinchbeck.

At his house, Edgware-road, W. Mawhood, esq.

At the house of Sir Hugh Palliser Walters, bart. Miss Ann Gates, second daughter of the late John Gates, esq. of Dedham, and sister to Lady Walters. Her death was occasioned by a cancer in her left breast, which had baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians and surgeons for nearly two years.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Keyfall, wife of the rev. John Keyfall, of Millman-street, Bedford-row.

In London, in his 68th year, Mr. John Lewis Baumgartner, merchant.

At his house in the Crescent, Minories, Mr. Wm. Midford, surgeon.

At

At her brother's houſe at Hounſlow, Mrs. Allen, wife of Ralph Knight Allen, eſq. of New Houſe, in Eſſex.

In Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-garden, Edward Hall, eſq. a gentleman who, from the firſt inſtitution of the Whig Club of England, filled the important office of Secretary with the univerſal and conſtant approbation of the Society. The integrity and conſiſtency of his political life, and the native urbanity of his manners, will long endear his memory to his friends, and to all the lovers of political liberty.

In Upper Harley-ſtreet, in an apoplectic fit, J. Kingſtone, eſq.

In Pall-Mall, Mrs. Phillips, wife of Wm. Phillips, eſq.

At Knightſbridge, Mrs. Elizabeth Macdonald, eldeſt daughter of Major Macdonald.

In Queen Ann-ſtreet, Weſt, Mrs. Blackwood, wife of Capt. Blackwood.

At her houſe, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Guinard.

At Homerton, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Liddiard.

At Pimlico, Mr. Yeates, ſen.

At St. George's in the Eaſt, aged 65, Mrs. Pemberton.

At her houſe in Curzon-ſtreet, May-fair, in her 82d year, Mrs. Whitten.

In Earl-ſtreet, Blackfriars, Mr. John Crozier Hart, ſon of the late Alderman Hart.

On the 21ſt of November, 1797. died, in Gravel-lane, Southwark, John Macquire, aged 65, whoſe eventful life might furniſh materials for an intereſting hiſtory, if the humble annals of the poor could lay claim to public attention.

He was originally bred a gardener, but from circumſtances became a ſeaman, in which capacity he ſerved his country on board the Medway man of war, when that ſhip, under the command of Commodore John Bladen Tinker, eſq. aſſiſted at the ſiege of Pondicherry, in the old French war; and ſhared in the bounty of the Nabob of Arcot, on that occaſion.

Returning on the concluſion of peace to the occupation of a day labourer, he worked occaſionally at a foundry in Southwark, till the time of the American war, when his active ſpirit again prompting him to the ſervice of his country, he entered on board the Mary Letter of Marque, of London, commanded by Capt. Robert Beatly, in which ſhip he made a voyage to the Weſt Indies.

On his return, being taken into the navy, he ſerved on board the Acteon man of war, in a voyage to Africa and the Weſt Indies, whence he was tranſferred to the Grampus ſtore ſhip, bound to England.

From this ſhip, diſmaſted, water-logged, and foundering, he was almoſt miraculouſly ſaved by his old commander Captain Beatly, who fortunately came in ſight, when the Grampus was in the greateſt diſtreſs.

He was now again conveyed to the Weſt Indies, and having become an invalid, was ſent home in a Tranſport.

After traverſing the Atlantic in ſafety, the veſſel foundered in ſight of land. He was once more ſaved, and got on ſhore near Plymouth in 1780, from whence, coming to London, he was admitted into Greenwich Hoſpital. Marrying afterwards, and becoming an out-penſioner, he ſettled near Portſmouth, his wife having a penſion from the Trinity-Houſe. On the ſmall income thus ariſing, about 8l. 16s. per annum, and the produce of their joint labour, they maintained themſelves and their child, now an orphan, of 11 years old, and totally deſtitute, his mother dying in Auguſt laſt, and leaving no relative capable of giving him ſupport.

On Monday, the 15th, at her ſon-in-law's, Mr. Joſeph Weald, Blackman-ſt. Southwark.

In the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Experience Noble, relict of the rev. Daniel Noble, who was for many years the reſpectable Paſtor of a general Baptiſt Church in Barbican (now meeting in Worſhip-ſtreet) and of a Sabbatarian congregation in Mill-yard, Goodman's-fields. This worthy woman, after a long life of activity and uſefulneſs, ſuffered a gradual decay of body and mind. For a ſhort period previous to her diſſolution, ſhe lay in a ſtate of inſenſibility, and at laſt became unable to receive her accuſtomed nouriſhment. Such is the humiliating condition to which our frail nature is ſubject, but this imbecility will be amply recompenced at *the reſurrection of the juſt.* J. E.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Hanover, on the 2d Inſt. the well-known Hanoverian General Freytag, in the 77th year of his age.

At Hamburgh, on the 11th Inſt. Scheven, the rich banker. He was ſuppoſed to be worth a million, and with this immenſe property was a miſer of the moſt penurious caſt.

At Calcutta, Hugh Mac Leod, eſq. Sub-Secretary of the Government, and eldeſt ſon of Daniel Mac Leod, eſq. of Geanes, in Roſs Shire.

At Dacca, in Bengal, Charles Taylor, eſq. a ſenior merchant in the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

In the Eaſt Indies, Lieutenant-Colonel John Coxe.

At Spaniſh Town, Jamaica, Henry Munro, eſq. ſurgeon, of St. Thomas in the Vale.

On his paſſage from the Weſt Indies to America, Robert Maſters, M. D. Phyſician to the Britiſh forces at St. Domingo, and late of Great Pultney-ſtreet, Bath.

At Tobago, Lieut. J. M. Hardey, of the Cyane ſloop, only ſon of Charles Maddocks Hardey, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place.

At Piſa, in Italy, Ralph Lambton, eſq. Member for Durham.

At the ſame place, in his 20th year, Mr. Charles Lubbock, youngeſt ſon of William Lubbock, eſq. of Lammas, in Norfolk.

PRO.

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES:

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and diſtinguiſhed Characters.

** *For the Convenience of our numerous Provincial Readers, this Department of the Magazine is claſſed, at conſiderable Expence and Trouble, into diſtinct Counties, which are arranged Geographically.*

☞ *Communications* (POST PAID) *to this Department of the Monthly Magazine, particularly of biographical Memoirs of eminent and remarkable Characters, will always be received and noticed with Gratitude.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At a late meeting of the Grocers in Newcaſtle, the ſum of 13l. was ſubſcribed towards ſupporting and extending the humane inſtitution of the *Cork* or *Life Boat*, at South Shields, of which circumſtantial mention is made in our laſt month's Magazine.

Charles John Brandling, eſq. has been elected Repreſentative in Parliament, for the town of Newcaſtle, in the room of his father, who has reſigned his ſeat.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. John Dotchin, to Miſs Dorothy Mackay. Mr. Timothy Dobſon, of the Star and Garter inn, to Miſs Watſon. Captain Wm. Rutherford, of Ouſeburn Bridge, to Miſs Hannah Bedlington, of Byker-Hill, near Newcaſtle.

Mr. Thomas Elliot, ſurgeon in Newcaſtle, to Miſs Curry, daughter of Robert Curry, eſq. of Biſhop-Oak, county of Durham.

At Bolden, Mr. Wm. Jowſey, of North Shields, to Miſs Roberts, daughter of the late Joſeph Roberts, eſq. of Morpeth.

At Stockton, Mr. Pincher, of Newſam, near Yarm, to Miſs Vipond, of the former place.

At Alnwick, Mr. Peter Charlton, of Newcaſtle, to Miſs Upſal, of the former place.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, in her 67th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Mounſey. Mr. Richard Dobſon, attorney. Aged 72, Mrs. Tabitha Smith. Mr. Jacob Hall. Aged 60, Mr. Wm. Tickle, ſen. clock and watch maker. Mr. John Spooner, of the cuſtoms.

Likewiſe, Mr. J. Weatherhead, ſlater: He was employed in packing ſlates at Spencer's Quay, near the Javel-groupe, when he unfortunately fell into the River, and was drowned.

At Yarm, after a tedious illneſs, Mr. Wm. Dowſon, merchant.

At Stockton, aged 77, Mr. Wm. Wilkinſon, rope-maker.

At his ſon's houſe, near Sunniſide, aged 91, Mr. John Forſter.

At Netherton, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. J. Potts, ſteward to the earl of Carliſle.

At Sunderland, in his 57th year, Mr. Thomas Hayton.

At Rothbury, Miſs Catharine Wilkie.

At Norton, near Stockton upon Teeſe, Mr. Ralph Daviſon.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A corn market, to be held weekly, every Friday, under the ſanction of the Earl of Egremont, will be opened at Heiket New Market, on the 2d day of February. The great diſtance of any other market gives ground to hope, that in point of time, trouble and expence, both buyers and ſellers will reap eſſential benefit from this eſtabliſhment.

A ſow, kept at Hollowmire, near Ulverſton, which was only four years old laſt September, has farrowed 229 pigs, which, on an average, is 57 per year; and, except the firſt time, always brought up 13. Within 19 weeks and three days, ſhe farrowed twice. This affords a plain proof, that, as ſoon as the pigs are taken off, the ſow will breed again directly. The animal in queſtion went to the male the very next day, and the young were taken away at three weeks old, which is contrary to the generally received notion. The owner of this pig has cleared 40 pounds by her, within theſe four years. The laſt year but one, he cleared 13l. 14s. Such ſucceſs ought to encourage farmers in the breed of pigs, which might be rendered a great national and individual benefit.

Henry Fiſher, of High Bark-Houſe, in the pariſh of Setmurthy, lately put an end to his own exiſtence, by hanging. He had frequently given intimations of his deſign to his wife, who not only was particularly vigilant herſelf to defeat his purpoſe, but engaged ſeveral of the neighbours to watch him in his ſolitary walks. One day, however, whilſt ſome boys were playing near his barn, he entered it, locked the door after him, and thruſt the key under it, ſo as to be eaſily obſerved. From the general complexion of the circumſtances, it appears, that his intentions were rather to create an alarm, than actually to deſtroy himſelf. But, upon the door being unlocked, the unhappy man was found dead. He had hung himſelf, and the rope breaking, he fell over a cart, by which accident he broke his back.

Married.] At Carliſle, Walter Scott, eſq. advocate, to Miſs Margaret Charlotte Carpenter, daughter of the late John Carpenter, eſq. of the city of Lyons. Mr. Anthony Penn,

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Benn, of Henſingham, to Miſs Frances Years, of Carliſle.

At Whitehaven, Mr. William Wells, of Workington, to Miſs Catharine Blades, of the former place.

At Bampton, Mr. Thomas Noble, of High How, to Miſs Ann Nicholſon, of Knipe, both in that pariſh.

At Croſthwaite church, near Keſwick, Mr. Daniel Jopſon, of Borrowdale, to Miſs Betty Wilſon.

At Ulverſton, Mr. Wm. Turner Seatle, to Miſs Iſabella Trinkhall.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Clark, jeweller, to Miſs Dover.

At Moreſby, Mr. Wm. Lawſon, to Miſs Jane Slater.

At Wigton, Mr. Sanderſon, merchant, to Miſs Todd.

At Wabburthwaite, Mr. Jonathan Whinnerah, of Ravenglaſs, to Miſs Hannah Borrowdale, of the former place.

At Brampton, the rev. Thomas Ramſhay, to Miſs Ewart, only daughter of the late David Ewart, eſq. of Brampton.

Died.] In Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mrs. H. Skelton. In her 51ſt year, Mrs. Mary Nutsford. Suddenly, Mr. John Sowerby, mariner. Mr. Robert Twedie. In his 23d year, Mr. Thomas Fleming.

At Carliſle, ſuddenly, Mr. Thomas Smith, town-major.

At Kendal, in an advanced age, Mr. Joſeph Gough. Miſs Elizabeth Chambre. Mr. Giles Batty. On his return from Madeira, aged 26, Mr. Wm. Wakefield; and, on New Year's day, aged 28, his brother, Mr. Edward Wakefield, ſons of John Wakefield, banker, in Kendal.

At Warnell-fell, in the pariſh of Sebergham, Duncan Robinſon, aged 100 years. He bore arms in the ſervice of George the Firſt, during the rebellion of 1715. He ſerved afterwards in the wars, and was preſent at moſt of the memorable battles and ſieges, that Great Britain was concerned in, till the year 1760.

At Threepthwaite, near Whitehaven, aged 94, Mr. D'Arcy Curwen.

At Neſt, near Keſwick, aged 93 Mr. Joſeph Hodgſon.

At Cheſnut-Hill, likewiſe near Keſwick, Mr. James Culling.

At Gilthwaiterigg, near Kendal, Mr. Tho. Baynes.

At Workington, aged 73, Mrs. Sarah Cowx. Aged 87, Mr. Joſeph Steele. Mrs. Mary Heron.

At Diſſington, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Dorothy Heſkett.

At Harraſdyke, at the advanced age of 95, James Lady, who, for many years, was in the habit of walking the ſtreets of Whitehaven, with a wooden leg, and leading an aſs, with beſoms for ſale. By this occupation, and ſome ſmall relief from the pariſh of Holtwhiſtle, in Northumberland, (the place of his nativity) he was enabled to ſupport himſelf decently, till within a few weeks of his deceaſe. His faculties were unimpaired to the day of his death.

LANCASHIRE.

The Harriet, of Liverpool, belonging to T. Barton, eſq. has made no leſs than 33 voyages from that port to Barbadoes, and back, during the laſt 10 years and three months; an inſtance of commercial expedition ſcarcely to be paralelled. In the courſe of her ſucceſſive voyages, ſhe has taken and retaken a conſiderable number of veſſels from the enemy, and reſcued ſeveral others from falling into the hands of the French.

The officers of the Rochdale Volunteer Corps have agreed to give a premium of 10 guineas to every volunteer who ſhall have, in lawful wedlock, twin male children born alive, and that ſuch of the officers as the parents ſhall approve of, ſhall ſtand godfather on the occaſion. Theſe gentlemen had lately an opportunity of appropriating this humane and judicious donation, the wife of one Aſhworth, a private in Capt. Hamer's company, having been ſafely delivered of two fine boys.

Married.] At Lancaſter, Capt. Quilliams, of the ſhip Flora, to Miſs Bland.

At Mancheſter, Mr. John Grime, of Bolton, to Miſs Mary Broadbent, of the former town. Mr. Maurice Lewis, to Miſs Daniel. Mr. John Knowles, to Mrs. Robinſon. Mr. Iſachar Thorn, jun. to Miſs Sidoall. Mr. Thomas Perkins, to Miſs Charlotte Finney. Mr. James Grindrod, corn-factor, to Miſs Stones.

At Liverpool, Mr. James Brown, ſurgeon, to Miſs Sarah Skelthorne, of Everton. Mr. Jonathan Dixon, to Miſs Owen, daughter of the late rev. Mr. Owen, of Angleſea. Capt. Gawn, to Miſs Johnſon. Mr. Jonathan Garrett, to Miſs Elizabeth Matthew. Capt. John Kendall, of the Prince, to Miſs Ann Baldwin. Mr. John Tobin, to Miſs Alpinall.

At Croſby, near Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Wright, of Leeds, to Miſs Tempeſt, youngeſt daughter of the late Stephen Tempeſt, eſq. of Broughton-Hall.

At Salford, Mr. John Gregory, to Miſs Harkman.

Mr. Wm. Reece, of Oldham, cotton-manufacturer, to Miſs Whitehead.

At Rochdale, the rev. Wm. Hodgſon, to Miſs Hay.

At Ormſkirk, Mr. S. Shearſon, to Miſs Rudſhough.

At Blackburn, Mr. Ruſſel, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Ainſworth, of the former town.

Died.] At Lancaſter, aged 74, Mr. John Foſter.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Clarke, the oldeſt clerk in the Cuſtom-Houſe of that port. Aged 93, Mrs. Wilſon. Mrs. Gregory. After a ſevere and tedious illneſs, Mr. Robert Tyrer, joiner. Aged 80, Mrs. Greetham. Miſs Rebecca Brown. Mr. Henry Rigby. Mr. J. P. Sutton. Miſs Uſher. Mrs. Baillie.

At Mancheiter, aged 73, Mr. John Daniel. Mrs. Hatfield.

In

In his 89th year, the rev. T. Walker, minister of Douglas chapel, in this county.

At Flixton, aged 76, Mrs. Gilbody.

At Bolton le Moors, in consequence of a fall down stairs, Mrs. Scofield.

At Blackburn, Mrs Sharples, widow.

At Anderton, Mr. J. Clayton.

After a long and painful illness, Mrs. Hadfield, of Travis Mill.

At Leigh, suddenly, in his 62d year, the rev. James Hartley, of Martinscroft, near Warrington, vicar of Leigh, and minister of Holemfare, both in this county.

At Ousebrough, near Blackburn, at the very advanced age of 103, Mr. T. Singleton.

At Armley, aged 102, Mrs. Ann Simpson.

At Warrington, Mrs. Wilson.

At Liverpool, in his 67th year, William James, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

The Twelve Church Burgesses, at Sheffield, have subscribed 50 guineas annually to the New General Infirmary at that place.

The Corporation of Hull have very patriotically resolved to subscribe 500l. towards the exigences of the State, in this alarming crisis. For this purpose, the salary of the Mayor is to be discontinued; and an address has been agreed to, recommending his Worship to give no more public dinners, on any account whatever.

Beilby Thompson, esq. besides a donation of two fat heifers and a quantity of wheat to the poor of Escricke and Whildrake, has transmitted the sum of 100l. to the Lord Mayor of York, to be distributed among the necessitous poor of that city. To render this liberal benefaction as diffusive as possible, the parish officers have been requested to furnish lists of proper objects in their respective districts, among whom it will be distributed in small sums.

Married.] At York, Mr. John Morley, to Miss E. Beale, of Dringhouses.

At Leeds, Mr. Wm. Bingley, of Chapel-Allerton, to Miss Gledhil. Sir Francis Lindley Wood, Bart. of Bowling-Hall, to Miss Buck, eldest daughter of Samuel Buck, esq. of New Grange, near Leeds.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Hoyle, to Miss Sarah Fox.

At Bridlington, Mr. White, surgeon in the 34th Regiment, to Miss Taylor.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Keir, of Horrforth, to Miss Metcalfe, daughter of Mr. Metcalfe, supervisor at the former place. Also Joseph Haigh, esq. of Golcar-Hall, to Miss Amelia Fenton, second daughter of Wm. Fenton, esq. of Spring-Grove.

At Beverley, Capt. Trollope, of the 40th regiment of foot, to Miss Mary Ford, second daughter of the rev. Dr. Ford, of the former place.

At Ofsley, Mr. Thomas Shaw, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Catharine Stanhope Haddon, youngest daughter of the rev. P. Haddon, vicar of Leeds.

At South-Ottrington, Mr. Thomas Bramley, jun. to Miss Gilby, late of London.

At Whitby, Mr. Storr, shipmaster, to Miss Robinson.

At Hull, Lieut. Adamson, of the Surry Militia, to Miss Christiana Sotheran. And, on the same day, Mr. Vernon Sotheran, jun. to Mrs. Rousby, of Croom, near Malton.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Deighton. In his 87th year, the rev. John Whittell, formerly pastor of a congregation of protestant dissenters, at Brighthelmstone. He had been confined to his house for the space of 19 years, from the misfortune of a broken thigh, imperfectly set. He retained the use of his faculties to the last, and bore his long confinement with exemplary fortitude and resignation.

At Leeds, Mr. Hurst, attorney. Mr. David Lupton, second son of Mr. Arthur Lupton, merchant. Mr. George Pattison. Mr. Wm. Hardon.

At Ackworth, the rev. Charles Butter, vicar of Bolton upon Dearn, and chaplain to the countess dowager of Mexborough.

At Beverley, aged 40, Mrs. Brownrigg.

At Pontefract, of an apoplectic fit, Miss Foss, only daughter of the late Mr. Foss, of Bawtry. In his 40th year, Mr. Noble, surgeon and apothecary.

At Scarborough, in his 44th year, Mr. William Williamson, landing waiter in the Customs at that port.

At Leyburn, in the North Riding, aged 73, George Boustead.

At Barton upon the Humber, aged 92, Mr. Marris, formerly in the profession of the law, from which he had retired several years.

At Bretton, near Wakefield, Mr. Noble, many years agent to the late Sir Thomas Blackett, bart. and since to Colonel Beaumont, of Bretton-Hall.

At Gainsborough, aged 79, Mr. Wm. Gunor.

At Market Weighton, Mr. Wm. Breighton.

At Hull, suddenly, Mr. Millson, bookseller and stationer. In his 26th year, the rev. Thomas Browne, late of Bridlington, nephew to Mr. Thomas Browne, bookseller, in Hull. In his 69th year, General Adams, formerly in the East India service.

At the same place, in the course of his second Mayoralty, and in the 81st year of his age, the Worshipful John Banks, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Bishop of Lincoln's exertions to establish a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen belonging to the county of Lincoln, have been crowned with great success. From the printed list of benefactors and subscribers, it appears, that the benefactions already received amount to 5191. 11s. and the annual subscription to 603l. 15s. Both these sums, it is confidently hoped, will be considerably increased, before the first annual meeting, next Midsummer.

Married.] At Walsall Mr. Thomas Heptwood, of Aldridge, to Mrs. Mary France, of Gold Farm, a maiden lady, aged 63.

At Louth, Mr. Brown, muſician, to Miſs Dennis.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Robinſon. Mrs. Poyntell, ſiſter of Mr. Wm. Taylor, at the public office for news-papers, Warwick-ſquare, London.

At Stamford, Mrs. Apſey. Mr. Thomas Robinſon, grocer. Miſs Lilly.

At Bridge Caſterton, near Stamford, Mrs. Robinſon.

At Corrington, Mrs. Rutherford.

At Heighington, near Lincoln, Mr. John Brown.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. W. Wainwright, jun. to Miſs Elizabeth Hornbuckle, of Barſton, Leiceſterſhire. Mr. Billiard, hoſier, in Narrowmarſh, to Miſs Tunnicliffe, of Aſhborne, Derbyſhire. The rev. R. Wolefley, to Miſs M. Middlemore. Mr. Wilſon, to Miſs Morley. Mr. J. Martin, to Miſs Henſhaw.

Richard Welby, eſq. of North Muskham, to Miſs Briſtowe, of Beeſthorp Hall.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. James.

At Eaſt Retford, William Holland, M.D.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Spencer, ſurgeon of Duffield, to Miſs Elizabeth Hancock, of Derby.

The infant daughter of Sir Nigel Bowyer Greſley, bart. of Drakelow.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. Wm. Harrop, to Miſs Mary Owen.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. R. Duke, a reſpectable ſchool-maſter. Mr. Benjamin Yoxall. Mr. Henry Clubbe. Mrs. Ledſham.

At Nantwich, Mr. R. Spencer.

At Malpas, at the advanced age of 93, James Povey, a pauper. The longevity of many of the inhabitants of this town, is frequently inſtanced as a proof of the ſalubrity of its air.

At Tarvin, after a long and ſevere illneſs, Mr. Thomas Sadler.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Mary's, Shrewsbury, Mr. Dixon, of Liverpool, to Miſs Bource, of the former town.

At Ludlow, Mr. James Naſh, to Miſs Boulcot. Mr. Edward Harries, to Mrs. Sheppard.

At Wem, Mr. Edwards, grocer, to Miſs Martha Harper. Mr. Badger, of Elleſmere, to Miſs Jeffreys, of Wem.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Thomas Corrie, partner in the mercantile houſe of Corrie and Craig. In his 57th year, after a ſevere and lingering illneſs, Mr. Charles Fowler. Mrs. Morhall. Aged 87, Mrs. Pearſon.

At Ludlow, aged 72, Mr. Hammonds, baker. Mrs. Tipton.

At Market Drayton, Philip Hinton, eſq. His loſs will be ſeverely felt by the poor in that neighbourhood.

At Whixall, Mrs. Price, wife of the rev. Mr. Price, Curate of that place.

At Worthen, Mr Thomas Davies.

At Berrington, Mrs. Lawrence.

At Elleſmere, Mr. Edwards.

At Claremont Hill, Mr. John Leech.

At Neſſcliff, aged 87, Mrs. Hayward.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Seigford, near Stafford, Wm. Phillips Inge, eſq. of Thorp Conſtantine, to the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Euphemia Stewart, daughter of the Earl of Galloway.

At Checkley, near Cheadle, the rev. Mr. Langley, to Mrs. Okeover.

Died.] Near Stafford, aged 50, Mr. Brindley, ſuppoſed to be the fatteſt man of his height in the kingdom.

At Newcaſtle under Line, Mr. Robt. Smith, ſon to Mr. James Smith, bookſeller.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Orders have been given by G. Weſtern, eſq. of the General Poſt-office, that all letters, put in at Mountſorrel, ſhall be forwarded to Leiceſter and Loughborough on the day of their being delivered, and in like manner from thoſe places to Mountſorrel

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Cox, to Miſs Bruce.

At Branſton, Mr. Gregg, of Garthorpe, to Miſs Henſhaw, of the former place.

At Leiceſter, Mr. Cort, to Miſs Ann Robinſon, ſecond daughter of the rev. Mr. Robinſon.

At Sebſon, Mr. Shenſton, to Miſs Lydia Shenſton.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. J. Barfoot. Aged 87, Mrs. Bland.

At Aſhby de la Zouch, on the 17th inſt. in his 78th, year, after an illneſs of two months, Thomas Kirkland, M. D. Member of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, and of the Medical Society in London, Author of Medical Surgery, and many other valuable publications. By his death, the community has loſt a zealous enquirer after ſcience, and a moſt ſucceſsful practitioner, whoſe ardour in his purſuits for the improvement of his profeſſion, did not abate but with his death. It is hoped, that a third volume of his work, "An Enquiry into the preſent State of Medical Surgery," which he had nearly finiſhed before his laſt illneſs, will be given to the world, by ſome of his profeſſional friends.

At Loughborough, after a ſhort, but ſevere illneſs, Miſs Sophia Farrow.

At Sutton Broughton, ſuddenly, in the midſt of converſation, and whilſt making tea for company, Miſs A. Beal, aged 20.

At Kegworth, Mrs. Aſley.

At Foſton, in her 89th year, Mrs. Kennerley.

At Blaby, aged 17, Mr. Richard Flude.

At Rearſby, Mr. Morley, grazier.

At Thornton, the rev. Mr. Abbot, vicar of that place.

At Great Glyn, aged 81, Mr. George Cooper.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

The Counteſs of Northampton has made a preſent of gowns, petticoats, and ſhoes, to 80 poor

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poor women in the neighbourhood of her ſeat in this county.

Married.] At Oakham, John Parker, eſq. of the Northamptonſhire Militia, to Mrs. Fancourt Jeſſop.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The drover and guard of the Wiſbeach mail coach were convicted, at the Cambridge Quarter Seſſions, of having ſuffered a *gentleman of the univerſity* to drive the carriage, whereby it was overturned, and a woman much hurt. But on paying all expences, and making ſatisfaction to the injured party, they were reprimanded and diſcharged.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. W. Brooks, to Miſs Elizabeth Wiles. The rev. Philip Wynter, late fellow commoner of Sidney College, to Miſs Beales.

At Weſt Wratting, Mr. Edward Haylock, to Miſs D. Browning, of Weſton Colvile.

At March, in the Iſle of Ely, Mr. Hanſlip Long, an opulent and reſpectable farmer at Lynn, to Miſs Kirkby, of the former place.

At Ely, Mr. Luke Dench, attorney, to Miſs Bennington.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Adams. Mrs. Hannah Willoughby.

In Thorney Fen, Mr. Philip Bailey, farmer and grazier.

At Baſſingbourn, Mr. James Ind, late of St. Ives, Huntingdonſhire.

At Over, Mrs. Frances Stevens.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Eyneſbury, near, St. Neot's, Mrs. Couſens.

At Buckden, ſuddenly, Mrs. Norman.

At Eaton-Socon, ſuddenly, Mr. Bloſield.

At the ſame place, likewiſe ſuddenly, Mrs. Sarah Bolton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Hardingſtone, near Northampton, the rev. Aſhton Vade, to Miſs Mary Walpole, daughter of the Hon. Richard Walpole.

At Piddington, the rev. T. W. Barlow, Prebendary of Briſtol, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miſs Bockett, of South Mims.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Jeremiah Radſdell.

At Stanion Mill, Mr. Wm. Osborn, who had for ſeveral years retired from buſineſs, on the ſmalleſt ſtream, but, perhaps, with the largeſt property of any miller in the county.

At Oundle, in an advanced age, Mrs. Cook.

At King's Cliffe, aged 73, Mr. Robert Burton.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The frauds practiſed by the carriers of coals in the vicinity of Birmingham, have determined the overſeers of the poor to iſſue inſtructions to the keeper of the weighing machine not to ſpecify on the tickets which he iſſues, the weight of any waggon or cart, unleſs ſuch waggon or cart has been previouſly weighed empty, and duly regiſtered in the town books.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Rea, of London, to Miſs Ann Wheeler, of the former place. And, on the ſame day, Mr. Wm. Rea, of London, brother of the above, to Miſs Ann Wheeler, ſiſter of the former bride.

Andrew Hewkett, jun. eſq. of Moxhull-Park, to Miſs Adderley, only daughter of Ralph Adderley, eſq. of Coton, Staffordſhire.

At Birmingham, Mr. T. Randall, to Miſs Fleck. Mr. Chriſtopher Schooley, of Penteride, to Miſs Banniſter, of the former town.

At Shuſtock, Mr. John Buſh, to Miſs Mary Boughey.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Netchell, of the Bull's Head. Mr. Joſiah Roſe. Mr. John Reynolds.

At Coventry, Miſs H. Hervey.

Mr. Wm. Grove, of Penn-wood. This gentleman, ſome time ſince, very liberally preſented a ſervice of communion plate to the church of Penn.

Chriſtopher Wren, eſq. of Wroxhall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Humphrey Ruff, to Miſs Warder. Mr. Jones, to Miſs Lloyd.

Died.] At Bromſgrove, the Rev. John Beſt, vicar of Chaddeſley Corbett, and maſter of the free ſchool at Bromſgrove.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

To obviate the inconvenience ariſing to graziers and other dealers, from the want of a Fair being eſtabliſhed at Ledbury, between Chriſtmas and Eaſter, it has been reſolved to hold an annual Fair, toll free, on the firſt Monday in February, for the ſale of cattle, horſes, ſheep, pigs, and other commodities uſually ſold on ſuch occaſions.

Married.] At Knill, Samuel Romilly, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Garbett, eldeſt daughter of Francis Garbett, eſq. of Knill-court.

At Staunton upon Arrow, Mr. John Smith, farmer, to Miſs Ann Davies.

Died.] At Berrington, on the 15th inſtant, in the 66th year of her age, the Hon. Mrs. Harley, Lady of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Caldecott, Mr. Alexander Young, merchant, of London, to Miſs Mary Wiſe, of the former place.

William Curre, eſq. of Itton Hall, to Miſs Buſhby.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. H. Hunt, to Miſs Sixſmith, of Clifton. Mr. Wm. Thomas, exciſeman, to Mrs. E. Poſton. Mr. Nott, to Miſs Perrin.

At the ſame place, Capt. Tornhill, of Ireland, to Miſs Edwards, of Bath.

At Hareſfield, George Monro, eſq. to Miſs Whitcombe, coheireſs of Edw. Whitcombe, eſq. of Orlett, Worceſterſhire.

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At Tewkeſbury, Mr. John Vaughan Barber, of Walſal, to Miſs Elizabeth Wickes, daughter of the late rev. Dr. Wickes, of Tetbury.

At Berkeley, Mr. Ayland, of that town, to Miſs Izard, of Tewkeſbury.

At North Nibley, the rev. John Rogers, of Beaminſter, Dorſet, to Eliz. Long, of the former place.

At Painſwick, Mr. Nath. Dimock, of Stonehouſe, to Mrs. Blake, of Brownshill.

Died.] In College-Green, Briſtol, the rev. Mr. Winter, of Lady Huntingdon's connexion. Mrs. Mary Concanen. Mrs. Arding. Mrs. Wilcox. Mr. Wm. Jenkins, late an eminent carpenter in this city. He had been ſeverely afflicted with the gout for upwards of ſeven years. At the ſame place, Miſs Sarah Wyſom. In Queen-ſquare, in this city, Mr. Robert Salmon. Mr. Edwards. Mr. Pring. Mr. Richard Horſley. Mrs. Phillips, milliner in Redcliff-ſtreet. Mrs. Henley, wife of Mr. Richard Henley, clerk at the ſtamp-office. Aged 88, Ann Keſtell. Mr. Thomas. At his houſe in Prince's-ſtreet, aged 80, Thomas Deane, eſq. ſenior alderman of this city. His extenſive mercantile concerns rendered him eminently uſeful to his fellow citizens.

At the Hot Wells, Miſs Margaret Brooke, daughter of Mr. H. F. Brooke, of Briſtol. Lord Liſle, of Ireland. Mr. Henry Morgan. Miſs Penny.

At Cleſton, after a long illneſs, Miſs Elizabeth Morgan. General Sir John Dalling, K.B.

In Thornbury, ſuddenly, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Jeſſe Coſham.

At Glouceſter, Mr. Charles Cole, formerly a mercer in that town, but who had retired from buſineſs. Miſs P. Jones.

At Barnwood, in the 84th year of her age, Mrs. Molloy, ſiſter of the late Henry Pye, eſq. of Farringdon, Berks.

At Cleve-hill, near Briſtol, Sir John Dalling, bart.

At Eveſham, ſuddenly, Mrs. White, of the White Hart.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At Oxford, in her 72d year, Mrs. Paſco. Mr. Thomas Young, many years Collector of Exciſe in the Oxford Diſtrict. Aged 33, Mrs. Winter. After a long and very painful illneſs, James Remett Stockford, Lieutenant of the Oxford Light Dragoons, and ſurgeon to the Regiment. Alſo Mr. Joſeph Newnam.

In the 74th year of his age, the rev. Timothy Neeve, D. D. Rector of Geddington, Prebendary of Worceſter, and Margaret Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of Oxford.

At Broadſtone Hill, near Chipping Norton, Mrs. Cogan.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Milton, Mr. Wm. Ratliffe, to Miſs Ellen Worley, ſecond daughter of Mr. Worley, of Mear's Abbey, Northamptonſhire.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hinxworth, Mr. Thomas Ruſſel, of Liddlington, to Miſs Williamſon, of the former place.

At Fordham, Mr. Dobito, auctioneer, to Mrs. Redgrave, of Exning.

At Kempton, the rev. George Bell, to Miſs Denhiggins, of Northampton.

Died.] At Watford, Mr. Thomas Greenhill.

At Hatfield, Dr. Francis Penroſe, of Stonehouſe, near Plymouth.

At Laurence End, Charles Hawkins, third ſon of Henry Hawkins, eſq. of that place.

At Biſhop's Stortford, aged 57, Mr. Edward Jones.

At Great Barfield, after a ſevere and lingering illneſs, Mrs. Clarke.

ESSEX.

The ſouth-weſt corner of that venerable pile of antiquity, Great Waltham Church, has given way, and a conſiderable part of the fabric has, of conſequence, fallen down. The cauſe of this ſudden ruin is attributed to the weight of the bells, as it was firſt obſerved during the ringing a peal. If ſupporters had not been placed ſome time ſince, it is ſuppoſed the whole ſteeple would have participated in the fall.

Married.] The rev. David James, of Stamford le Hope, to Miſs Browne, of Cripplegate Without.

At Ham, J. Pheil, eſq. to Miſs Harriot Bowman, of the Upper Terrace, Iſlington.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Charles Brown. Miſs E. Cooper, daughter of the rev. Mr. Cooper, diſſenting miniſter.

At Great Coggeſhall, Mrs. Mary Brightwen, for many years a ſpeaker in the Quakers' meeting-houſe in this town. Mrs. Anna Unwin.

At Braintree, Mr. Lambert, ſen.

At Upminſter, aged 75, T. London, eſq.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Glandfield, plumber. Mrs. Leaver.

At Upton, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. Thomas Brown, of Gould-ſquare.

At Boxted, aged 34, Mrs. Hooker, wife of the rev Thomas Hooker, vicar of Rottingdeane, Suſſex.

At Wormingford, aged 64, Mr. Criſp.

At Laytonſtone, Mrs. Vezey.

NORFOLK.

The following memorial of the glorious naval action of the 14th of February, 1797, has been lately erected in the Council Chamber of the County Hall, at Norwich. An anchor, from the ring of which is ſuſpended a yard and ſail, ſuppoſed to be torn in action, on which is inſcribed:—"The ſword of the Spaniſh Admiral Don Xavier Winthuyſen, who "died of the wounds he received in an engagement with the Britiſh fleet, under the "command of Admiral Earl St. Vincent, "14th of February, 1797, which action ended "in the moſt brilliant victory ever obtained "by this country over the enemy at ſea; "wherein the heroic valour and cool determined courage of Rear Admiral, Sir Horatio Nelſon, K. B. had ample ſcope for "diſplay. He being a native of Norfolk, honoured the city by preſenting this ſword "ſurrendered to him in that action."—The Sword is ſuſpended from the flukes of the Anchor; underneath is the coat of arms of Sir Horatio

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Horatio Nelſon, given to him by the King. The Creſt is the ſtern of a man of war, and the ſupporters, a ſailor bearing the Britiſh Lion, trampling on the Spaniſh colours. The Motto "Faith and Works."—The whole is neatly executed by Mr. Ninham, of Norwich.

From the report of a Special Meeting of the Commiſſioners, held under the Yarmouth Haven and Pier Act, on the 3d inſtant; it appears, that the ſum of 29,000l. is neceſſary to put the ſame into proper repair. The concurrence of the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and of the Norwich Corporation, with the Borough of Great Yarmouth, being requiſite towards an application to Parliament for that purpoſe, a meeting of the Norwich Corporation was ſummoned on the 16th, but poſtponed, to give a previous opportunity of conſulting ſome ſkilful and experienced engineer, on the expediency and propriety of the meaſure.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Harvey, to Miſs Smith.

At Yarmouth, the rev. Gibſon Lucas, to Miſs Salmon, daughter of the rev. B. W. Salmon, of Ormeſby.

At Beccles, Lieutenant Hudſon, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Catharine Mills.

At Cringleford, Mr. John Pope, of Wilton, to Miſs Mary Barnes, of Newfound.

At Lynn, Richard Hamilton, eſq. Captain of the Royal Artillery, to Miſs Newman, only daughter of Mr. Charles Newman, of Lynn.

Mr. Hanſlip, to Miſs Brooke.

At Diſs, Mr. William Hey, ſilk-manufacturer, to Miſs Theobald, of Bury.

Died.] At Norwich, in her 100th year, Mrs. Hilling. Mr John Whitaker.

At Lynn, Mr. W. Wardell.

At Maſſingham, Mrs. Bewly, widow of the late Dr. Bewly.

At Attleborough, aged 67, Mr. Wm. Thorold, formerly an eminent butcher, but who had retired from buſineſs.

At Diſs, in her 84th year, Mrs. Rodwell, of the Ship Inn.

At Norwich, Mr. Robert Sewter.

At Lynn, in his 75th year, Mrs. Pigge, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Pigge, of Rainham.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, J. D. Cock, wine-merchant, to Miſs Suſan Pilchers.

At Shimpling, Marcus Corry, eſq. Captain of the 5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, to Miſs Eliza Fiske, ſecond daughter of the rev. John Fiske, of the ſaid pariſh.

The rev. Mr. Howorth, maſter of the Grammar School at Needham, to Miſs H. Fletcher, daughter of the rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Dedham.

Mr. Thomas Steel, of Debden, to Miſs Bigg, of Stanſtead.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. Thomas Robinſon. Aged 83, Mr. Wm. Page. Aged 74, Mrs. Woolmer. In his 75th year, Mr. Sheen. Aged 39, Mr. John Whitaker. Mr. J. Goodram, Public Librarian of this City. Alſo, aged 62, Mr. Robert Edwards, ſelmonger.

At Clare, Mr. Robert Hawes, ſurgeon.

At Denton, aged 77, Mrs. Harmer.

At Little Livermere, in his 88th year, Mr. W. Adkins, 55 years pariſh clerk of Ampton.

At Eaſt Wilton, in her 76th year, Mrs. Alice Thomſon.

At Elmſtead Lodge, Mrs. Blagg, houſekeeper to Mark Lay, eſq.

At Potter Heigham, aged 32, Mr. Leonard Flaxman.

At Swaffham, in her 85th year, Mrs. Daltan. Aged 73, Mrs. Bewly.

At Loweſtoft, Mrs. Howard.

At Norman Croſs, near Stilton, Captain-Lieutenant and Adjutant Wm. Tapp, of the Eaſt Norfolk Militia.

SUSSEX.

A very large encampment is ſpoken of to be formed in the Eaſtern part of this county early in the ſpring. Vigorous preparations are making for the erection of barracks at Ringmer. The ſpot ſelected for this purpoſe is remarkably pleaſant, airy, and adjoining to an excellent turnpike road.

Died.] At Ipſwich, after a few hour's illneſs, Mrs. Chriſtie, wife of Captain Chriſtie, ſen. of this town.

At Brighthelmſtone, aged 85, Mrs. Simon, relict of the late rev. Peter Simon, Rector of Whitkirk and Welſton, in Yorkſhire.

At Michelham, near Lewes, aged 91, Mr. Henry Child.

At Lewes, Miſs Mary Madgwick.

At Strode, Mrs. Leland, wife of Licut. General Leland, M. P.

At Ringmer, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. Henry Marten, Miller.

KENT.

A young woman, of the name of Carver, houſe-maid to Capt. R. Pearſon, of Greenwich Hoſpital, proves to be the daughter of the late Capt. Carver, of great Tranſatlantic celebrity, who acquired a vaſt tract of country in the back ſettlements of America. This the Indians have faithfully guaranteed, and preſerved for his legal repreſentative, who is at length indiſputably diſcovered in the perſon of the fortunate young woman above mentioned. The territory, in times of peace, is eſtimated at 100,000l.

A centinel over his Majeſty's ſtores at Farningham, lately ſhot himſelf through the head with his muſket, by taking off his ſhoe and ſtocking from the right foot, and puſhing the trigger with his toe.

Married.] At Dover, Mr. Pain, to Miſs Sarah Tucker. Mr. King, ſurgeon, to Miſs Francis Boyton.

At the pariſh church of Boxley, Samuel Boſanquet, jun. eſq. of Foreſt Houſe, Eſſex, to Miſs Whatman, daughter of James Whatman, eſq. of St. Vinter's, in this county.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Goldfinch, to Miſs Mary

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Mary Cullen. Henry Godfrey Faussett, esq. of Heppington, to Miss Nott, daughter of the late Fettiplace Nott, esq. of Marston-Hall, in the county of Warwick. Mr. Richard Lester, to Miss Down. Mr. Wm. James, to Miss Larkins.

At Canterbury, Mr. John Eggler, to Mrs. S. Sharp. Mr. John Weaks, to Miss Margaret Pottifor.

Mr. Wm. Shipwright, of Deptford, aged 23, to Miss E. Driver, of East-lane, Bermondsey, aged 42.

At Blackheath, Mr. George Enderby, to Miss Sampson.

At Ashford, the rev. Stephen Long Jacob, Fellow of Worcester College, to Miss Bond, eldest daughter of the rev. James Bond, vicar of Ashford.

At Milton church, next Gravesend, T. March, esq. of Borden, to Miss P. Matson, of the former place.

At Smarden, Mr. Stephen Hoocrk, to Miss Susannah Smith. Mr. Ishmael Gurr, to Miss Ann Pearson.

Lieutenant H. Weir, of the Navy, to Miss Philadelphia Wakeman.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Evenden. Aged 75, Mr. Moses Levi. Mrs. Blunden. Mr. Wm. Flackton, a respectable bookseller of that town. Mr. Richard Boghurst, sen. Mr. Pierce. Mr. Stockford, surgeon of the Oxford Fencibles.

At the same place, Mr. Hodge, surveyor of Excise, in consequence of falling into the mash-tub of scalding wash, at Messrs. Bishop's distillery.

At Blackheath, the Lady of Capt. Patton. After a lingering illness, Wm. Allen, esq.

At her apartments in Greenwich Hospital, Mrs. Lobb, widow of the late Capt. Lobb, of the Royal Navy, and one of the Matrons of the Hospital.

At Northfleet, by a fall from the Chalk Cliff, Mr. Ward, of the Leather Bottle inn.

At Upper Delph's Farm, near St. Margaret's, Rochester Mr. Richard Boghurst, sen. gentleman farmer.

At Whitstable, Mr. James Adley, sen. coal-merchant. Aged 45, Mr. James Canbourn.

At Chillham, aged 35, Mrs. White.

At Margate, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Attwood.

At Deal, in child-bed of twins, Mrs. Barber. In her 81st year, Mrs. Mary Allen.

At Dover, Robert Colt, esq. of Auldame, brother-in-law to Henry Dundas, esq. Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Atkins. Mr. Thomas Yeardle, of the Customs. Mr. John Netherfole, attorney. Mr. Elias Worthington, boat-builder. Mr. Hugh Price, of the Three Kings public-house. Mrs. Goodwin.

At Folkestone, to which place he went for the recovery of his health, Wm. Collens, esq. Aged 54, Mrs. Rutton. In her 73d year, Mrs. Button.

At Deptling, aged 81, Mrs. Catt.

At Faversham, aged 56, Mr. George Cowland.

At Herne, aged 78, Mr. Charles Palfey. In his 67th year, Mr. Richard Torr. Mrs. Larkins.

At Woolwich, Mr. W. Groves, late master of the King's Head, Rochester, who was shot, some time since, in the head, by a gang of footpads.

At Greenwich, Mr. Thomas Cobham, many years a surgeon in the Royal Navy. The day previous to his decease, he had a party of friends to dine with him, and went to bed at night, at his usual hour, in perfect health, but was found dead in the morning. His death is supposed to have been occasioned by an apoplectic fit, or from a sudden attack of the gout in his stomach, to which he was very subject.

At Sandwich, Mrs Emmerson, wife of Mr. Richard Emmerson, banker.

At Ashford, aged 93, Mr. Janneway.

SURREY.

Married.] At St. George's, Southwark, Mr. B. Hull, of Bermondsey, to Miss M. Hull, of Devizes.

At Lambeth Church, Mr. James Cortie, of the Nine Elms, to Mrs. E. Price, of South Lambeth.

At Reigate, Mr. T. Pickstone, to Miss Hoare, of the former place.

Died.] At Peckham, Richard Rayley, esq.

At Camberwell, Mr. Thomas Macgregor, of Messrs. Cox and Greenwood's Office.

At Botleys, in the parish of Chertsey, after a long illness, Miss Emily Mawbey, aged 18, youngest daughter of Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart.

At Reigate, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. James Cooper, of Swithin's-lane, merchant.

At Esher, suddenly, in an advanced age, John Wright, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Scott, brother-in-law to Lord Oxford, to Miss Ogle, daughter of the dean of Winchester, and sister-in-law to the celebrated Mr. Sheridan.

At Southampton, Leonard Wray, esq. to Miss M. Cornud, of Chelsea.

At Newton, John Gosling, esq. of Upper Fitzroy-street, to Miss E. Curtis Cherry, daughter of George Cherry, esq. Chairman of the Victualling Board.

Died.] At Southampton, suddenly, whilst on a visit to her brother, the master of the ceremonies at that place, the beautiful and accomplished Mrs. Thornhill. Also Major Lockhart Russel.

At Applesham, John Butcher, esq. a justice of peace for the county of Hants.

At Milford, near Lymington, aged 41, Mr. John Jennins.

On Milford Hill, Mr. Wm. Whitlock, cheesemonger. He was a man of a very singular turn of mind, and, for these last seven years, kept a coffin in his bedchamber. Pursuant to the express directions of his will, his corpse was conveyed to Pitton, his native village, in a waggon, followed by two mourning coaches.

At Arlesford, on his way to Winchester, to vote at a contested election of freemen, Mr. Oliver Beckett.

At

At Hawyard Farm, Stratfieldſay, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Wm. Tubb, aged 49.

At Fareham, in her 84th year, Mrs. Kinchin.

At Chelboiton, Mr. John Treigold.

At Chriſtchurch, in the prime of life, Miſs Lucy Jeans, eldeſt daughter of Dr. Jeans.

At an advanced age, Mr. John Foote, many years maſter of the free ſchool at Tytherlay.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Reading, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Hannington, of the Wheat Sheaf inn. Aged 71, Mr. Bartlett. In her 83d year, Mrs. Willis. Mr. Hornblow.

At Burghfield ſuddenly, Col. Robert Blane.

At Abingdon, Mr. Thomas Kendall, who regularly, in his line of buſineſs, made the circuit of England twice a year, for a ſeries of years.

At Hurſhatch, near Maidenhead, Mr. John Young.

At Mongewell, after a ſhort illneſs, in his 24th year, Mr. Wm. Hulcup.

At Windſor Caſtle, ſuddenly, Mrs. Corbyn. She dropped down in an apopleCtic fit, as ſhe was walking after dinner, and expired immediately.

WILTSHIRE.

The Duke of Marlborough, according to annual cuſtom, gave, on the 6th inſt. a donation of ſeven fat oxen, and an adequate proportion of bread, to be diſtributed among the poor in the neighbourhood of Blenheim

Married.] At Bowood Park, Robt. Smith, eſq. to Miſs Vernon.

Died.] At Salisbury, after a ſevere and lingering illneſs, Mr. Brownjohn.

At Ramsbury, Mrs. Chitty, of the Bell Inn.

At Yeovil, Oneſiphorus Worry, eſq.

At Sopworth Houſe, in her 12th year, Miſs Hardwicke, only daughter of the rev. Dr. Hardwicke, Rector of Sopworth.

At Dean, in her 42d year, Miſs Mary Lynch, one of the Nuns, at Dean's Manſion Houſe.

At Swindon, Maſter Henry Goddard, youngeſt ſon of Ambroſe Goddard, eſq. one of the Repreſentatives for Wilts.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, the rev. James Bretherton, to Miſs Ponting. Paſcoe Grenfell, eſq. of Taplow, in the county of Bucks, to the Hon. Georgina Sentleger, ſiſter of the preſent Lord Viſcount Doncraile. Alſo Mr. Crumpton, of the Theatre, to Miſs Ann Cottel, daughter of the late Mr. J. Cottel, pumper at the Hot Bath. Mr. John Penny, to Miſs Mary Ann Howell.

At Lindſham, the rev. Mr. Hodge, of Glaſtonbury, to Mrs. Lane, of the former place.

Died.] At Bath, in his 61ſt year, Knight Mitchell, eſq. a gentleman of large property in Cambridgeſhire. Mr. Lydeard, plumber. Mr. Richard Egan, aged 85. Mrs. Purdie, mother of Mrs. Pritchard, of the Parade Coffee-houſe. Mr. Oakley. Lady Deane. Miſs Anderdon. George Core, eſq. Anthony Chapman, eſq. of Tarrant Gunville, Dorſet. Mr. Happerfield. Mrs. Trottman.

At Wells, the rev. T. Payne, A. M. one of the Canons Reſidentiary of the Cathedral Church, Rector of Langattock, and brother to the Counteſs Dowager of Northampton, and Lady Frances Seymour.

At Honiton, Miſs Ann Sweeting.

At Downend, Mr. Wm. Emmett.

The rev. Mr. Hawes, many years Curate of Box, near Bath.

Near Bath, in an advanced age, Mr. Muſpratt.

By the burſting of a blood veſſel, Mrs. Jennings, of Hooper's-court, near Walcot Church, Bath.

At Widcomb, unlamented by a ſingle fellow-creature, Jacob Iſgar, of notorious memory, who has long been a terror to the poor and diſtreſſed inhabitants of Widcomb, and its neighbourhood. Iſgar was deeply implicated in the tranſactions relative to the will forged by Sir John Briggs, and only got clear by turning evidence. His wife, who was ſubpœnaed in his behalf on that trial, died the day previous to its coming on. Since that period he has loſt five children out of ſix.

At the ſame place, Mrs. Mary Houſe.

At Long Aſhton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Collinſon, mother of the late rev. John Collinſon, Vicar of that pariſh.

At Yatton, Mrs. Young.

At Glaſtonbury, in her 77th year, Mrs. Bond: She had a preſentiment of her deceaſe, and went, in conſequence, to take leave of her children and grand-children, 91 in number.

At Worle, Mrs. Wollan.

At Godney Farm, near Glaſtonbury, Mr. Comer, grazier.

At Wincanton, aged 68, Mr. Deane.

DORSETSHIRE.

A ſupply of freſh water from the Boiling Rock, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Weymouth, is already brought within the turnpike gate of that town, which ſtood in great need of this indiſpenſible neceſſary of life.

Married.] At Dorcheſter, Mr. John Tapp, jun. to Miſs Stickland.

At Blandford, James Randolph, eſq. of Bath, to Miſs K. St. Barbe, of Landſdown Creſcent, Bath.

Died.] At Weymouth, Mr. Lonnon, maſter of the Bear inn; and, a few days after, Maſter Sherry, his ſon-in-law.

DEVONSHIRE.

The rev. John Kidd, a clergyman, in the North of Devon, was lately reduced to ſuch great diſtreſs, as to ſolicit relief by public ſubſcription. He had a wife and five infant children, whom he had long ſupported on the ſcanty pittance of his curacy; and his character appearing to be unblemiſhed, the ſubſcription was liberally ſupported by the ſuperior clergy and gentry of his dioceſe. The Biſhop of Exeter, greatly to his honour, without any other knowledge of this worthy man, than what aroſe from theſe public circumſtances,

ſtances, has now crowned his good fortune, by beſtowing on him the Vicarage of Coleridge, near Chumleigh, worth 100l. per annum.

Three large barrels of counterfeit braſs and copper coin, imported from Briſtol, have been lately ſeized at Barnſtaple by the officers of the Cuſtoms.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. White, carpet-manufacturer, to Miſs Wireſton. Mr. A. Tozer, linen-draper, to Miſs Pickard.

At Barnſtaple, Lieut. Paddon, of the 20th Regiment of Foot, to Miſs Chappel.

Died.] At Exeter, aged 73, Mr. Thomas Balle. Miſs White. Mrs. Baſs. Mrs. Daw.

At Whiteſtone, near Exeter, aged 68, Mrs. Mary Holman.

At Dawliſh, in his 25th year, Mr. Thomas Palmer.

At Farringdon, Mrs. Cholwick, wife of John Burridge Cholwick, eſq. and daughter of the late, and ſiſter of the preſent Sir John Duntze, bart.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. James Coad, to Miſs Bryant.

At Fluſhing, Mr. Samuel O'Brien, to Miſs Mary Paddy.

Died.] At Fluſhing near Falmouth, Mr. John Williams, of the Cuſtoms.

At Helſtone, Mrs. Mary Robinſon, a maiden lady, daughter of the rev. Wm. Robinſon, and grand daughter of the late Sir Richard Vyvyan, bart.

WALES.

Married.] At Pembroke, the rev. John Holcombe, of Choſheſton, to Miſs Roberts, daughter of Capt. Roberts. At ſame place, Mr. Webb, of Greenhill, to Miſs Thomas, of Corſtyn. Mr. Foxcroft, of Nottingham, to Miſs Bowling, of Pembroke. At Cardigan, Mr. Howell Williams, of Tenby, to Miſs Phillips.

At Cardiff, Robert Clutterbuck, eſq. of Watford, Herts, to Miſs Capper, eldeſt daughter of Colonel Capper.

Died.] At St. Petroch's, Mrs. Pritchard, wife of the rev. Mr. Pritchard.

At Beaumaris, in his 78th year, William Lewis, eſq. of Llandynſon, Father of the Corporation of Angleſea.

IRELAND.

Died.] November 18, Mrs. Edgeworth, wife of Mr. Edgeworth, of Edgeworth's Town, in the county of Longford; a moſt amiable and univerſally beloved, and much lamented woman.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Cambree Houſe, Fifeſhire, Sir John Sinclair, bart. of Longformacus.

At Edinburgh, Mr. James Gordon, Principal Accomptant to the Britiſh Linen Bank, eſtabliſhed under Royal Charter for the encouragement of the linen manufacture in Scotland.

At the ſame place, aged 72, Charles Steuart, eſq. formerly Surveyor-General in North America.

At Middleton, near Edinburgh, Robert Hepburn, eſq. of Clerkington, one of the Commiſſioners of the Honourable Board of Cuſtoms for Scotland.

At Forres, in Scotland, Baillie Thomas Eddie, Chief Magiſtrate of that Borough.

At Balcardine, at the extraordinary age of 108, John Mac Gregor. He was born in the year of the batt'e of Killicrankie, and ended his life on the anniverſary of his birth, Chriſtmas-day, old ſtile, 1797. He was preſent at the battle of Sherriſmuir, and afterwards ſerved in the Scotch Brigade, in Holland. He lived in the ſervice of the family of Balcardine upwards of 50 years; retained his faculties to the very laſt; and, till the preceding year, walked frequently about.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JANUARY, 1798.

THE mild ſtate of the weather in the latter part of the preſent month, has been highly favourable for the purpoſes of the practical farmer, and much buſineſs has conſequently been done, eſpecially in the more northern parts of the Iſland. In places where the nature of the ſoils would admit, ſome farmers have began to fallow the turnip grounds for the next crop, and others are plowing the grounds from which the turnips have lately been eaten off, as a preparation for barley. The fields in general look green, and winter corn has for the moſt part a promiſing appearance, but this is not by any means the moſt dangerous month for them.

GRAIN. The markets for all ſorts of grain are on the whole rather dull, but more particularly ſo for oats, beans, and peaſe.

The average price of wheat throughout England and Wales, was, on the 20th of January, 51s. 5d. and of barley, 28s. 10d.

MEAT. Butchers meat continues to hold its price, or perhaps is rather on the riſe.

Beef on the laſt market day fetched from 3s. to 4s. 2d. and mutton from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.

HOPS. Theſe are alſo getting higher.

The prices of Kentiſh Hops vary between 70s. and 105s. for bags, and 80s. to 120s. for pockets.

*** THE ENQUIRER *will be reſumed again in a month or two, as will the articles from the Peruvian Mercury. Communications of Biographical Anecdotes of perſons recently deceaſed, are always acceptable.*

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

XXVIII.] FOR FEBRUARY, 1798. [VOL. V.

☞ *The Four Volumes of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *which are now completed, may be had complete of any Bookſeller, price Thirty Shillings, neatly half-bound, or any ſingle Number, or Volume, may be had ſeparate, at the Pleaſure of the Purchaſer.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the year 1783, I went in the ſtage-coach from London to Saliſbury. Upon entering it, I perceived three gentlemen, one of whom ſtrongly attracted my notice. He was a corpulent man, with a book in his hand, placed very near to his eyes. He had a large wig, which did not appear to have been combed for an age: his cloathes were threadbare. On ſeating myſelf in the coach, he lifted up his eyes, and directed them towards me; but in an inſtant they reſumed their former employment. I was immediately ſtruck with his reſemblance to the print of Dr. Johnſon, given as a frontiſpiece to the "*Lives of the Poets*;" but how to gratify my curioſity I was at a loſs. I thought, from all I had heard of Dr. Johnſon, that I ſhould diſcover him if, by any means, I could engage him in converſation. The gentleman by the ſide of him remarked, "I wonder, Sir, that you can read in a coach which travels ſo ſwiftly; it would make my head ache." "Aye, Sir," replied he, "books make ſome people's head ache." This appeared to me *Johnſonian*. I knew ſeveral perſons with whom Dr. Johnſon was well acquainted: this was another mode of trying how far my conjecture was right. "Do you know Miſs Hannah More, Sir?" "Well, Sir: the beſt of all the female verſifiers." This phraſeology confirmed my former opinion. We now reached Hounſlow, and were ſerved with our breakfaſt. Having found that none of my travelling companions knew this gentleman, I plainly put the queſtion, "May I take the liberty, Sir, to enquire whether you be not Dr. Johnſon?" "The ſame, Sir." "I am happy," replied I, "to congratulate the learned world, that Dr. Johnſon, whom the papers lately announced to be dangerouſly indiſpoſed, is re-eſtabliſhed in his health." "The civileſt young man I ever met with in my life," was his anſwer. From that moment he became very gracious towards *me*. I was then preparing to go abroad; and imagined that I could derive ſome uſeful information from a character ſo eminent for learning. "What book of travels, Sir, would you adviſe me to read, previouſly to my ſetting off upon a tour to France and Italy?" "Why, Sir, as to France, I know no book worth a groat: and as to Italy, Baretti paints the fair ſide, and Sharp the foul; the truth, perhaps, lies between the two." Every ſtep which brought us nearer to Saliſbury, increaſed my pain, at the thought of leaving ſo intereſting a fellow-traveller. I obſerved that, at dinner, he contented himſelf with water, as his beverage. I aſked him, "Whether he had ever taſted *bumbo?*" a Weſt-Indian potation, which is neither more nor leſs than very ſtrong punch. "No, Sir," ſaid he. I made ſome. He taſted; and declared, that if ever he drank any thing elſe than water, it ſhould be *bumbo*. When the ſad moment of ſeparation, at Saliſbury, arrived, "Sir," ſaid he, "let me ſee you in London, upon your return to your native country. I am ſorry that we muſt part. I have always looked upon it as the worſt condition of man's deſtiny, that perſons are ſo often torn aſunder, juſt as they become happy in each other's ſociety."

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, you may think this little narrative worthy of a place in your excellent Repoſitory. Although many writers have detailed the private life of Dr. Johnſon, ſo that his character is completely underſtood, yet every little anecdote, hitherto unpubliſhed, reſpecting ſuch a prodigy of literature, cannot, I ſhould ſuppoſe, be altogether unintereſting. I remain, Sir, your's,

Wiltſhire, H. B.
Feb. 12, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN a work is delivered entire to the public, it ſeldom, or never, is neceſſary for the author to appear in its defence, or explanation; as, if good, it will defend itſelf, if bad, it is not worth defending, and no defence can ſerve it. But, when a publication proceeds progreſſively, and is attended with conſiderable expence, both to the proprietors and the purchaſers, by whoſe opinion it ſtands or falls, it is ſometimes incumbent on the honeſty of the Editor, to account for ſeeming deficiencies. With this view only, I ſolicit admiſſion for the following brief, but neceſſary, explanations, relative to a work conducted by me, "*The Portraits of illuſtrious Perſons of Scotland,*" I remain a well-wiſher to your liberal and intereſting publication.

JOHN PINKERTON.

Hampſtead, 14th Feb.

The work, intitled "*Iconographia Scotica, or Portraits of illuſtrious Perſons of Scotland,*" is complete in four parts, forming one volume in 4to. or 8vo. Another, ſtyled "*The Scotiſh Gallery, or Portraits of Eminent Perſons of Scotland;*" many of them after pictures by the celebrated Jameſon at Taymouth, and elſewhere, will ſpeedily appear in ſimilar parts.

Some of the plates, in the firſt publication, fall far ſhort of the editor's expectation, notwithſtanding all his exertions, and his inſiſting on three or four being cut up, and ſuperior pieces of art ſubſtituted. In the ſecond work it is hoped there will be no reaſon for complaint on this ſcore, as Mr. EDWARD HARDING, of Pall Mall, ſuperintends all the engravings; many of which are by GARDINER, and other eminent artiſts. The portraits themſelves rather exceed thoſe of the firſt work, in curioſity and importance: the accounts of remarkable perſons, are, in many inſtances, more extenſive; and a Diſſertation will be prefixed to the volume, on the Riſe and Progreſs of Painting in Scotland.

In the firſt work, ſeveral of the plates were inſerted by the publiſher in oppoſition to the editor's advice and remonſtrance; ſuch as ſome fac-ſimiles from Jonſon's *Inſcriptiones*, a Mary Magdalen, crying and writing, put for a Mary, Queen of Scots, &c. Yet, amid theſe defects, there is a great number of good plates, from very intereſting portraits.

The editor, diſguſted with thoſe bad plates, and other diſagreeable incidents, required that his name ſhould not appear in the title, and actually daſhed it out in the copy ſhewn to him: yet it was inſerted.

In the ſecond work, the ſubjects are ſelect, and ſome exquiſitely engraven. No bad plates, nor doubtful portraits, will appear.

It only remains to apologize for the want of ſome portraits, promiſed in the Proſpectus, and which have not been given.

1. There is no portrait of Robert II. at Taymouth. Erroneous information was the cauſe of this, and other miſtakes.

2. There is no portrait of Elizabeth More.

3. One of the portraits of Margaret, queen of James IV. is procured. The other is in a royal palace---and it is a ſingular inſtitution, ſince the reign of Charles II. that no picture, in any of the palaces, can be copied without a perquiſite of four guineas to the Chamberlain's clerks. As it is a perquiſite, it is indiſpenſible---but certainly nothing can be more diſgraceful to the preſent flouriſhing ſtate of the arts in this country.---This, however, will not prevent the appearance of this portrait in due time: the diſtance from town, and its being the only one in that palace, are the real cauſes of the delay.

4. Cardinal Innes, A. D. 1412, is procured, as are all the others mentioned in the Proſpectus, except the following:

5. Regent Murray, at Fonthill. A drawing was taken. It is ſome Scotiſh gentleman, of the end of laſt century, in a Highland dreſs.

6. Biſhop Dunbar, at Aberdeen, is a recent and imaginary picture.

7. There is no portrait of Robert II. at Strawberry Hill.

8. There is no portrait of Sir Robert Murray in the apartments of the Royal Society.

9. The Cardinal Beton, at Holy-roodhouſe is imaginary. Mr. Pennant informs me, it is a foreign Cardinal of laſt century---and the portrait in an oval, is quite unlike the manner of Beton's time.

10. The Earl Douglas, at Cavers, is of dubious exiſtence.

11. Lord Weſtcote's ducheſs of Richmond is already engraved for the Memoirs of Grammont.

12. Dr. Burnet, of the Charter-houſe, has been often engraved, and was, it is believed, an Engliſhman. He is an honour to his country; but this work is confined to the neglected province of Scotiſh iconography.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the books, which C. D. recommends to your correſpondent L, I beg leave to add the following, which it may

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may be presumed, had not fallen in the way of that ingenious writer; but which are much to the point, and are considered, I apprehend, as possessing much merit.

1. Two Tracts entitled, one, "*An Essay on the Power of Numbers, and the Principles of Harmony in Poetical Composition.*" The other, "*An Essay on the Power and Harmony of Prosaic Numbers: being a Sequel to one on the Power of Numbers and the Principles of harmony in Poetic Compositions.*" 1749. These pieces are anonymous; but it is well known that they were written by the Rev. John Mason, M. A. author of a Treatise on Self-knowledge, and seven volumes of Sermons, which met with good acceptance; and many years the respectable minister of a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire.

2. "*An Essay on the Harmony, Variety and Power of Numbers in general:*" and another on those of "*Paradise Lost,*" in particular: printed in a posthumous volume of the "*Poems of the Rev. Samuel Say;*" for nine years minister of the dissenting congregation in Prince's-street, Westminster. These essays have been much admired by persons of taste and judgment. The second was written at the desire of Mr. Richardson, the Painter. The editor of both, and of the poems, was William Duncombe, Esq. youngest son of John Duncombe, Esq. of Stocks, in Hertfordshire, the friend of Archbishop Herring.*

3. "*Observations on Poetry, especially the Epic: occasioned by the late Poem upon Leonidas.*" The name at the end of the preface, authorises us to ascribe this piece to Dr. Pemberton, one of the Professors at Gresham College, from whence it is dated, 9th May, 1738: author of a "*View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy,*" and, if my memory be correct, the last surviving friend of that great man.

This communication, it is hoped, may be agreeable to both your correspondents, and serve to complete lists of publications on English versification and prosaic harmony.

I am, Sir,
Your constant reader,
Taunton, 16th Jan. 1798, J. T.

* See Archbishop Herring's Letters to W. Duncombe, Esq. p. 71, 72, &c. and the correspondence of John Hughes, Esq. in 3 vols. by John Duncombe, M. A. v. 1. p. 19. and edition. For some Memoirs of Mr. Say, the reader is referred to the "*Protestant Dissenter's Magazine for August and September* 1794.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS female Friendly Societies (through the philanthropy of the British ladies) may probably become more general, I venture to send you the outlines of a plan of one instituted at Wisbech in the year 1796; how far it may reach the benefit intended by such institutions, and how long the fund may be adequate to its needful outgoings, I leave to better calculators to enquire; but the liberal relief it affords in cases of child-bed; cases, which, amongst the lower orders of society, call aloud for sympathy, will, I doubt not, incline the humane promoters of similar associations, to give it a serious attention.

Honorary members at its institution	78	
Benefited do. - - - - - - - -	100	
Total amount of cash, by donations and subscriptions - - - -	£214	14
Disbursed to sick members - - -	34	9
Balance remaining - - -	280	5

The honorary members appoint annually three or more stewards, who are to visit the sick, and carry their weekly allowance, these, with the secretary and stewards (for the time being) form a committee, deemed competent to transacting the business of the society. Each honorary member pays on admission 5s. for a printed copy of the rules 6d. and 6s. 6d. for a year's subscription in advance; those benefited pay 2s. 6d. entrance, 3d. for a copy of the rules, and 6½d. the first Monday in every month, at any hour or place appointed by the stewards. There is a small fine for non-payment, which is applied to encreasing the fund. Annual and quarterly meetings are held, but the expence of a dinner was thought unnecessary.

Any benefited member, when taken ill or lame, and unable to pursue her usual employment, (provided her illness is not occasioned by misconduct) is allowed 3s. 6d. a week for the first month of her confinement, and 2s. 6d. a week if her illness continues for a longer time. Married members, in cases of child-bed, receive regularly 3s. a week for one month, and 2s. 6d. a week so much longer as the stewards judge necessary. Those who remove from Wisbech, are not entitled to any weekly allowance.

The sum of 20s. is paid to any married member on the death of her husband; and 5s. for each of her children then living, under 14 years, upon such death being duly certified to the stewards.

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The monthly subscriptions of each single benefited member, or widow, who has not received any relief from the fund upon her lying-in, or the death of her husband, cease at the attainment of her 58th year; and if, having received benefit, she continues her subscription two years longer, in either of these cases, she is entitled to receive annually (for life) the sum of 4l. by four equal quarterly payments; but such member has no further claim upon the society.

Every member must subscribe to the fund one year before she can receive any relief from the institution; nor are any admitted above the age of 45, or who do not at the time enjoy good health.

Besides this institution (which bids fair to meliorate the afflictions attendant on poverty, without debasing the mind) at Wisbech, some ladies have formed a society for lending the necessitous, in cases of child-birth, suitable linen during their confinement, which, after a stated time, is returned to the person under whose care it is placed. From this, much benefit has arisen, many being totally unable to procure what was absolutely requisite in such situations.

Wisbech, Feb. 17. A.

Milton's Imitations of the Ancients. BY MR. WAKEFIELD.

(CONCLUDED).

The Angel ended, and in Adam's ear
So charming left his voice, that he a while
Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd to hear. Par. Lost, b. viii. ver. 1.

The immediate prototype of this elegant and pleasing passage in Apollonius Rhodius has been pointed out, but that author only enlarged on a thought, with which the father of poetry had supplied him, in Odyss. xiii. 2.

Ὣς εφαθ'· οἱ δ' αρα παντες ακην εγενοντο σιωπη.
Κηληθμῳ δ' εσχοντο κατα μεγαρα σκιοεντα.

And the turn of Pope's version plainly shews, that Milton was present to his mind:

He ceas'd; but *left so pleasing on their ear*
His voice, that list'ning still they seem'd to hear,
A pause of silence hush'd the shady rooms.

Plato too, in the beginning of his Menexenus has borrowed this beauty from Homer.

Speaking, or mute, all comeliness and grace
Attends thee, and each word, each motion forms: ver. 221.

An elegant, but, I think, unequal imitation of a well known distich in Tibullus, iv. 2. 7,

Illam, quicquid agit, quoquo vestigia vertit,
Componit furtim subsequiturque decor.

——— Whom they sought, I am: ver. 316.

——— Coram, *quem quæritis, adsum,*
Troïus Æneas: Virgil, Æn. i. 595.

Canst raise thy creature to what heighth thou wilt
Of union or communion: ver. 430.

Præsens vel imo tollere de gradu
Mortale corpus: Hor. od. i. 35. 2

——— all heaven
And happy constellations on that hour
Shed their selectest influence; the earth
Gave sign of gratulation, and each hill; ver. 511.

——prima et *Tellus* et pronuba Juno
Dant signum: fulsere ignes et conscius *Æther*
Connubiis, summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphæ. Virg. Æn. iv. 166.

——— in all enjoyments else
Superior and unmov'd; here only, weak
Against the charm of beauty's pow'rful glance: ver. 531.

This exquisite stroke of ingenuous nature seems dilated from Sophocles, Trachin. 488.

Ὡς τἀλλ' εκεινος παντ' αριστευων χεροιν
Τα τησδ' ερωτος εις ἁπαν'θ' ἡσσων εφυ.

And exactly in the same sentiment Philostratus, vit. Apoll Ty. iv. 25.

ὁ νεανιας την μεν αλλην φιλοσοφιαν ερρωτο, των δε ερωτικων ἡττητο.

——— What she wills to do, or say,
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best;

So Polybius, Hist. i. 14. Δοκουσι δε μοι πεπονθεναι τι παραπλησιον τοις ερωσι· δια γαρ την αἱρεσιν και την ὁλην ευνοιαν, φιλινῳ μεν παντα δοκουσιν οἱ καρχηδονιοι πεπραχθαι φρονιμως, καλως, ανδρωδως, οἱ δε Ῥωμαιοι τἀναντια· Φαβιῳ δε, τὐμπαλιν τὐτων.

More grateful than harmonious sound to th' ear: ver. 660.

——— quæ *carmine gratior aurem*
Occupat humanam: Hor. sat. ii. 2. 93.

So saying, he arose: whom Adam thus
Follow'd with benediction: ver. 644.
Dixit, et in cœlum paribus se sustulit alis.—
Agnovit juvenis, duplicesque ad sidera palmas
Sustulit, et tali *fugientem* est *voce secutus*: Virg. Æn. ix 14.

So parted they, the Angel up to heaven
From the thick shade, and Adam to his bower: ver. 652.

Τω γ' ὡς βουλευσαντε διετμαγεν· ἡ μεν επειτα
Εις ἁλα αλτο βαθειαν απ' αιγληεντος Ολυμπα,
Ζευς δε ἑον προ δωμα.

Compare

Compare also Odyss. N. finem.

——— smiles from reason flow,
To brutes deny'd: book ix. ver. 239.

Nemesius, de homine, p. 22. ed. Oxon.
ιδιον εστι της ουσιας ανθρωπου το γελαστιμον, επει δη και μονῳ τουτῳ προςεστι, και παντι, και αει.

Earth felt the wound; and nature from her seat,
Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe
That all was lost: ver. 782. That

This incomparable specimen of sublimity and pathos is essentially indebted to a passage from Virgil already quoted at ver. 511. of the preceding book, and to Georg. lv. 491.

——— Ibi omnis
Effusus labor, atque immitis rupta tyranni
Fœdera; terque fragor stagnis auditus Avernis.

Compare too Hom. Il. N. 491.

And knew not eating death: ver. 792.

This is a pure Græcism: Και θανατον φαγουσα. ουκ οιδε

Sky lower'd; and mutt'ring thunder, some sad drops
Wept —: ver. 1002.

Αἱματοεσσας δε ψιαδας κατεχευεν εραζε,
Παιδα φιλον τιμων: Hom. Il. Π. 459,

——— breeding wings
Wherewith to scorn the earth: ver. 1010.

Spernit humum fugiente *pennâ*: Hor. od. iii. 2. 24.

The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow
About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade: ver. 1105.

——— etiam Parnasia laurus
Parva sub ingenti *matris* se subjicit *umbrâ*: Virg. Geo. ii. 19.

Which he presumes already vain and void,
Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,
By some immediate stroke: book x. ver. 50.

Ignovisse putas, quia cum tonat, ocyus ilex
Sulfure discutitur sacro, quam tuque, domusque? Persius ii. 24.

Bridging his way: ver. 310.

γεφυρωσε κελευθον: Hom. Il. O. 357.

With hatefullest disrelish writh'd their jaws. ver. 569.

——— *ora*
Tristia tentantum sensu *torquebit amaror*: Virg. Geo. ii. 247.

——— Why do I overlive?
Why am I mock'd to death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? How gladly would I meet
Mortality my sentence? ver. 773.

Quo vitam dedit æternam? cur mortis adempta est
Conditio? Possem tantos finire dolores
Nunc certe, et misero fratri comes ire sub umbras.
immortalis ego? Virg. Æn. xii. 879.

——— Shattering the graceful locks
Of these fair spreading trees: which bids us seek
Some better shroud: ver. 1066.

And gan anone, so softly as I coulde,
Amonge the *bushes* prively me to *shroude*:
Chaucer's Blacke Knight, stanza 21.

To whom the Father, without cloud serene. Book xi. ver. 45.

This alludes to Psalm xcvii. 2. "*Clouds* and darkness are round about him."

——— and, if by prayer
Incessant I could hope to change the will
Of him who all things can, I would not cease
To weary him with my assiduous cries: ver. 307.

——— *prece* quâ *fatigent*
Virgines sanctæ minus audientem
Carmina Vestam? Hor. od. i. 2. 62.

——— who, if we knew
What we receive, would either not accept
Life offered, or soon beg to lay it down,
Glad to be so dismissed in peace: ver. 505.

The poet had in view a well-known epigram of Posidippus:

Ην αρα τοινδε δυοιν ενος αιρεσις, η το γενεσθα Μηδε ποτ', η το θανειν αυτικα τικτοι μενον.

And the last clause is from Luke ii. 29.

——— others from the wall defend
With dart and javelin, stones and sulphurous fire: ver. 567.

Hi jaculis, illi certant *defendere saxis*,
Molirique *ignem*, nervoque aptare *sagittas*: Virg. Æn. x. 130.

Baptizing in the profluent stream: xii. ver. 442.

Livy, i. 43.—"Pueros *in profluentem aquam* mitti jubet."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE last number of your Magazine announces that Dr. BEDDOES will soon favour the public with one or two more centuries of observations, on the anti-venereal effects of nitrous acid; and that he thinks he shall be able to bring forward such facts as shall, in some measure, account for the general failures that have

have happened. From an hint which this reſpectable phyſician has dropped, it appears, that "only a ſecond letter from Mr. SCOTT, of Bombay," has yet fallen into his hands: I therefore conceive, that it may be a piece of agreeable intelligence to him, as well as to the other advocates for "*the new ſpecific*," to be informed, that ſeveral letters have been lately received from Bombay, in which Mr. SCOTT endeavours to corroborate his former remarks, and propoſes another mode of adminiſtering this remedy. In the fourth letter, dated Auguſt the 5th, 1797, he relates, "A caſe of lues venerea cured by bathing in the diluted nitric acid, that affords (he ſays) the moſt ſatisfactory evidence of its great and truly ſurpriſing efficacy:" and he even ſuppoſes that this method "is ſtill more effectual than its external uſe." The ingenious author concludes with theſe remarkable words: "In a few years, I think, that mercury, as a remedy for the lues venerea, will be baniſhed by this acid; and, in ſome of my dreams for the improvement of the condition of man, I even imagine, that the poiſon of Syphilis may, in a great meaſure, be extinguiſhed over the face of the earth, not by the efforts of the magiſtrate, but *by an agent like this, ſafe, ſimple, and efficacious.*"

As the reſult of my own trials, in nearly ſixty caſes of lues venerea, differs, *in toto*, from the experience of Mr. SCOTT, and of many other gentlemen, I cannot but feel anxious to ſee a detail of "the facts" which Dr. BEDDOES has promiſed; and as the truth, wherever it may lie, can only ariſe from the general maſs of evidence, I ſhall deem it incumbent upon me, to publiſh all my caſes, as ſoon as the other duties of my profeſſion afford me leiſure. In the interim, I ſhall be happy to receive ſuch additional communications as practitioners may pleaſe to honour me with. Every caſe, faithfully drawn up, will ſerve to throw light on this intereſting ſubject; and therefore ought not to be loſt to the public.

I cannot forbear ſuggeſting a hint, which, I fear, ſome of our zealous experimenters ſtand in need of; that an haſty opinion may be the occaſion of accumulated ſufferings to our patients; and that a wiſe man will ſuſpend his judgement until the matter of enquiry ſhall have been fully inveſtigated: the introduction of a doubtful remedy, and the rejection of an almoſt infallible one, in the treatment of Syphilis, is too ſerious an affair to be trifled with.

I remain, &c.

Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, W. BLAIR.
Feb. 20, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT ſeven years ago, a variety of ſchemes were formed, under the name of Tontines, which promiſed great advantages to ſubſcribers, from the improvement of money at compound intereſt, increaſed by the benefits ariſing from ſurvivorſhip; and as many of theſe ſchemes are now about expiring, it is very probable that the managers and ſecretaries (who appear to be the perſons moſt benefited by them) will offer to the public new propoſals, holding out a ſtill more alluring proſpect of accumulating wealth, from the preſent high intereſt of money. Schemes of this kind are principally adapted to a claſs of perſons who are leaſt qualified for examining into the principles upon which they are founded; and ſuch perſons, not finding the unwarranted hopes they had been led to entertain realiſed, may, in their diſappointment, reject every mode of making proviſion for a future period, and, conſequently, a diſpoſition highly laudable in the individual, and beneficial to the community, be much diſcouraged. This conſideration, I hope, will be a ſufficient apology for ſubmitting to the public, through the medium of your Magazine, a few remarks on the ſtatement lately publiſhed, for the information of the members of one of theſe ſocieties; the term of which being expired, the members are about to receive their expected profits in the diviſion of the ſtock.

The plan was formed for ſeven years; the contribution being thirteen ſhillings per quarter: the total ſum appears by the account as follows:

986 Deaths and Defaulters,	£.3,872	3	0
3550 Subſcriptions compleated	64,610	0	0
Fines - - -	928	15	0
Dividends on Stock -	11,679	7	8
Total	81,090	5	8

Theſe ſums appear as the total receipt; but, it muſt be obſerved, they are excluſive of ſixpence per quarter, paid on each ſhare for management, which amounts on ſhares that have been compleated to 2485l. beſides what has been paid on the ſhares forfeited; which, if they are ſuppoſed to have been continued on an average three years each, makes 295l. to which muſt be added, a demand of two ſhillings per ſhare, made on the payment of the laſt ſubſcription. What this additional payment of 355l. was for, unleſs as a year's ſinecure ſalary to the projector, till he ſhall have found out a new ſet of ſubſcribers, is difficult to conceive; but, with the two former, it makes the expence of management amount to *three thouſand, one hundred, and thirty-five pounds.*

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Had the deaths and defaulters been given separate, it is probable that the latter would have appeared the greater number; from which the present members may draw the satisfactory inference, that they have acquired about *two thousand pounds* from the poorer subscribers, who have become incapable of continuing their payments, and thus, instead of deriving any benefit from the scheme, have lost the little sums that, if they had not been drawn from them by the hope of improvement, might have been laid by, and afforded them some relief in a time of want. But it is not my object at present to notice, particularly, the immoral tendency of encouraging hopes of gain from the distresses of others, or to show how delusive and unprofitable most of the Tontine schemes appear, when examined upon the principles on which they pretend to be formed; the latter was done, at a time when these mischievous projects were very prevalent, in a manner that must have determined every one, who could be convinced by demonstration, or biassed by the opinion of acknowledged abilities and judgment on the subject*. It is evident, however, that the majority of the subscribers to the different Tontines must have been ignorant of the very small profits they could reasonably expect from these schemes, and, perhaps, placed too implicit a confidence in specious proposals, sanctioned by the names of persons of character, whom they considered better informed than themselves. Such subscribers must, by this time, have been undeceived, or very soon will be; and it is to prove to others the necessity of understanding the nature of any speculation, that may be proposed to them, before they engage in it, that the following fact is stated:---The whole amount of stock purchased with the above sum of 81,090l. 5s. 8d. is 118,198l. 8s. 4d. in the three per cent consols, which is now to be sold, for the purpose of making the expected division of accumulated capital, interest, and profits. If sold at the present price of 48, it will produce 56,735l. 4s. 10d. which, divided among the present members, gives them 15l. 19s. 7d. each. So that, after the trouble of making quarterly, or half-yearly payments, for seven years, the possibility of having been unable to continue the subscription, the risk of losing what they had paid, by the death of the nominee, and the loss of all interest whatever, they must be content to receive 2l. 18s. 5d. *less than they have actually paid*, and confess that they have been grossly deceived by false expectations.

Feb. 8, 1798. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a subscriber to a charity-school, the regulations of which are in many respects judicious and liberal; but where, from time immemorial, the "*Bible*" and "*Church Catechism*" are the only books which have been used; and I find, upon enquiry, that this remark will apply to many other similar foundations, especially such as have been long established. Now, though it may be easy to produce reasons why these are not the most suitable school-books that might be thought of, yet it is not quite so easy, for those who are not conversant in such matters, to recommend the most proper substitutes. If, therefore, any of your intelligent correspondents, who may have turned their attention to the subject, would have the condescension to suggest a few popular works on religion, morality, natural and civil history, &c. proper to be adopted in charity-schools; or to communicate any other practical information relative to the administration of such institutions, they would, probably, render an essential service to the public, and would greatly oblige your constant reader, M. S.

Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 7, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correspondent of your's, in the last Magazine, is hardly enough to assert, that the late Mr. Burke was ignorant of the Greek alphabet; and knew so little of Latin, as not to be able to translate his own quotations.

Of Mr. Burke's classical attainments, I know nothing from any other sources of information than those already before the public, and Mr. M'CORMICK, in his life of that singular man, is silent on the subject; but I think the public know enough to render the assertion of your correspondent very doubtful; and, as one of that public, I will here state the probable evidence in favour of Mr. Burke's learning.---Mr. Burke was early devoted to classical pursuits, under the direction of a master, who has not been charged with entire ignorance of letters. Mr. Burke spent some years at college in Dublin, and obtained honours in the college. The whole life of Mr. Burke was spent in literary pursuits. He was the constant companion of Dr. Johnson, a man as superstitiously

perſtitiouſly attached to ancient learning as to religion, and in the habit of reproaching every one (Garrick, for inſtance) who had not a conſiderable knowledge of ancient authors; and yet this literary cenſor always beſtowed upon Burke indiſcriminate and unbounded praiſe.

Mr. Burke was the admired companion of Mr. Fox, whoſe attic taſte is well-known.

Mr. Burke, in his writings, often refers to Grecian literature; and ſometimes appeals, in his late works, for the juſtice of his criticiſms, to the deciſion of Mr. Fox.

The Latin quotations, in the writings and ſpeeches of Mr. Burke, (in ſome of his ſpeeches, too, conceived and delivered in haſte) are numerous and appoſite.

I ſtate theſe facts, in refutation of the aſſertion of your correſpondent, as what the public know, and as probable evidence that Mr. Burke was *learned*, in the common acceptation of that term.

I have an object in view. I am anxious to know the *truth* in this particular conſerning the attainments of Mr. Burke: and I wiſh as well to invite the communications of your correſpondents on this ſubject, as to impreſs upon the mind of Dr. LAWRENCE, the neceſſity of affording us exact information on this head, in his life of his illuſtrious orator and ſtateſman.

Were it known that Mr. Burke was ignorant of Latin and Greek, it is to be feared, that it would baniſh Horace and Homer from the ſchools. We muſt know the fact.

I had conceived, and I do conceive, that it is almoſt impoſſible to form an orator and writer, like Mr. Burke, without giving him a knowledge of the languages of Greece and Rome. I do not mean to ſay, that a knowledge of Latin and Greek will make any man a fine writer, or a ſpeaker; nor have I forgotten the dry reproof that a man of wit once gave a pedant in my preſence:---"Sir, I have read all the beſt authors of Greece and Rome." "Yes, Sir," was the reply, "you can boaſt of attainments that Shakeſpeare never knew."

PYRRHO.

London, Feb. 18, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE attention of medical men has lately been much directed to the effects of the Nitric Acid, exhibited internally: and though thoſe effects have been found very different, by different practitioners, yet it is evident, from the whole collective teſtimony, that a very valuable medicine, which had been hitherto wholly neglected in its uncombined ſtate, is added to the *Materia Medica*.

But as the diſagreeable taſte which it poſſeſſes, and the bulky form in which it has been given, have raiſed objections to its uſe, it is a matter of conſequence, that gentlemen, who are engaged in making trials with it, ſhould have early information, that there is great probability, that the Nitric Acid, diluted to the degree at which it has been given by the mouth, is, like Mercury, when applied to the ſkin, abſorbed, and afterwards produces in the ſyſtem, the ſame effects that ariſe from its internal uſe.

By the laſt fleet from the EAST INDIES, I received a letter from Dr. SCOTT, of Bombay, the gentleman who firſt recommended, and himſelf commenced, the internal uſe of the Nitric Acid. Incloſed was a pamphlet, containing, in addition to the letters which he had before publiſhed, two additional ones, in which he communicates this important information, not founded on conjecture only, but on actual experiment.

In one inveterate caſe of Syphilis, in which the relief from Mercury had been imperfect and temporary, Dr. SCOTT applied cloths, wet with the Nitric Acid; with theſe the legs of his patients were ſurrounded, and the cloths were kept moiſt with additional water, for an hour or two daily. The relief received was remarkable: the ſymptoms, which were of the worſt kind, diſappeared; his ſtrength returned; and, at the end of three months, he continued in good health, though, during that period, he uſed no other remedy than Nitric bathing.

In other caſes, Dr. SCOTT cauſed the legs, and part of the thighs, to be immerſed for an hour, night and morning, in water, acidulated with Nitric Acid, as far as the ſkin could bear it without uneaſineſs. This mode was attended with equal ſucceſs. And, as a ſmall quantity of acid is ſufficient to acidulate a large portion of water, and as the ſame acidulous water will laſt for a long time, Dr. SCOTT obſerves, that a bath ſo large as to cover the whole body may be prepared at a ſmall expence.

From the marked action of the Nitric Acid, on the reſinous ſubſtance of the bile, Dr. SCOTT thinks it probable, that bathing in dilute Nitric Acid may be ſerviceable in the early ſtages of the yellow fever. I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

THOMAS HENRY.

Manchester, Feb. 22, 1798.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correſpondent V. O. V. (vol. 4. p. 429.) appears to have miſunderſtood my letter (p. 195). My purpoſe was not to refute objections to a new mode of ſpelling, but to diſprove an opinion of the Analytical Reviewers, which ſeemed to repreſs attempts at improvement. With this view, I endeavoured to ſhew how much ſuperior the method propoſed by Mr. Elphinſton, was to that of Mr. Webſter, in adapting orthography to pronunciation.

In this I had nothing to do with the connection of orthography with etymology. I left Meſſrs. Elphinſton and Webſter to examine and refute the objections which have been advanced againſt alteration, and contented myſelf with expreſſing a wiſh that ſuch improvements might be adopted, as appeared to be neceſſary.

Your Correſpondent thinks no change at all adviſeable, and offers ſome arguments in proof of his opinion, which he ſeems to conſider unanſwerable. To one or two of his objections I mean to reply.

The one on which he lays moſt ſtreſs is, *that an alteration in the method of ſpelling would deſtroy all etymology.*

Etymology, though an amuſing, is by no means a neceſſary ſtudy, it can only be uſeful ſo far as it aſſiſts in fixing the meaning of words; now it is apparent that derivative words bear frequently ſo very different a ſignification from their primitives, that etymology is full as likely to miſlead, as to aſſiſt, in diſcovering their meaning. Some examples, taken from Mr. Elphinſton's work, are ſubjoined.

Engliſh words derived from the French		*Which ſignifies*
Phyſician	Phyſicien	A natural philoſopher.
Patient	Patient*	A ſuffering malefactor.
Journey	Journée	A day.
Voyage	Voyage	A journey.
Plate	Plat	A diſh.
Lemon	Limon	Citron.
Citron	Citron	Lemon.

Theſe are only a few of the many examples that might be given, to prove the variance of words from their primitive ſignification, in all of which, a learner would be miſled by truſting to etymology, the deſtruction of which, therefore, (even if it were effected by it) cannot be of conſequence enough to prevent alteration.

But it does not appear that etymology will, or *can* be deſtroyed by a new orthography, eſpecially if in forming this, no new letters or ſigns are introduced: for inſtance, the derivation of very many words would be as readily diſcoverable in Mr. Elphinſton's orthography, as in the preſent mode of ſpelling, and many words, particularly thoſe derived from the French, would much more reſemble their primitives: for as the French have made very conſiderable improvements in ſpelling, and have dropt unneceſſary letters in a great number of words, the adopting the ſame plan in our language, would, in many inſtances, keep us to a right etymology, whereas, at preſent, we are liable to miſtake the originals of many words, by ſuppoſing them, on account of the ſpelling, derivatives from the Latin, though, in fact, they came to us from the French.

Such miſtaken derivations have formerly been made. The earlier etymologiſts were chiefly acquainted with the Latin language; of French they knew little or nothing; no wonder then, that in tracing etymologies, they overlooked the medium, through which words were derived to us from the Latin, and thinking this laſt the immediate original, they frequently introduced unneceſſary letters into words, to ſhew, as they thought, more effectually their derivations. This is the reaſon why we have written, and ſtill continue to write, ſuch words as *feign, ſovereign*, &c. with the unneceſſary g. Some etymologiſt, ignorant of the French *feindre, ſouverain*, &c. derived theſe words from *fingo, ſupra regnum*, &c. and introduced the g to preſerve the etymology.

In the Italian language, in which a reformed orthography has been carried farther than in any other, the etymology of words is eaſily diſcoverable; neither in the French is it more difficult to be traced than it was two hundred years ago, though a very conſiderable alteration in ſpelling has likewiſe taken place in that language. In no other European language, which I have been able to examine, has etymology been deſtroyed; though in all, the ſpelling has been conſiderably altered.

But in caſe a new ſyſtem of orthography ſhould deprive us of the means of tracing the derivation of words, ſtill the old books would be quite ſufficient to preſerve all neceſſary information concerning the etymology of our language.

* This word is likewiſe uſed in French to ſignify a perſon on whom the ſurgeon is performing an operation, but never means what we mean by the word patient, as attended by a phyſician or apothecary.

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What has been advanced is, I hope, ſufficient to ſhew that we ought not to be deterred by the bugbear etymology, from adopting an improved method of ſpelling, if that can be proved on other accounts neceſſary.

It would be highly advantageous to this country that a knowledge of its language ſhould be more widely extended; but the difficulties of acquiring this knowledge, are univerſally allowed to be more conſiderable in the Engliſh than in almoſt any European language. Leſſen theſe difficulties, and the ſtudy of it will become more general.

The want of a proper orthography, or true picture of ſpeech, is one principal difficulty, and the cauſe of others. Make the written language as exact a repreſentation as poſſible of the oral, and this difficulty vaniſhes. To effect this, we muſt either alter our mode of ſpelling, and adapt it to our preſent pronunciation: or we muſt learn to ſpeak as we now write.

By the firſt, the beſt pronunciation will be aſcertained, and, as far as poſſible, ſecured from change; by the ſecond, the beauty of the language will be deſtroyed, and ſome of its moſt harmonious ſounds will be converted into others, barbarous, uncouth, and ſcarcely utterable. This, indeed, is already, in ſome meaſure, the caſe; many of our words being at preſent conſtantly miſpronounced, in conſequence of having been ſo long miſwritten; and it is to be feared, that the pronunciation of others will ſoon be vitiated, becauſe men in general think that they are leſs likely to be deceived by learning from books, than from converſation.

It is aſtoniſhing, that in the ſpelling of our own language, we are reſolved to be without a ſyſtem, though we find the neceſſity of ſyſtem in every other branch of learning. We uſe one combination of letters to expreſs a ſound in one word, yet we have another combination of letters to expreſs preciſely the ſame ſound in another word, for inſtance, in *force, coarſe, ſource---red, lead,* &c. yet in other words we make the *ſame* letters repreſent *different* ſounds, as in *Jove, love, prove---both, doth, moth,* &c. &c. *ad infinitum.* All is confuſion, all is darkneſs and difficulty.

Yet we are told, we muſt not endeavour to regulate this confuſion, to enlighten this darkneſs, to overcome this difficulty! Why? Becauſe "it *would deſtroy all etymology,* which is cauſe enough in all conſcience for dropping the deſign!"

V. O. V. ſays, "If we are not agreed upon our pronunciation, we cannot alter our mode of ſpelling, if we are agreed, there is no need of it." On the contrary, if we are agreed upon our pronunciation, we ſhould endeavour to preſerve that pronunciation in its preſent purity; if we are not agreed, the fixing pronunciation by an exact orthography, would be a very deſirable object, and would tend materially to meliorate the language.

Inſtead of endeavouring to amend our ſpelling, V. O. V. adviſes to improve the grammar, which he acknowledges is very defective; but, I fear, the time and talents of grammarians will be employed to little purpoſe in improving that, till the moſt eſſential part, orthography, is ſettled. Grammar depends on this; while orthography is confuſed, grammar cannot be clear.

The Monthly Magazine is too much occupied to allow many pages to any one ſubject; I fear I have already intruded too much on them, otherwiſe it would not be difficult to enlarge on the advantages that would reſult from the adoption of a more clear and judicious mode of ſpelling; whether this could be more effectually accompliſhed by new combinations of the letters we at preſent poſſeſs, or by introducing new ſigns into the alphabet, it is not my buſineſs to determine. Mr. Elphinſton, in his very elaborate work, has ſhewn that much may be effected by the letters already in uſe, and his method has at leaſt this recommendation, that it is formed upon ſyſtem. That improvement may be made in it I am willing to allow; but improvement of any kind, I deſpair of ſeeing, ſince ſuch *forcible* reaſons as the following are repreſented as abſolutely concluſive againſt it!

"What neceſſity is there for altering our ſpelling? Do we not ſufficiently underſtand one another for all the purpoſes of common life?" &c. &c.

Jan. 6, 1798. S. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it is one of the principal objects of your valuable Miſcellany, to communicate to your readers agricultural information, I imagine that the following remarks upon *Waſte Lands* in Great Britain, will prove acceptable, and, perhaps, provoke diſcuſſion upon this important ſubject.

We have waſtes in England and in Scotland---Do they not demand cultivation? Are they not capable of it?---No man can be ſo ignorant as to imagine that

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it would not be excellent policy to bring our waſtes into cultivation; but the grand difficulty is in doing it. We muſt examine their capability of profitable improvement. It is not a trifling evil againſt which I at preſent ſpeak. From the moſt attentive conſideration, and meaſuring on maps pretty accurately, I am clear there are, at leaſt, 400,000 waſte acres in the ſingle county of Northumberland. In thoſe of Weſtmoreland and Cumberland there are many more. In the North and part of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, and the contiguous parts of Lancaſhire, and in the Weſt of Durham, there are ſtill greater tracts. You may draw a line from the north point of Derbyſhire to the extremity of Northumberland, of 150 miles, which ſhall entirely conſiſt of waſte lands, with very trifling exceptions of ſmall cultivated ſpots.---The Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, Lincolnſhire, and Cambridgeſhire, have large tracts; Devonſhire, and Cornwall immenſe ones. The greater part of Scotland remains unimproved. To theſe may be added, a long catalogue of foreſts, heaths, downs, chaces, and other waſtes, ſcattered through the other counties, and even within ſight of the capital: forming, when combined, a monſtrous proportion even of the whole territory. I know not ſo melancholy a reflection as the idea of ſuch waſte and uncultivated lands being ſo common in a kingdom that hourly complains of the want of bread. The complaints of the poor, that they cannot get bread to eat, are general and ſerious. Our political *pamphleteers* dwell eternally on the cauſes of this ſcarcity; they talk of poſt-horſes, dogs, commons, incloſures, large farms, jobbers, bakers, and raſcals; but all to little purpoſe. Their ſchemes of improvement are as wild as the cauſes to which they attribute the evil. They overlook the plain maxim, that in proportion as you increaſe the product of a commodity, in proportion will the price fall. Bring the waſte lands of the kingdom into culture, cover them with turnips, corn, and clover, inſtead of ling, whins, and fern, and plenty will immediately be diffuſed. If you want to make a commodity cheaper, ſurely the way is to increaſe the quantity of thoſe that ſell, or to leſſen the money of thoſe that buy:---the latter we cannot do---but the former is, or ought to be, in our power; and we had better make uſe of it than rail inceſſantly againſt jobbers and regraters. I have mentioned that there are many millions of waſte acres in this iſland. Among the numerous cauſes which have been held out for the high prices of proviſions, and the depopulation of the kingdom, the *engroſſing of farms* is principally eminent: our pſeudo-politicians had much better talk of *engroſſing eſtates*. One evil is imaginary, the other real. I do not apprehend (for various reaſons, beſides the mere effect upon agriculture) that there can be too many freeholders in the kingdom; but certainly there may be too few. The ranks of men will not be well diſtinguiſhed when there are no *little* eſtates. With relation to huſbandry, we ſee at preſent that the agriculture of immenſe eſtates is worſe, upon the average, than that upon ſmall ones. The moors and other tracts of uncultivated land are ſo little valued, that they have been ſold for low prices. ---So far ſouth as Devonſhire, Dorſetſhire, and upon the ſea-coaſt, interſected by turnpikes, and cloſe to populous towns, large tracts have been bought freehold at a guinea an acre, and ſome even at ten ſhillings. Theſe grounds are purchaſed, not with a view to cultivate, but to increaſe the domain for hunting-country, for ſhooting moor-game, and other Cherokee ſports. Another circumſtance which occaſions our waſtes to be left in their preſent ſtate, is the general idea of their incapability of cultivation. There cannot be a doubt but that this idea is miſtaken and erroneous in a very high degree.---In ſome future letter ſhall endeavour to prove it ſatisfactorily.

I am very clear, that if the legiſlature would purchaſe all the waſtes in Britain that come to market, and *immediately reſell* them in parcels of twenty or thirty acres, the beneficial conſequences would be aſtoniſhing.---Would to heaven an act paſſed obliged poſſeſſors to ſell waſte lands, if not in culture, after a certain period. But this will not happen, and therefore I ſhall beſtow no more words upon it. The reaſon that men have treated this ſcheme as impracticable, originated in the notion that the waſtes were to be FARMED; but nothing is more diſtant from my idea. To *farm* them would be a viſionary ſcheme indeed, but to *improve* them is a very different thing. In the next number of your Magazine, ſir, I will *particularly* explain my ideas upon the ſubject:

We often hear the ſtate of our waſtes, and of population, ſpoken of with regret. But why ſhould ſuch converſation, which carries with it an appearance of patriotiſm, be indulged, if its meaning conſiſts in the *mere* language? it is to be deeply

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regretted, that a more active conduct has not long ago produced ſome effects; but unhappily our waſtes are ſtill in their deſolate condition. Upon cultivation depends (in my opinion, in a very high degree) power, wealth, and national influence---I hope that ſomething will be effected. Some degrees of wildneſs and imprudence had better far be the conſequence, than to continue for another century ſleeping, and dully ſluggardized in that diſmal torpor which can never produce ought that is valuable. In a wealthy, refined, and poliſhed age, *activity* ought to be the characteriſtic of the nation.---Animated endeavours are an honour to any age---Sleep, therefore, no more over your moors, your downs, and foreſts; but exert the ſame ſpirit of improvement, oh, ye great! which every other branch of political *economy* enjoys ſo *diſtinguiſhed* a degree.---This is the rty wiſh of a man, who remains, dear

Your ſincere well-wiſher,

v. 30, 1798. A LIVERPOOLIAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATISTICAL PAPER.

anſtation of Economical and Political Queſtions, by the Citizen VOLNEY.

SECT. I.

Phyſical State of a Country.

ART. I. GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

1. What is the latitude of the country?
2. ---------- longitude?
3. What are its limits?
4. How many ſquare miles does its face contain?

ART. II. CLIMATE, *or the* STATE *of the* HEAVENS.

5. What is the ſtate of the mercury in Reaumur's thermometer during each month?
6. ---------- variation in the ſame day, at morning and noon?
7. What is the height of the quick-ſilver in the barometer during each month?
8. What are the greateſt variations?
9. What are the prevailing winds during each month?
10. Are they general or variable?
11. Are there fixed periods for their duration and return?
12. Are there periodical land and ſea winds? and what is their tract?
13. In what direction are the winds firſt felt---on the quarter whence they come, or in that to which they blow *?
14. What are the qualities of each wind? are they dry or rainy; warm or cold; violent or moderate?
15. In what month does moſt rain fall?
16. How many inches fall in a year?
17. Are there any fogs? and at what ſeaſon?
18. Are there any dews? where and when, and at what time are they greateſt?
19. Do the ſhowers fall gently, or are they ſevere?
20. Are there any ſnows, and how long do they endure?
21. Are there any hail-ſtorms, and at what ſeaſon?
22. What winds bring ſnow and hail along with them?
23. Is there any thunder? when, and what wind reigns at that period?
24. In what direction is it uſually diſſipated?
25. Are there any hurricanes? what wind prevails antecedently?
26. Any earthquakes? at what ſeaſon? what are the preſages? do they ſucceed rains?
27. Are there any tides? what height do they reach? what winds accompany them?
28. Are there any *phenomena* peculiar to the country?
29. Has the climate experienced any known changes? and what?
30. Has the ſea riſen or fallen? to what extent? and when?

ART. III. STATE *of the* SOIL.

31. Does the country conſiſt of plains or mountains? and what is their elevation above the level of the ſea?
32. Is the land covered with trees and foreſts, or is it naked and uncloathed?
33. What are the marſhes, lakes, and rivers?
34. Is it poſſible to calculate the number of ſquare leagues in mountains, marſhes, lakes, and rivers?
35. Are there any volcanoes? and are they burning or extinguiſhed?
36. Are there any coal-mines?

ART. IV. NATURAL PRODUCTS.

37. What is the quality of the ſoil? is it argillaceous, calcareous, ſtoney, ſandy, &c.?

* It has been remarked, that in land winds, (*les vents de terre*) the ſails which are firſt filled are thoſe neareſt the ſhore, or in other words, neareſt the winds. It would ſeem then that the ſame law ought to prevail in the ſea breezes (*la biſe de mer*) but it is otherwiſe, for the former rule takes place there alſo. It would be deſirable to know, what particular winds produce theſe different effects.

38. What

38. What are the mines and metals?
39. What are the ſalts and ſalt-pits *(ſalines)*?
40. What is the diſpoſition and inclination of the different ſtrata found in wells and caverns?
41. What are the moſt common vegetables, trees, ſhrubs, plants, grains, &c.?
42. What are the moſt common animals, quadrupeds, birds, fiſhes, inſects, and reptiles?
43. Which of theſe are peculiar to the country?
44. What are the weights and ſizes of theſe, compared with ours?

SECT. II. *Political State.*

ART. I. POPULATION.

45. What is the phyſical conſtitution of the inhabitants of the country? their uſual height? are they fat or lean?
46. What complexion are they of? and what is the colour of their hair?
47. What is their food, and how much do they eat daily?
48. What is their beverage? are they given to intoxication?
49. What are their occupations? are they labourers, or vine-dreſſers, or ſhepherds, or ſeamen, or do they inhabit towns?
50 What are their accidental or habitual maladies?
51. What are their characteriſtic moral qualities? are they lively or dull, witty or phlegmatic? ſilent or garrulous?
52. What is the total maſs of population?
53. What is that of the towns, compared with that of the country?
54. Do the inhabitants of the country live in villages, or are they diſperſed in ſeparate farms?
55. What is the ſtate of the roads in ſummer and winter?

ART. II. AGRICULTURE.

N. B. The methods of agriculture being different, according to the different diſtricts, the beſt way of becoming acquainted with this ſubject, is to analyze two or three villages of different kinds; for example, a village in a plain, another on a mountain; one where the vine is cultivated, and another where farming alone is practiſed. In each of theſe villages a farm ſhould be completely analyzed.

56. In any given village, what may be the amount of the inhabitants, men, women, old men, and children?
57. What are their reſpective occupations?
58. What quantity of land is cultivated by the village?
59. What are their meaſures of length and capacity, compared with ours?
60. What is the price of neceſſaries, compared with that of labour?
61. Are they labourers, proprietors, or farmers? do they pay in money or kind?
62. How long do their leaſes run, and what are the principal clauſes in them?
63. How many farms are there, dependent on each village?
64. What is the proportion between the good and bad land?
65. Which are the beſt cultivated, large or ſmall farms?
66. Do the farms conſiſt of home or outlying grounds?
67. Are the fields encloſed? and in what manner?
68. Are there any commons? and what do they produce?
69. Is there any right of paſſage through private property?

Having determined reſpecting the details of a farm, you are to enquire,

70. The number of labourers, the mode in which they are lodged, the quantity of land and animals?
71. What is the rotation of crops?
72. How many years in ſucceſſion are the lands cultivated, and what fallow are they allowed?
73. What grains are ſown yearly? and what quantity is allowed to an acre?
74. What are the periods for ſowing and reaping?
75. What is the difference between the produce and the expences of every year?
76. What is the quantity of land in natural and artificial graſſes?
77. What quantity of land is requiſite for the feeding a cow, ox, mule, horſe, ſheep, &c.? How much does each conſume in a day?
78. What are the animals uſed in agriculture? how are they harneſſed?
79. What are the inſtruments of tillage?
80. What is the rent of the farm, compared with its eſtimated produce?
81. What is the intereſt of money?
82. How are the huſbandmen fed? the amount per annum? and the value of the ſtock?
83. What is the weight of a fleece, and of the meat under it?
84. What profit is ſuppoſed to accrue from a ſheep? and alſo from an ewe?
85. What kind of manure is uſed?
86. How does the family employ itſelf in the evenings? and what ſpecies of induſtry does it practiſe?

87. What

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87. What is the difference observable between the manners and the improvement of a village where vines are cultivated, and one that produces corn? between a mountain village, and one seated in a plain?

88. In what manner is the vine cultivated?

89. What are the different kinds of wines? how are they kept? what the quality? the species of grape? the produce of an acre? the price of any given quantity?

90. What are the trees cultivated? olives, mulberries, elms, chesnut, &c.? What are the particular modes of rearing them? What is the average produce of each? and of an acre?

91. What are the other products of the country, either in cotton, indigo, coffee, sugar, tobacco, &c. and the methods used in cultivating them?

92. What new and useful article can be introduced?

ART. III. INDUSTRY.

93. What are the arts most practised in the country?

94. Which of these are the most lucrative?

95. What is remarkable in each, on the score either of economy or effect?

96. What arts and manufactures are most cultivated?

97. Can any others be introduced? and which?

98. Are there any mines? of what kind? how are they worked, especially those of iron?

ART. IV. COMMERCE.

99. What are the articles imported and exported?

100. What is the balance of trade?

101. What kind of carriages are used for the *transit* of goods? are there any waggons? of what kind are they? how much do they carry?

102. What weight can a horse, mule, ass, or camel carry?

103. What is the rate of carriage?

104. Of what kind is the internal and external navigation?

105. What are the navigable rivers? are there any canals? can any be cut?

106. What is the state of the coast in general? is it high or low? does the sea encroach on, or leave it?

107. What are the ports, havens, and bays?

108. Is the exportation of grain permitted or denied?

109. What is the interest of money among commercial men?

ART. V. GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

110. What is the form of the government?

111. What is the distribution of powers, administrative, civil, and judicial?

112. What are the imposts?

113. How are they laid on, assessed, and received?

114. What is the expence of the receipt?

115. What is the proportion between the taxes and the revenue of the contributors?

116. What is the amount of the imposts of a village, in comparison with its revenue?

117. Is there a clear and precise code of civil laws, or only of customs and usages?

118. Are there many lawsuits?

119. What is the principal cause of contention in the towns and country?

120. How is the right of property verified? are the title-deeds in the vernacular tongue, and are they easily read?

121. Are there many lawyers?

122. Do the suitors plead in person?

123. By whom are the judges nominated and paid? are they appointed for life?

124. What is the order observed in respect to successions and inheritances?

125. Is the claim of primogeniture allowed? are there any substitutions and testaments?

126. Do the children all inherit alike any kind of property whatever? what is the result in the country?

127. Is there any property in *mortmain*; any legacies left to the church; any foundations?

128. What authority do the parents exercise over their children? and husbands over their wives?

129. Are the women very luxurious? in what does their luxury consist?

130. What is the education bestowed on the children? what books do they learn?

131. Are there any printing-offices, newspapers, libraries?

132. Do the citizens assemble for conversation and reading?

133. Is there a great circulation of persons and commodities in the country?

134. Are there any post-houses and post-horses?

135. What, in short, are the establishments, no matter of what kind, peculiar to the country, which merit observation on account of their utility?

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR, *B----d, 16th Jan.* 1798.

HAVING conſidered the artleſs charge of plagiariſm, by Mr. W. A. of Newcaſtle, againſt Mr. JOHN LESLIE, and the attempt of defence of Mr. LESLIE by the ingenious Mr. JOHN PLAYFAIR, Profeſſor of Mathematics in the College of Edinburgh, I muſt be of opinion, that the charge has not been removed by Mr. PLAYFAIR: and, I believe, few of your readers will entertain a different opinion on the ſubject, though it ſhould turn out, perhaps, that the plagiariſm originated not from the celebrated M. EULER, but from Mr. VILANT, Profeſſor of Mathematics in the Univerſity of St. Andrews'. And Mr. LESLIE's fame would not ſurely have ſuffered *any* diminution, by a candid and honeſt acknowledgement of the ſource of his firſt lights on the ſubject.

According to information, at different times, from ſtudents at the College of Edinburgh, Mr. PLAYFAIR recommended always Mr. VILANT's Analyſis to his ſtudents, when on algebra. Mr. PLAYFAIR, therefore, cannot be ſuppoſed to be unacquainted with the 19th propoſition and corollaries of the Analyſis, where the *very* method ſeized on by Mr. LESLIE, is given and applied to many examples of indeterminate equations, and of commenſurate affected equations of different degrees, &c. Mr. PLAYFAIR may not, perhaps, know that the reſolution of indeterminate and affected equations, &c. according to this propoſition and corollaries, had always been given very fully from the year 1765, in the ſecond mathematical claſs, *St. Andrews*; as I learned from notes I took in this claſs in the year 1779, when I attended the ſame, along with Mr. JOHN LESLIE, whoſe attention I called in a particular manner to indeterminate equations, when the ſame was entered upon: and which notes I copied from a memorandum book in Mr. VILANT's writing, containing rules and examples for all equations, approximations, logarithms, &c. and dated at the beginning with the year 1765.

If, therefore, Mr. LESLIE had pretended only to ſome little attempt at improvement in point of form, he would not have expoſed himſelf ſo plainly to a charge of plagiariſm: and if Mr. PLAYFAIR's memory had not failed him ſo completely, and if he had not been impoſed on by his more artful newly acquired diſciple, common candour would not have allowed him to commit himſelf ſo far, as to ſpeak of Mr. LESLIE as *an* inventor. What Mr. PLAYFAIR has ſtated about putting M. EULER's Algebra at firſt into Mr. LESLIE's hands, requires ſome explanation. Upon Mr. LESLIE's leaving St. Andrew's, in 1782 or 1783, he carried with him ſome examples of indeterminate equations, &c. as *there* reſolved, and ſhewed the ſame to Mr. PLAYFAIR; and it was then, and then only, that Mr. PLAYFAIR firſt put into his hands the algebra of the celebrated EULER, and the firſt copy, probably, of that work imported into Scotland; a point of time this, long prior to that of drawing up the paper in the "*Edinburgh Philoſophical Tranſactions*," ſo juſtly animadverted on by your correſpondent Mr. W. A. of Newcaſtle.

And though the method in the Analyſis be general for every ſpecies of indeterminate equations, &c. and for all equations that may by ſubſtitutions be brought or reduced to the form preſcribed; as no examples of indeterminate equations involving rational ſquares, cubes, &c. are there given, this ſmall treatiſe being but an abridgement of part of a comprehenſive Syſtem of the Elements of Mathematical Analyſis, ſome merit, it may be ſaid, is due to Mr. LESLIE, for giving examples of thoſe indeterminate equations; and this would be granted, as here ſtated, if the celebrated EULER, by preoccuping the ground, had not, as already mentioned, cut off Mr. LESLIE from every pretence to originality, even in this of adding to the examples.

But too much, perhaps, has been ſaid on a ſubject, ſo eaſy and obvious in its principles and application, as can attach but little merit to the diſcuſſion thereof. And if Mr. PLAYFAIR had not been *induced* to come forward rather incautiouſly, and with more appearance of oſtentation, &c. than is natural to his character and diſpoſitions; and, if gratitude to an old *maſter*, who, with too much art and too little candour, has been kept entirely out of view by Mr. LESLIE, had not roufed my feelings, &c. your correſpondent Mr. W. A. of Newcaſtle, as fully able, would have been left to ſubſtantiate his charge completely on the part of Mr. EULER, without any interference, from,

Sir,

Your very humble ſervant,

BENONI.

P. S. It ſhould be obſerved, that at St. Andrew's, indeterminate equations were reſolved two ways. (1.) By converting the

the equations into analogies. (2.) By expreſſing both ſides as fractions, as in the Analyſis: and that, as eaſy and plain examples were given, ſo, for complex caſes, particular reference was made to De Moivre and Dodſon, and perhaps to other authors. It ſhould alſo have been ſtated, when Mr. LESLIE announced to Mr. PLAYFAIR the diſcovery of *his* method of reſolving indeterminate equations, that reference was immediately made by a gentleman preſent, to the Analyſis, 19th propoſition; True, that's true, ſays Mr. PLAYFAIR, recollecting himſelf; but Mr LESLIE rejoining, he never ſaw the book! nothing more was then ſaid on the Analyſis. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNDERSTANDING from your notice in laſt Month's Magazine, that it is your intention to preſent your readers with periodical accounts of the State of Literature, &c. in Spain; and conceiving that any communication relative to the manners of that country, cannot fail of proving intereſting and acceptable, I am induced to tranſmit you the following extracts from "*Langle's Travels in Spain**," of which a fifth edition has very lately appeared in Paris, in 270 pages octavo, embelliſhed with ſeveral engravings, &c.

Speaking of the profound homage and veneration which the Spaniards are accuſtomed to pay to the Virgin Mary, the ingenious author obſerves:

"Not a ſingle ſtreet or houſe is to be found in all Madrid, which is not decorated with a portrait or buſt of the Bleſſed Virgin. Incredible is the annual conſumption of flowers made uſe of in Spain for crowning the Virgin's image; incredible the number of hands which are conſtantly employed from morning till night in dreſſing her caps, turning her petticoats, and embroidering her ruffles. Every Spaniard regards the Virgin in the light of his friend, his confidante, his miſtreſs, whoſe whole attention is directed to himſelf, and who is perpetually watching over his happineſs. Hence the name of Mary hangs inceſſantly upon his lips, mixes in all his compliments, and forms a part of all his wiſhes. In ſpeaking, in writing, his appeal is always to the Virgin, who is the guarantee of all his promiſes; the witneſs of all his tranſactions! It is in the name of the holy Bleſſed Virgin, that the ladies intrigue with their gallants, write billets-doux, ſend their portraits, and appoint nocturnal aſſignations.

The Spaniſh wool is univerſally acknowledged to be incomparably ſuperior to any in Europe. But this wool is not of equal quality in every province of the kingdom; there are various ſorts, which are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the different manufactories. The firſt in repute is that known by the denomination of the *Segovies Léonèſes*; to this claſs belongs the wool which bears the name of *l'Infantado de l'Aſturie*, that of the *Trois Convents de l'Eſcurial*, of *Don Bernardin Sanchez*, and of *Don Joſeph de Vittoria*. On an average, the Spaniards vend annually about 4000 *arobes* of wool, each *arobe* weighing 25 pounds.

Next to the *Léonèſe*, the *Segovian*, ſtands in higheſt repute. This is not quite ſo fine as the former, and bears a variety of names, according to the diſtricts and manufactories where it is prepared. The fineſt of this ſort is called *les Cavelieres*. The provinces which produce the beſt and ſuperior ſort of wool are, Arragon and Valencia, Upper and Lower Andaluſia, Caſtile and Navarre. It is a common prejudice, that the fineneſs and incomparable whiteneſs of the Spaniſh wool are the reſult of the climate; but this is an abſolute error; the true cauſe of the perfection of the Spaniſh wool is to be found in the manner in which the Spaniards rear their ſheep. The other nations of Europe have cultivated all the arts and ſciences with ſucceſs, except the art of rearing ſheep---the Spaniards, on the contrary, have neglected almoſt every branch of ſcience except this art. In Spain are ſtill to be found veſtiges of that ſimple, paſtoral life, which, in the earlier ages of the world, was deemed ſo honourable, and which rendered thoſe who devoted themſelves to the rearing of ſheep, ſo ſuperlatively happy.

The Spaniards pay little or no regard to the wiſe precept of Moſes, to refrain from burying their dead for the ſpace of three days. In Madrid, Valladolid, Salamanca, and, indeed, in almoſt every part of Spain, it is dangerous to indulge too much a natural propenſity to long ſleep; a perſon, who overſleeps his cuſtomary hour, incurs the riſque of being interred alive. Among other inſtances of culpable precipitation in this reſpect, indeed it juſtly deſerves the name of homicide, the fate of a young, amiable, and uncommonly

* The firſt edition of this work, publiſhed in 1785, was, in purſuance of a parliamentary decree, publickly burnt in Paris by the hands of the common hangman.

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uncommonly beautiful lady, who had married a Swiss officer in the Spanish service, and was, most unfortunately, a victim to this system of precipitation, being buried alive, and left to perish in her coffin, deserves to be particularly noticed. The corpse was afterwards, at the desire of her friends, conveyed to her native country, and interred in a town in the canton of Berne. All travellers who pass near the place make a point of visiting her tomb; and numbers go considerably out of their way for this express purpose; I, among others, have contemplated it with peculiar admiration and satisfaction. The monument, which appears to open, represents Madame Langhans, who died in child bed, after being delivered of a dead infant, in the act of raising the broken tomb, disencumbering herself from her grave clothes, and whilst she fondly presses her reanimated child to her parental bosom, soaring from her late prison to the glorious mansions of eternal bliss.

All this, and more than this, is depictured in this beautiful mausoleum. The figures seem to move, to breathe; every gesture is faithfully portrayed, every motion strongly characterized. The enraptured look of astonishment with which the risen saint eyes the near prospect of opening heaven, is marked with a strength of expression, which nothing but the inspiration of native genius could dictate. It is a genuine emblem of the resurrection; or rather, it is the resurrection itself personified.

This original and spirited effusion of elevated genius, this lively conception, this *ode in marble*, if I may be allowed the expression, is the production of a young Swedish artist, who, after having travelled all Europe, and, in the course of his peregrinations, animated, as it were, with his chizzel, stone and bronze, in various shapes, was left at last to perish in a London prison, where he was confined for debt.

The abuses of luxury appear in all their native absurdity, in the funeral pomp and parade which characterizes the Spaniards. Upwards of a hundred carriages, five or six hundred priests and monks, with at least 2000 flambeaus, form the ordinary appendage of a common funeral.

By virtue of a late edict, which a due regard to the health of the living certainly renders necessary, it is enacted, that no burials shall be permitted within the gates of Madrid. In open defiance, however, of this salutary law, the clergy continue to bury in the churches, in the view of doubling and tripling the bequests they are in the habit of receiving on these occasions, or to pay their court to the relatives of the deceased. For this purpose, grave-diggers are engaged to disinter the corpse during the night, and convey it into the church. This evasion of the law is tolerated in a country, where the clergy may be said to have usurped all power and rule into their own hands.

The ancient custom of burning the bodies of the deceased is long since totally abrogated. There are many persons who regret this circumstance, and to their number I must honestly avow myself to belong. Death, in itself, has little or no terrors. It is the concomitant ideas of *putrefaction*, a *coffin*, *worms*, &c. which dismay. These are the magic spells which appal the heart; all these would be effectually done away, by readopting the practice of cremation. Add to this, the unspeakable consolation it must afford to the survivors, to preserve, not only the remembrance, but the relics of their departed relatives and friends; to be in possession of their sacred ashes; to have their remains continually before their eyes.

Gladly would I give a hundred Louis d'ors, with my ring and watch, to boot, in exchange for a box filled with the ashes of my deceased mother. Her picture, however striking, however animated the resemblance, is but her *picture*; it is not *herself*, it is not the smallest particle of *her*; it is an assemblage of colours, a proportion of oil and canvas.

In Spain, the domestics wait at table in their jackets, and with their hair in papers. They are so filthy, that one has not the stomach to call for drink at their hands; so horribly hideous, that they strike terror into the beholders, and so deformed and stinted in their growth, that one might be tempted to conclude nature had only half finished her work in their formation.

A long retinue of valets constitutes the highest luxury and ambition of a Spaniard. But no masters under heaven are so badly served by their domestics, who are constitutionally awkward, and slow to a proverb in their motions. They are sure to break whatever they lay their hands upon; they have not the smallest idea of dressing hair; and will scarcely make a bed in a couple of hours. Even then, the job is so wretchedly performed, that it is necessary to make it over again. If you send them with a letter, or a message, you must never hope to see them again.

again, without ſending other meſſengers in queſt of them; and as to an anſwer, they have either never ſolicited one, have forgotten to wait for it, or have dropt it on the road.

Every perſon is indiſcriminately buried in a religious habit. The men are equipped in the uniform of Capuchins; the women are dreſſed like Pilgrims, and young girls like nuns of the order of *Sœurs Griſes*. Excluſive of the habit, the defunct is loaded with a prepoſterous freight of roſaries, *Agnus Deis*, beads, &c. &c. which are faſtened to the neck, the arms, the feet, &c. and with which the cap, the ſleeves, and pockets of the deceaſed are completely ſtuffed.

Without theſe precious relics, a Spaniard would never be able to die in peace. But to obtain this deſirable object, relics alone are not ſufficient. More efficacious means muſt be employed; proper legacies and bequeſts muſt be deviſed to the church, and for pious purpoſes. Hence the moment the life of a rich Spaniard is pronounced to be in danger, two or three battalions of monks quit their cells, and march immediately to keep guard round his bed. Nothing now is to be heard, but the terrible ſounds of *hell*, *fire*, *brimſtone*, *eternal torments*, *purgatory*, &c. &c. whilſt the wretched patient, to eſcape from the flames which threaten to devour him, and to keep his tormentor, the devil, at arms' length, waſtes his whole fortune in daily, weekly, monthly, and annual *obits*, and, at length, dies ſtupified and diſtracted, amidſt an inundation of holy water, prayers, and menaces.

Few ſcenes can afford a richer fund of merriment, than to witneſs the ſuperſtitious eagerneſs, with which the Spaniards beſiege the churches and confeſſionals on the eve of any grand feſtival. It would weary calculation to enumerate the kicks, and boxes on the ear, which are exchanged among the warring devotees in leſs than a quarter of an hour. What completes the abſurdity and ludicrous whimſicality of this diverting ſcene, is the arrival of ſome grandee, or *hidalgo*, who, eſcorted by a lacquey, carrying a cuſhion for his maſter's accommodation, forces his way through the crowd, and, whilſt the combatants are engaged in fierce conteſt, darts before them into the confeſſional, throws himſelf upon his knees, wiſely taking care, however, not to wear them out for want of a cuſhion, and in this condition, repents at his eaſe the ſins and enormities he has committed.

The ways of God are dark, inſcrutable to our circumſcribed viſion. He governs his heaven by his own laws, and can call into his preſence whomſoever he pleaſes. But the Muſſulman, who contracts a hoarſeneſs by vociferating *Alla! Alla!*---the Talapoin, who infixes needles in his own fleſh---and the Marabou, who conſcientiouſly walks but upon one leg, appear, in my judgment, to be equally deſerving of a place in the celeſtial manſions, with the bigotted Spaniard, who heats himſelf with paſſion, and deals out blows to fight his way to the confeſſional, to obtain abſolution."

London, Jan. 1798. A. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is obſerved, by the ingenious author of the Spectator, that "A man who has a good noſe at an inuendo, ſmells treaſon and ſedition in the moſt innocent words that can be put together."

This obſervation will, in many inſtances, apply to the Editors of "*The Britiſh Critic*"---and particularly to their Review of a ſmall pamphlet by R.M.C. in their Number for November, (p. 566.) where the author is repreſented as a man of dangerous principles, and his deſigns ſo inſidiouſly concealed, as to deceive many readers.

In order to vindicate the author from this charge, I muſt requeſt the inſertion of the following Remarks in your next month's Magazine, wherein I ſhall endeavour to prove, that R. M. C. was a man who neither entertained nor expreſſed any ſly inſinuations againſt government; but, on the contrary, that loyalty and the love of his country were ſentiments which he always (particularly in his pamphlet) openly and manfully expreſſed. The eſſay more particularly noticed by the Reviewers is, "*On Prejudice and the Spirit of Party*;" to the leading obſervation in which, they do not pretend to object; but can by no means aſſent to the plan "of eſtimating all actions by an arithmetical calculation of the happineſs or miſery which they produce;" becauſe, they ſay, it leads directly to the pernicious maxim "*of doing evil that good may come.*" To ſhew that this is not the leading maxim inſiſted on by the author, it will be neceſſary to give ſuch of your readers, as have not ſeen the pamphlet, a more extenſive and leſs garbled extract, than the Reviewers thought proper to give.

"One eſſential requiſite (R. M. C. obſerves)

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obſerves) towards impartiality, is that faculty of the imagination, by which a man places himſelf in any rank of life, in the midſt of any nation, any circumſtances, or any age; and fairly and equitably appreciates the miſeries that each may be ſuppoſed to feel, and the advantages that each may enjoy.

"Such a man always eſtimates, as much as poſſible, *(cæteris paribus)* according to the intrinſic nature of the thing, not according to the party, the rank, the nation, or the age it is connected with. He thinks that the welfare and happineſs of the *majority* (without reſpect to rank or title) is to be the ultimate aim of all our actions: that as the welfare of the prince and the peaſant are of equal importance in the eyes of the Creator of both, they ought to be equally ſo in the eyes of men.---Hence, he eſtimates all actions by an arithmetical calculation of the quantity of happineſs or miſery which they produce; and he conſiders that law, or that conſtitution, as indefenſible which, without any advantage to the community, ſacrifices the welfare and happineſs of two peaſants to the unreaſonable gratification of any one man, however high his rank may be."---Is this to enforce the pernicious maxim of "*doing evil that good may come?*"---But, what is ſtill more extraordinary, they cannot eaſily diſcern the connection of theſe aſſertions, unleſs they refer them to the French Revolution, whereas, the author's meaning is fully explained in a note at the end of the chapter, which is deſignedly paſſed over, without notice; beſides, had the author's preface been attended to (but the preface is, perhaps, ſeldom noticed by Reviewers) they would there have been informed, that "his obſervations have no view to the ſituation of public affairs, more immediately preſent." "It is evident, (continues he,) that his arguments do not at all apply to the preſent circumſtances, but to ſituations in which we have been, and in which ſome of us may live to be again."

In the next remark, the author is charged with countenancing "low-born demagogues; when they quarrel among themſelves and confiſcate property;" but this ſurely is a groſs and wilful miſrepreſentation.---The author, arguing ſtrongly againſt prejudice, ſays, that the man whoſe mind is under its influence "believes that murder is no murder, becauſe it is commanded by a perſon bearing the title of a prince, or an emperor; and that crimes are no crimes, provided they are committed under the auſpices of government: but, if a ſet of low-born demagogues quarrel among themſelves, and butcher ſome thouſands, and confiſcate property, according as one faction or the other happens to prevail, an outcry is immediately raiſed."

A very ſlight peruſal of the above ſentence muſt convince an unprejudiced reader, that this is not the doctrine inculcated by the author, but condemned by him, as natural to the mind of thoſe who are under the influence of prejudice.

R. M. C.'s obſervation on the injuſtice of charging the defects of government upon the individual who happens to be born to the adminiſtration of it is certainly juſt; for, as he ſays, "if the government were not an arbitrary one, the perſon who adminiſters it would not have the temptation, nor the power, to commit ſo many crimes."---He brings incontrovertible arguments to prove, that a king muſt almoſt inevitably be corrupted by the very nature of his ſituation: and, although he is charged with *profound ſilence*, on the tranſcendant praiſe of thoſe who have reſiſted that corruption; it is certainly unjuſt to attribute that ſilence to any inſidious deſigns againſt regal government. It is no more than a juſt tribute to the memory of the author, to inform the public, that in zeal for peace, order, and obedience to the laws of his country, few (if any) could ſurpaſs him.

Carliſle, Feb. 5, 1798. CANDIDUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH hiſtory has been cultivated with conſiderable ſucceſs, ſince the middle of the preſent century, particularly in this country; and though many obſcure periods have been illuſtrated by the labours of a ROBERTSON, a GIBBON, and others, there is one ſubject yet untouched, or at leaſt touched very imperfectly, which might afford a fine field to genius and induſtry. I here allude to "*A Hiſtory of the Revival of Literature,*" from its firſt dawn in Italy, in the time of Petrarch, till its complete triumph over ignorance and ſuperſtition. This would comprehend a period of no great length; but the execution of ſuch a work would be attended with difficulties that could be ſurmounted only by great talents and perſeverence. Some of the works which contain materials for it are exceed-

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ingly ſcarce: the materials alſo are, in general, ſo ſcattered, many of them in books now almoſt forgotten, and buried under the duſt of libraries, that it would require a conſiderable ſhare of time and patience to collect them. Should ever a hiſtory of this kind, however, be attempted, no one would deſerve a more conſpicuous place in it than John de Ravenna, the ſcholar of Petrarch, who, though he left no works behind him to atteſt his merit, may be juſtly conſidered as one of the firſt revivers of the Greek and Latin languages in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This learned man taught with as much ſucceſs as his maſter, Petrarch, wrote; and, by the oral inſtruction which he gave in the principal cities of Europe, contributed greatly to the ſupport of that revolution in the arts of teaching and learning, which Petrarch, by his example and writings, began. Without him, the light which Petrarch had kindled would, in all probability, have been either extinguiſhed, or at leaſt obſcured: and had he not excited in Italy a deſire of being acquainted with the treaſures of Roman literature, Manuel Chryſoloras would not have been invited to that country, and the Greek language would not have been cultivated ſo early, and with ſo much ardour.---As little, in general, is known reſpecting the life and character of this friend to letters, the following account of him may, perhaps, not be unacceptable to thoſe kind of hiſtorical reſearches---

John Malpaghino, commonly called John de Ravenna, from the place of his birth, was born in the year 1352, of a family diſtinguiſhed neither by riches nor nobility. His father, however, committed him to the care of Donatus, the grammarian, an intimate friend of Petrarch, who at that time taught the Latin with great applauſe at Venice. Donatus thought he diſcovered ſuch happy diſpoſitions in young Malpaghino, that he recommended him to Petrarch, not only as an excellent aſſiſtant to facilitate his labours, by reading or tranſcribing for him, but as a youth of the moſt promiſing talents, and worthy of being formed under the inſpection of the greateſt man of the fourteenth century.

It appears from ſome of Petrarch's letters, for it is from theſe chiefly we can obtain information reſpecting John de Ravenna, that he fully anſwered the expectations formed of him; and that he even gained the favour and affection of his patron ſo much, that he loved him and treated him as if he had been his own ſon. In a letter to John de Certaldo*, Petrarch highly extols him, not only for his genius and talents, but alſo for his prudent and virtuous conduct. "He poſſeſſes," ſays he, "what is very rare in our times, a great turn for poetry, and a noble deſire to become acquainted with every uſeful and ornamental part of knowledge. He is favoured by the Muſes, and already attempts verſes of his own; from which one can foretel, that, if his life be ſpared, and if he goes on as hitherto, ſomething great may be expected from him."

Not long, however, after this panegyric was written, young Malpaghino conceived an inſuperable deſire to ſee the world; and, notwithſtanding all Petrarch's remonſtrances, perſiſted in his reſolution of quitting him. Petrarch's paternal care and regard for his pupil appear, on this occaſion, in the moſt favourable light, as may be ſeen in his letters to Donatus; and his whole behaviour, though the young man inſiſted on leaving him, without aſſigning a ſufficient reaſon for his precipitate and ungrateful conduct, does as much honour to his head as to his heart.

The precipitation with which John de Ravenna carried his plan into execution was not likely to make it anſwer his expectations. He departed without taking with him letters of recommendation which Petrarch offered him to his friends. He, however, purſued his journey over the Appenines, amidſt continual rain, giving out that he had been diſmiſſed by Petrarch; but, though he experienced from many a compaſſion to which he was not entitled by his conduct, he now began to awaken from his dream. He proceeded, therefore, to Piſa, in order to procure a veſſel to carry him back towards Pavia; but being diſappointed, while his money waſted as much as his patience decreaſed, he ſuddenly reſolved to travel back acroſs the Appenines. When he deſcended into the Ligurian plains, he attempted to wade through a river in the diſtrict of Parma, which was much ſwelled by the rains, and being carried by the force of the ſtream into a whirlpool, he would have loſt his life, had he not been ſaved by ſome people who were accidentally paſſing that way. After eſcaping this danger, he arrived, penny-

* Better known under the name of Boccaccio or Boccace. Certaldo was the place of his birth.

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ss and famiſhed, at the houſe of his former patron, who happened then not to be at home; but he was received and kindly entertained by his ſervants, till their maſter returned.

Petrarch, by his entreaties and paternal admonitions, retained the young man at his houſe for about a year, and prevented him from engaging in any more romantic adventures; but, at the end of that period, his deſire for rambling again returned; and as Petrarch found that all attempts to check him would be fruitleſs, he gave him letters of recommendation to two of his friends, Hugo de St. Severino and Franciſcus Brunus, at Rome. To the former of theſe, Petrarch ſays, "This youth of rare talents, but ſtill a youth, after propoſing to himſelf various plans, has at length embraced the nobleſt; and as he once travelled, he is now deſirous of doing ſo again, in order to gratify his thirſt of knowledge. He has, in particular, a ſtrong inclination for the Greek language; and entertains a wiſh which Cato firſt conceived in his old age. This wiſh I have endeavoured for ſome years to ſubdue; ſometimes by entreaties, at other times by admonition; ſometimes by repreſenting how much he is ſtill deficient in the Roman language; and ſometimes by laying before him the difficulties which muſt attend him in his journey, eſpecially as he once before left me, and by want was obliged to return. As long as that unfortunate excurſion was freſh in his memory he remained quiet, and gave me hopes that his reſtleſs ſpirit could be overcome and reſtrained. But now, ſince the remembrance of his misfortunes is almoſt obliterated, he again ſighs after the world; and can be retained neither by force nor perſuaſion. Excited by a deſire which betrays more ardour than prudence, he is reſolved to leave his country, friends, and relations, his aged father, and me whom he loved as a father, and whoſe company he preferred to a reſidence at home, and to haſten to you whom he knows only by name. This precipitation even has an appearance of prudence. The young man firſt wiſhed to viſit Conſtantinople; but when I told him that Greece, at preſent, is as poor as it was formerly rich in learning, he gave credit to my aſſertion, and at any rate altered his plan, which he could not carry into execution. He is now deſirous of traverſing Calabria, and the whole coaſt of Italy, diſtinguiſhed formerly by the name of Magna Græcia, becauſe I once told him that there were in that quarter ſeveral men well ſkilled in the Greek language, particularly a monk, Barlaam, and one Leo, or Leontius, with whom I was intimately acquainted, and of whom the firſt had been ſome time my ſcholar. In conſequence of this propoſal, he begged me to give him a recommendatory letter to you, as you have conſiderable influence in that part of the country. This requeſt I granted, in hopes that the young man, by his genius and talents, will afford you ſatisfaction equal to the ſervice which you may render to him." In his letter to Brunus, Petrarch expreſſes himſelf as follows: "He is a young man who wiſhes to ſee the world as I formerly did, but I never reflect on it without horror. He is deſirous of ſeeing Rome; and this deſire I cannot condemn, as I myſelf have ſo often viſited that city, and could ſtill reviſit it with pleaſure. I ſuſpect, however, that he will venture on a more extenſive ocean, and imagines to find a fortune where he will, perhaps, meet with a ſhipwreck. At any rate, he is deſirous, he ſays, of putting his fortune to a trial. I wiſh it may be favourable; ſhould it be adverſe, he is ſtill at liberty to return to my peaceful, though ſmall, haven; for I hang out a light, during the day as well as the night, to guide thoſe who quit me through youthful folly; and to enable them to find their way back. The ardour by which he is impelled muſt not be aſcribed ſo much to him as to his age, and is in itſelf commendable. If I am not much deceived, the young man loves me and virtue in general. He is unſteady, but modeſt; and deſerves that all good men ſhould contribute to his proſperity as far as they can."

From the letters of Petrarch, there is reaſon to believe, that John de Ravenna lived with him only about three years in all; and that he had not attained to the full age of manhood when he left him. It appears alſo, for this circumſtance is very obſcure, that after he quitted him, he wandered about a conſiderable time before he was ſo fortunate as to meet with a protector and patron, at whoſe houſe, as he wrote to Petrarch, he at laſt found a permanent aſylum. How long he remained with his patron, whom ſome believe to have been Cardinal Philip, and what happened to him till the death of Petrarch in 1374, and for ſome years after, is unknown. The literary monuments of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries ſay nothing farther of him till his appearance at Padua; where, according to

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to the teſtimony of Sicco *, one of the moſt celebrated of his ſcholars, he not only taught the Roman Eloquence, but alſo the ſcience of Moral Philoſophy, with ſuch ſucceſs and applauſe, and improved his ſcholars ſo much by his life and example, that, according to univerſal opinion, he far excelled all the profeſſors of thoſe ſciences who had ever before appeared. That he was here of conſiderable ſervice in reviving the ſtudy of the Latin language, and of the works of the ancient Romans, was acknowledged by all his ſcholars, and is confirmed by the following teſtimony of Blondus †:

"About the ſame period, Ravenna produced that learned grammarian and rhetorician Johannes, of whom Leonardus Aretinus uſed to ſay, that he firſt introduced into Italy, after a long period of barbariſm, the ſtudy of the Latin language and eloquence, now ſo flouriſhing; a circumſtance which deſerves to be enlarged on in the preſent work. Thoſe well acquainted with Roman literature know, that after the periods of Ambroſe, Jerom, and Auguſtin, there were none, or very few, who wrote with any elegance, unleſs we add to theſe good writers, St. Gregory, the venerable Bede, and St. Bernard. Francis Petrarcha was the firſt who, with much genius and ſtill greater care, recalled from the duſt the true art of poetry and of eloquence. He did not attain to the flowers of Ciceronian eloquence, with which many are adorned in the preſent century, but this was owing rather to a want of books than of talents. Though he boaſted of having found at Vercelli Cicero's letters to Lentulus, he was unacquainted with the books of that great Roman *De Oratore*, Quintilian's Inſtitutes, the *Orator*, the *Brutus* and other writings of Cicero. John de Ravenna was known to Petrarch both in his youth and in his old age. He was not more converſant with the ancients than Petrarch; and, as far as I know, left no works behind him. By his excellent genius, however, and, as Leonardus Aretinus ſays, by the particular diſpenſation of God, he was the preceptor of this Leonardus, of Petrus Paulus Vergerius, of Annebonus de Padua, of Robert Roſſi, of James Angeli of Florence, of Poggius and Guarino of Verona, of Victorinus, Sicco, and other men of leſs note, whom he incited to the ſtudy of better knowledge, and to imitate Cicero, if he could not form them or inſtruct them completely."

"About the ſame time Manuel Chryſoloras, a man as virtuous as learned, came from Conſtantinople to Italy, and inſtructed in the Greek language, partly at Venice and partly at Florence and Rome, all the before mentioned ſcholars of John de Ravenna. After he had continued this inſtruction for ſome years, thoſe unacquainted with the Greek language and the ancient Greek writers, were conſidered, in Italy, as more ignorant than thoſe unacquainted with the Latin. A great many young men and youths were inflamed with an enthuſiaſtic deſire for the works of the ancient Greeks and Romans. At the time of the council of Conſtance, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, many of my countrymen endeavoured, by ſearching the neighbouring cities and convents, to diſcover ſome of the Roman manuſcripts which had been loſt. Poggius firſt diſcovered a complete copy of Quintilian, which was ſoon followed by the letters of Cicero to Atticus. As our youth applied to the ſtudy of theſe works with the utmoſt diligence, that celebrated grammarian and rhetorician, Caſparinus de Bergamo, opened a ſchool at Venice, ſuperior to the former, and in which young perſons were encouraged to ſtudy the ancient languages and writers. About the ſame time flouriſhed Petrus Paulus Vergerus, Leonardus Aretinus, Robert Roſſi, James Angeli, Poggius and Nicolaus de Medici, whom Aretin had long inſtructed. Guarinus alſo had begun to inſtruct many at Venice, and Victorinus at Mantua, when Philip III. Duke of Milan, recalled Caſparinus as his ſubject, from Venice, to Padua and Milan. The encreaſing ſtudy of ancient literature was much promoted by Gerard Landriano, Biſhop of Lodi, diſcovering under ſome ruins an old copy of Cicero, written in characters ſcarcely legible, which, among other rhetorical writings of that great Roman,

* Adoleſcens tum ego poetas, et inſtituta Tullii audiebam. Legebat tunc hic in civitate Padua, literarum nutrice, *Johannes Ravennas* vir et ſanctimonia morum, et ſtudio iſto excellens, atque ſi poteſt fine invidia dici, ceteris, qui magiſtri artis hujus in terra Italia uſquam degerent et doctiſſimi haberentur, quamtum recordari videor, omnium judicio præferendus. Hoc namque a præceptore non eloquentia modo, quam ex ordine legerer, ſed mores etiam, ac quædam bene honeſteque vivendi ratio cum doctrina, tum exemplis diſcebatur.—*Sicco Polentonus*, Ap. Mehus l. c. p. 139.

† Blondi Flavii Forlivienſis Italia illuſtrata. Bas. 1559. fol. p. 346.

Roman, contained the whole books *De Oratore*, with his *Brutus* and *Orator*. This ſaved Caſparinus the trouble of ſupplying the books of Cicero *De Oratore*, as he had attempted to ſupply the works of Quintilian. As no one was found in all Milan, who could read this old manuſcript of Cicero, an ingenious young man of Verona, named Catmus, was ſo fortunate as firſt to tranſcribe the books *De Oratore*, and to fill all Italy with copies of a work which was univerſally ſought for with the utmoſt avidity. I myſelf, in my youth, when I went to Milan, on the buſineſs of my native city, tranſcribed, with as much ardour as ſpeed, the *Brutus* of Cicero, and ſent copies of my tranſcription to Guarinus at Verona, and to Leonard Juſtiniani at Venice, by which means, this work was ſoon diſperſed all over Italy. By theſe new works eloquence acquired new fire; and hence it happens, that in our age, people ſpeak and write better than in the time of Petrarch. The ſtudy of the Greek language, beſides the abundance of new and uſeful knowledge which it diſcloſed, was attended with this great advantage, that many attempted to tranſlate Greek works into Latin, and thereby improved their ſtyle much more than they could have done without that practice. After this period, ſchools for teaching the ancient languages increaſed in Italy, and flouriſhed more and more. Moſt cities had ſchools of this kind; and it gives one pleaſure to obſerve, that the ſcholars excelled their maſters, not only when they left them, but even while they were under their tuition. Of the ſcholars of John de Ravenna, two of the oldeſt, Guarinus and Victorinus, the former at Mantua, and the latter at Venice, Verona, Florence, and Ferrara, inſtructed an immenſe number of pupils, and among theſe, the Princes of Ferrara and Mantua. George of Trebiſonde, when he lectured at Rome, had, for his auditors, beſides Italians, many French, Spaniards, and Germans, among whom ſometimes there were men of rank and eminence. Franciſcus Philelphus, who had been taught at Conſtantinople by Chryſoloras himſelf, inſtructed a great many young men and youths in the Greek and Latin languages at Venice, Florence, Siena, Bologna, and, laſt of all, at Milan." In the above quotation, the ſhare which John de Ravenna had in reviſing and diffuſing a knowledge not only of the Roman, but alſo of the Grecian literature, is ſo clearly repreſented, that no farther teſtimony is neceſſary to eſtabliſh his claim to celebrity.

After John de Ravenna had taught at Padua, he removed for the like purpoſe to Florence, where, as appears, he inſtructed young people, for ſome time, without being expreſsly invited by the government, and without being publicly paid for his labours. In the beginning of his reſidence at Florence, he ſeems to have been recommended by Colucius to the learned Charles de Malateſta. "There lives here at preſent," ſays Colucius, in one of his letters, "a teacher of great merit, John de Ravenna---he is," continues he, "of mature age; irreproachable in his manners, and ſo diſpoſed in general, that if you receive him, as I hope and wiſh, among the number of your intimate friends, you will find him an agreeable and incomparable aſſiſtant to you in your labours and ſtudies. What can be more deſirable to you than to poſſeſs a man who will lucubrate and labour for you; and who, in a ſhort time, can communicate to you what you could not obtain by your own exertions without great difficulty. I do not know whether you will find his like in all Italy; and I therefore wiſh, that, if you conſide in my judgment, you will receive John de Ravenna in the room of your late learned friend, James de Alegretti." It is not known, whether John de Ravenna went to reſide with Malateſta or not. It is, however, certain that the former, in 1397, (the ſame year in which Manuel Chryſoloras came to Florence) was invited thither by the magiſtrates of that city, with the promiſe of an annual ſalary, to inſtruct young people in the Roman language aud eloquence; that John de Ravenna, at the period when he entered into this honourable engagement, was forty-five years of age; and that the ſcholars of John de Ravenna were, at the ſame time, ſcholars of Chryſoloras. Saluratus Colucius, in all probability, was the cauſe of this invitation; as he was acquainted with the ſervices of John de Ravenna, and knew how to appreciate them. "We know," ſays he, in one of his letters to John de Ravenna, "and all who reſpect you know alſo, that none of the moderns, or even ancients, approached ſo near to Cicero as you; and that to the moſt wonderful beauty and powers of ſpeech, you join the deepeſt knowledge." John de Ravenna, like Chryſoloras, and moſt of the teachers of the Greek and Roman languages in the beginning of the fifteenth century, was,

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no doubt, engaged, at first, only for a few years; when these were elapsed the engagement was renewed, perhaps for the last time in 1412, and he was bound, besides teaching the Roman eloquence, to read publicly, and explain in the cathedral, on festivals, the poems of Dante*. John de Ravenna did not long survive the above renewal of his engagement; for an anonymous writer, who, in 1420, finished "*A Guide to Letter-writing, according to the Principles of John de Ravenna*†," speaks of his preceptor as of a man not then in existence.

T. P. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE article I sent to your Magazine in December last, I am happy to see, has excited some attention. It is a matter that very much concerns the public, and, I hope, the answers that have already appeared, will tend to call forth further information on the subject.

A Private Banker has, in your last, doubted the possibility of the Bank Directors' refusing a plan to prevent forgery, recommended in the manner I formerly stated; while at the same time he allows, that, if it should turn out that they had, he knows no language that can do justice to their demerits. I am not surprized that he should hesitate in crediting such a fact; for the arguments advanced by him to shew the improbability of their acting a part so unaccountable---so culpable---are such as would have deterred any set of men of common understanding from adopting the conduct that has been manifested, on this occasion, by the Bank Directors. But, whatever may have been his doubts on this point when he last wrote to you, they must have been completely removed by the letter that appeared in your last from Mr. LANDSEER. That artist answers the question I had put to him, by stating, in positive terms, *that a plan had been offered to the Bank by a Mr.* TILLOCK, *which was rejected by a committee of Bank Directors, though it was the unanimous opinion of himself and Messrs.* BYRNE, FITTLER, LOWRY, SHARP, *and* BARTOLOZZI, *that the specimen presented by Mr.* TILLOCK *was not copyable by any known art of engraving.*

It appears too, from Mr. LANDSEER's communication, that, notwithstanding the infamous stile in which the notes of the bank are executed, the engraver to the bank reckons himself an artist superior to any of the above gentlemen; for he attempted to copy Mr. TILLOCK's specimen, though such artists had declared it beyond their power to do it. Whether is the modesty of the Directors in setting up their opinion in direct opposition to that of the artists, or that of their Engraver in attempting what they declared beyond their power, most to be admired, on the present occasion?

Is such consummate folly, not to say criminality, to receive no check? Are these men to have the power of determining finally on a matter of such importance, and to the decision of which they are so completely incompetent? Are the members of the community still to be subjected to losses and frauds, and the ignorant and vicious to be tempted to the commission of a crime which the Bank had the power of preventing?

The Bank Directors have a sacred trust committed to their care; and they ought to recollect that, independent of the tribunal of public opinion, there is a tribunal in this country that has a power to call them to account for the neglect of a duty so important as that of preventing forgery. If they continue to leave the public at the mercy of every bungling engraver's apprentice, when they have the power of securing them against forgers, it is to be hoped that some public-spirited men, who have power and influence sufficient, will step forward, and get this business properly investigated.

That a plan which, by increasing the difficulty, would diminish the number of forgeries, has actually been offered to the bank, the public has already been informed, by Mr. LANDSEER, an artist of the first eminence, and engraver to his Majesty. In a matter of so much moment, it is to be hoped every one who has the means will give what further information he may have in his power, through the medium of your Magazine. The other artists, and the author of the plan, owe it as a duty to inform the public what has been done in this affair, and, I persuade

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* Mehus quotes from a Florentine document of the year 1412, the following passage. Quum vir doctissimus D. Johannes de Malpaghinis de Ravenna hactenus in civitate Florentiæ pluribus annis legerit, et diligentissime docuerit rhetoricam, et auctores majores, *et aliquando librum Dantis*, et multos instruxerit, &c.

† Seguendo la dottrina dell' eloquente ed onorevole maestro Gieanni Battista nel suo tempo principe della rettorica facultade, &c.

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perſuade myſelf, will need no further arguments to induce them to come forward. The public, or thoſe whoſe immediate duty it is to watch over their intereſts, will then know how to proceed in a matter that demands ſuch a ſerious inveſtigation. Could I hope that this buſineſs would receive that attention which it merits from all concerned, I might then promiſe myſelf that I ſhould never in future be

A SUFFERER BY FORGERY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the foregoing numbers of your valuable Magazine, I have given tranſlations of the poetry of *Hywel ab Owain*; cotemporary with him was *Owain Cyveiliog*, another chieftain of Wales, diſtinguiſhed for being a poet, and a great patron of the bards. But we can boaſt only of having preſerved two of his compoſitions; one of which, called the *Hirlas*, has been given to the public, though not ſufficiently faithful, by the late Rev. Evan Evans, in his "*Diſſertatio de Bardis*;" the other is given here, and is on the cuſtom of the Welſh princes' making their periodical circuits at the three great feſtivals of Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide. Theſe circuits conſtituted one conſiderable means of ſupport to them, as the different officers of their eſtabliſhments were alſo entitled to be received, according to their ranks, amongſt the vaſſals, as may be ſeen by the various regulations in the Laws of Hywel, upon the ſubject.

Englynion a gant teulu Owain Cyveiliog i Gylçau Cymrie.

TEULU Owain lary, lluoz anhun trais
Yn eu traws arovun,
Fyrz cyrz cyvezau dyun,
Pa forz yz awn i Vortun?

Dôs, wâs, yn ebrwyz, heb rozi geirda
I'r gwrda y ſy yndi;
Dywan wân, trywan trwyzi;
Dywed an dyvod i Geri.

Dôs, wâs, o Geri, ac arçovn wrthid,
Rhag an llîd an lloçi
Diwez y doetham i ti;
Dywed y dôwn Arwyſtli.

Dygyçwyn, genad, gan vawrrydig dorv,
I dervyn Ceredig;
Dywan ar wyllt ar willt pîg;
Dywed dôwn Benwedig.

Dôs o Benwedig, boen ovyz genad,
Gan yth wna cywilyz;
Dywan ar gynan gynyz;
Dywed y dôwn Veirionyz.

Dygyçwyn, genad, gyvyl mordwy gwyrz,
Gorzyar ei gylçwy;
Dywan, er traian tramwy;
Dywed y dôwn Ardudwy.

Dygyçwyn genad, gain dervyn y wlâd
A wledyçwys Mervyn;
Dôs i wêſt ar Nêſt Nevyn;
Dywed an dyvod Leyn.

Dygyçwyn, genad, o gylç dragon llary
Lliofawg ei galon;
Dôs, varçawg arvawg, Arvon;
A dywed an dyvod Vôn.

Teulu Owain hael hawl diolaith Lloegyr.
Lliofawg am anraith,
A enir wedy hir-daith:
A anwn ni yn Rhôs noſwaith?

Dôs, wâs, y genyv, ac nag amerç nêb,
Oni byz vy ngorzerç;
Dywan ar vuan vein-erç;
Dywed an dyvod Lanerç.

Dygyçwyn, genad, gadyr ardal teulu
Teilwng mêz o vual,
A dywan Dyno Bydwal;
A dywed an dyvod Lâl.

Cyçwyn i'w thervyn, pathawr eu hoewez
Hir-velyn eu gwaewawr;
Dywan dyw calan Ionawr;
Dywed an dyvod Vaelawr.

Dôs, wâs, na oluz, na olaith dy lwrw,
Dy luziaw nid hawz-waith;
Dywan o Vaelawr vawr-daith;
Dywed an dyvod Gynllaith.

Dôs, wâs, â çynghor, na çyngain an torv,
Val teuluoz byçain;
Dywan dwg rybuz hyzwain;
Dywed an dyvod Veçain.

Teulu Owain rwyv rhwyſtraſam wladoz i
Poed gwlâd nêv ein adlam!
Cyrç cyvrwyz, cyvlwyz, cyvlam,
Cylç Cymru cymmeraſam.

TRANSLATION.

Verſes ſung by the Family of Owain Cyveiliog to the Circuits of Wales.

The family of Owain the mild, whom the reſtleſs hoſts of violence frowardly threaten, on the paths of ſongs and ſocial feaſts, which way ſhall we repair to Mortun?

Go, youth, quickly, without greeting the good man there, take thy courſe; penetrate through it; ſay that we ſhall come to Ceri.

Go, youth, from Ceri, we requeſt of thee, for fear of our wrath, and the end we have in ſtore to bring upon thee; ſay that we come to Arwyſtli.

Meſſenger, be ſetting off, before an illuſtrious band, to the confines of Ceredic; take thy courſe wildly on an arrow's wing; ſay that we ſhall viſit Penwedic.

Go from Penwedic, meſſenger of honourable toil, ſince no diſgrace belongs to thee; range, and, with encreaſed eloquence, ſay that we ſhall viſit Meirion.

Meſſenger, be ſetting off, approaching the

green ocean ſtream, bordered with loud tumult; take a courſe, the third of the journey is done, ſay that we ſhall viſit Ardudwy.

Meſſenger, be ſetting off along the fair borders of the country, which Mervyn ſwayed; go and be a gueſt with Nêſt of Nevyn; ſpeak of our coming to Leyn.

Meſſenger, be ſetting off, drawing near a mild leader of magnanimous heart; go, armed knight, and traverſe Arvon; ſay that we viſit Môn.

The family of Owain the bounteous, to whom belongs the ravage of England, abundant in ſpoils, will meet with a welcome after a tedious journey: ſhall we abide one night at Rhôs?

Young man, go from me, and no one greet, unleſs it be my miſtreſs; ſweep along on the fleet bay ſteed; ſay that we viſit Lancrs.

Meſſenger, be ſetting off, over the ſtrong region of a tribe deſerving mead out of the horn, and traverſe Tyno Bydwal; and ſay that we viſit Isl.

Paſs onward to its extremity, heeding not the gallantry of its men with the long yellow ſpears; take thy courſe on the firſt day of January; ſay we viſit Maelor.

Go, youth, and linger not, let not thy progreſs be half complete; to ſtop thee is no eaſy taſk; from tedious Maelor take thy way; make known we viſit Cynlaith.

Young man, go with diſcretion, announce not our troop as of ſorry tribes; take thy courſe, with the fleetneſs of a ſtag thy tidings bear; ſay we viſit Meçain.

The family of Owain the chief withſtood kingdoms, may the regions of heaven be our retreat! A range altogether pleaſant, altogether proſperous, with united pace, the circuit of Wales we have taken.

The places mentioned in the foregoing verſes are all well known at the preſent time; they are points which nearly deſcribe a circle round North Wales.

Your's, &c.

Jan. 6, 1798. MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Memoirs lately publiſhed by the Marquis de Bouillé, he ſays, "The great Frederick himſelf conſulted the *conjuring trifle*; and Guſtavus, of Sweden, his nephew, was not without this ſuperſtition; a few days before he ſet out for the Diet at Geflé, he went to conſult a ſorcereſs named Harviſſon." The fact thus related of the King of Sweden is ſufficiently known; but I ſhall be much obliged to any of your correſpondents who may inform me what authority the Marquis has for charging the Pruſſian hero with this weakneſs.

Your's, EUDOR.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,
(CONTINUED.)

Journal of a Tour through almoſt every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carliſle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of diſtinction, for the purpoſe of collecting authentic information relative to the ſtate of the poor. This Journal compriſes an account of the general appearance of the country, of the ſoil, ſurface, buildings, &c. with obſervations agricultural, commercial, &c.

AUGUST 13. Wolverhampton to Sutton Colefield in Warwickſhire, 12 miles. The ſoil chiefly clay, and a heavy ſouriſh earth. I obſerved ſome good wheat, for which grain moſt of the ſoil is very ſuitable. The ſurface level till within a few miles of Sutton Colefield, where ſome eaſy riſing grounds are met with. The country populous; I paſſed ſeveral villages inhabited moſtly by iron manufacturers. A little way from Sutton I croſſed a barren common, almoſt wholly covered with heath, and of three miles in extent---a number of bad oak and aſh trees grow on the hedges. Near Sutton there is a park of 5000 acres, a great part of which is covered with wood. Farms in this diſtrict are generally ſmall, and the country, particularly towards Sutton, is open. Sutton Colefield is a ſmall, but extremely neat, pleaſant, and clean market town, and the ſurrounding country is equally pleaſing; near the town I ſaw a field of oats cut. Harveſt not ſo forward as I expected to find it in theſe parts: this only the ſecond inſtance I have ſeen of its commencement.

Auguſt 15. Sutton Colefield to Litchfield in Staffordſhire, 8¼ miles. Soil light and gravelly, and produces much barley, clover, and turnips. Surface unlevel and irregular; the country open, except towards Litchfield, where the earth is flat, and the views more confined, but is a pretty country. In this diſtrict, ſeveral fields of barley and oats are cut. Litchfield is a ſmall, pleaſantly ſituated city, containing three pariſh churches, and about 3,500 inhabitants. The cathedral is a remarkably fine ſtructure; the high ſpires at the weſt end are now under repair. A ſmall river runs through part of the town, and pretty walks are formed by the ſides of it, through beautiful meadows. The fields in the vicinity of Litchfield are ſmall, and very fertile, and the hedges neat. This town is remarkable for having given birth to two eminent men, viz. the late Dr. Johnſon, and Mr.

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Mr. Garrick, the comedian. Staffordſhire is noted for its potteries of coarſe earthern ware; theſe, however, are eſtabliſhed further north than I have been: thoſe parts of the country which I travelled through are pleaſant, the ſoil generally rather dry than otherwiſe, and the ſurface even; in ſome parts, the proſpects are all cloſed up with trees and high hedges. Farms are ſmall in general, but I heard of ſome as high as 1000l. a year, and their ſize is annually increaſing, which circumſtance is much complained of by the ſmall farmers. The common rent is about 1l. per acre.

Auguſt 20. I left Litchfield and went to Aſhby-de-la-Zouch in Leiceſterſhire, 17 miles. Soil light, and very ſuitable for turnips, barley, &c. to the production of which it is much applied: the ſurface pretty level; fine hedges, and a great number of trees thereon, particularly oak and aſh, and the country in general is very pleaſant. Here I ſhall juſt remark to the north country farmer, that I do not remember ſeeing what he calls a *dead hedge* in any part of the ſouth of England; every hedge is planted with ſomething or other, which, with a very little repairs, is a continual good fence, a circumſtance which ought to be more attended to in the northern counties; growing hedges contribute much towards ſoftening the ſharpneſs of the air. In this diſtrict I again have the pleaſure of ſeeing the beautiful and profitable Leiceſterſhire breed of ſheep, feeding on luxuriant paſturage in pretty fields, a ſight more truly pleaſing, in my opinion, than all the ſplendour the metropolis can afford. Aſhby is a ſmall market town, and is inhabited by farmers, common tradeſmen, and manufacturers of ſtockings and hats; the country around it is ſomewhat uneven, rather open, much in paſture, and, upon the whole, very agreeable. Farms from 40l. to 300l. a year, but moſtly 50l. to 90l. Rent of land 1l. to 1l. 10s. per acre.

Auguſt 20. Aſhby-de-la-Zouch to Leiceſter, 17 miles. The ſoil generally a ſtrong clayey loam; land much in paſture, and grazed by ſheep and cattle of the improved breeds. I croſſed a long range of rocky hills, ſome parts of which are rather mountainous; the rocks are hard, and of a blueiſh caſt. This ſcene reminds me of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland. Approaching Leiceſter on this road, the town appears all at once from a ſmall eminence, at one mile and a half diſtance, and has a pretty aſpect. The five churches, of which three have ſpires, are prominent features: the town has a modern aſpect, ſtands on a fertile plain, is built with brick, and covered with tile, which tinges the whole with a red colour. The population of Leiceſter is about 15,000 inhabitants; moſt of the ſtreets are narrow and dirty; but the market-place is remarkably large, and well ſupplied with butcher's meat and vegetables of all ſorts; the former is the fatteſt and beſt I ever ſaw, which indeed is not wonderful to thoſe who have ſeen the fine paſtures and ſuperior ſheep and cattle of this country. The principal manufacture of this town is that of worſted ſtockings.

Auguſt 24. Went from Leiceſter to Kibworth-Beauchamp, in Leiceſterſhire, 9 miles. Roads in this, and laſt day's journey, neither very good nor very bad, but muſt, I preſume, be rather unpleaſant in winter. The ſoil a clay, or ſtrong deep loam, and peculiarly fertile in graſs, to the production of which it is chiefly applied. This country was almoſt wholly in common fields 30 or 40 forty years ago, but now nearly all incloſed: it was then conſtantly cropped with corn, as is uſual in that caſe; but ſince incloſing, the farmers have run into the contrary extreme, and now very little corn is grown. The luxuriancy of the paſturage is beyond any thing I ever ſaw, and well ſtocked with the fineſt animals. I took a pleaſant walk to ſeveral villages on different ſides of this place, and paſſed through many fine grazing farms of large extent, ſome of which are occupied by gentlemen farmers at a great diſtance: this, as well as changing the corn for the grazing ſyſtem, is much complained of by the lower orders of people. Kibworth-Beauchamp is a pretty farming village; the ſurrounding country is beautifully uneven, but the ſloping grounds have no rapid aſcents or deſcents. A few trees on hedges, and here and there a ſmall plantation; theſe, added to the large paſture-fields inclining to different directions, and depaſtured with ſheep and cattle beautifully ſpotted with red and white, gives the whole country the air of one great park. Size of farms, 20l. to 300l. a year, average about 100l. Rent 20 to 26s. per acre. About the year 1780, 3,600 acres were incloſed here, when the rector was allowed, and accepted, one ſeventh part of the incloſure in lieu of tithes.

Auguſt 28. Kibworth-Beauchamp to Brixworth in Northamptonſhire, 17 miles. The roads pretty good, and for 10 or 12 miles

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miles goes through a fine grazing country; the ſurface rather uneven; trees numerous on hedge rows, but permit diſtant objects to be ſeen from eaſy riſing grounds: the ſoil a ſort of clay, and cattle as before deſcribed. Towards Brixworth the ſoil is more light, and the plow has more employ; good crops of turnips appear, and the people buſy getting in fine barley and oats. In all the diſtricts I have paſſed ſince the commencement of harveſt, I have obſerved, that barley and oats are cut with the ſcythe, afterwards turned with rakes, then put into ſmall cocks, and when ſufficiently dry, carted home, and ſtacked in that looſe ſtate; by that method much expence in reaping is ſaved, and both corn and ſtraw got better off the ground; and I can ſee no reaſon why north country farmers ſhould not adopt it; but, ſuch is the force of cuſtom and prejudice, that it will probably be a very long time, before that judicious practice finds its way to Weſtmoreland and Cumberland. Brixworth is a farming village, and what is ſomewhat ſingular, it wholly encompaſſes a gentleman's ſeat, (whoſe name I have forgot) gardens, pleaſure-grounds, &c. which are extenſive, and that without the villagers' being able to overlook any part of the gentleman's premiſes. Here I lodged at the houſe of an honeſt Yorkſhireman, who ſeemed to prefer this county to his own. In different parts of my tour, I frequently heard of north country curates and exciſemen, and in London, the compting-houſes are much ſupplied with country lads from Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, who exchange the plow and ſtail for the pen, and prove as expert with the one as the other. Whether it be owing to the keen and pure air of theſe counties, which ſharpens the genius of their inhabitants, or to the eaſe and ſmall expence with which education is acquired there, or to what other cauſe we ought to attribute the ſuperior arithmetical and literary knowledge, &c. obſervable in the middling and lower claſſes in the north, I ſhall not attempt to determine; however, the fact, in my opinion, is indiſputable.

[*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

TO compleat the ſeries of my ſentiments on Italian Literature, I now propoſe to lay before your readers, a ſummary view of the beſt writers of the preceding centuries, and ſome general remarks on the language of that country. I ſhall inſert here the former part of my obſervations, and reſerve for a future Number of your Magazine, the latter part.

So great is the number of Italian writers upon all ſubjects, that a foreigner, who wiſhes to acquire a knowledge of the tongue, is expoſed to the hazard of making a bad choice, and to entertain, of courſe, the moſt ſtrange prejudices againſt the books and their writers. The notice of ſuch authors as have obtained the approbation of all ages and countries, would be ſuperfluous; the names of Dante, Petrarca, Arioſto, Taſſo, Guarini, Taſſoni, and Sannazaro, ſpeaking ſufficiently for themſelves, as beyond all cenſure or praiſe. My intention is only to give my ideas concerning ſuch as are well known in the republic of letters, but whoſe merit has not been as yet exactly appreciated. In this review I ſhall moreover limit myſelf to ſuch writers as are of a general intereſt, hiſtorians, philologiſts, poets, &c. and for ſufficient reaſons, I ſhall take no notice of any of the preſent century, which is the true term from which the decay of the language has commenced.

Monſignor Della Caſa, is, in my opinion, the moſt truly correct and elegant of all the Italian writers. His works may be conſidered as a model of what is called the *didactic ſtyle*. He was archbiſhop of Benevento in the kingdom of Naples, and one of the greateſt men in the golden age of learning. He publiſhed, among other things, two ineſtimable tracts on the "*Civilities of Life*," productions which muſt endure till the final diſſolution of ſociety. One of them is entitled, "*Galateo*," and contains precepts on the manners of common ſociety; the other, intitled, "*A Treatiſe on Common Duties*," teaches how to behave in the relations connected with ſuperior or inferior acquaintances.

A rival to the "*Galateo*" is the "*Cortegiano, or Accompliſhed Gentleman*," of Count Balthaſſar Caſtiglione, a Mantuan. ---That nobleman was bred in the ſplendid court of the dukes of Urbino, and was well qualified, in every ſenſe of the word, to write on the duties of courtiers. His ſtyle is ſprightly, elegant, natural, and eaſy. By the Italians, the "*Cortegiano*" is called *a golden book*, and certainly the epithet is applied juſtly.

Cardinal Bembo, a Venetian, was in the court of Leo X. what in another illuſtrious age the Mæcenaſes were in that

of

of Auguſtus. He is one of thoſe who have deſerved the beſt of Italian literature. His ſtyle is admirable for the exquiſite choice of words. He is cenſurable, however, for having conformed too much, by a ſort of violence, to the genius of the Latin tongue; herein furniſhing a bad precedent to the greater part of his cotemporaries.

However great be the progreſs of philoſophy, and the exact ſciences in other parts of Europe, and in ſpite of the preſent decay of Italy in hiſtory and poetry, the ſuperiority of the Italians in hiſtory cannot be called in queſtion. What is ſtill more remarkable is, that the beſt and greateſt of thoſe hiſtorians are perfectly pure and elegant writers. Among theſe, Guicciardini and Machiavel take the lead. If the ſciences could be appreciated by the judgment of men, like works of imagination, more diſputes would have been ſtarted in Italy concerning the reſpective merits of theſe two great political writers, than concerning the poetical ſuperiority of Taſſo and Arioſto. Both Guicciardini and Machiavel are ſovereigns in the ſubjects of hiſtory and politics; and the dignity of their ſtyle is equal to their ſentiments: it has been objected, however, to Guicciardini, that he is often too diffuſe; and to Machiavel, that he has ſometimes ſtumbled in points of grammar.

In the next rank to Guicciardini is Bentivoglio. This excellent hiſtorian was a cardinal, and had formerly been papal nuncio at Paris. He wrote the hiſtory of the memorable war of the Netherlands, under Philip II. of Spain. His ſtyle is natural, eaſy, pure, and conciſe. Davila, Nani, and eſpecially Paruta, are not at all inferior to Bentivoglio. The various hiſtories of Davanſati, and, above all, his tranſlation of Tacitus, are, however, in my opinion, the beſt calculated to give an advantageous idea of the Italian language to foreigners. It has been often objected to this tongue, that it is diffuſe and imbecile: to avert this reproach, Davanſati undertook to tranſlate into it the moſt ſententious writer of antiquity, and even to perform the taſk with a fewer number of words. His ſtyle is therefore ſtrong and pregnant with idea like the original: nor need any higher encomium be paſſed upon him than to ſay, that M. d'Alembert, allowed to be the moſt conciſe of all the modern writers, has not been able to tranſlate Tacitus with more preciſion.

The Italian philologiſts of the greateſt repute are Varchi, Caſtelvetro, Muzio, and Beni, all of whom have greatly contributed to the perfection of the language. Their writings furniſh alike both precept and example. Varchi, a learned man of the firſt eminence, was born in Florence, in the year 1502. His principal work is the hiſtory of his country during the laſt revolutions of the republican government. Next to this is the "*Ercolano*," which treats wholly of language. No one ever expreſſed in Italian a philoſophical thought better than this elegant philologer. Caſtelvetro was born in Modena, in the year 1505, and is celebrated for his "*Art of Poetry*." Muzio, a Paduan, was born in 1460; he left a number of works, one of which is entitled "*Struggles in behalf of the Italian Language*." Beni was born in 1552, and was profeſſor of the *belles lettres* in Padua. He wrote a book called "*L'Anticruſca*," containing judicious critiques on the ancient Tuſcan writers.

The Italians have not excelled in political declamation, nor in bar eloquence. In pulpit eloquence, however, Father Segneri, a Jeſuit, is not inferior to Maſſillon or Tillotſon. He poſſeſſes a ſtrong and inſinuating elocution, and has carried the Italian language to its higheſt pitch of energy. He was born in Nettuno, near Rome, in 1694.

Foreigners who cultivate Italian ſhould, before they enter on the ſtudy of the claſſical poets, make themſelves familiar with two of them, whoſe writings breathe the true genius of poetry, without the help of rhyme, figures, or common topics. I mean Alamanni and Marchetti. Alamanni wrote an excellent poem "*On Huſbandry*," which has been compared to Virgil's "*Georgics*." Although he falls ſhort of this compariſon, it is certain, that he has gained immortal honour in having been the firſt to employ the graces of poetry on didactic ſubjects, and to reſcue poetry itſelf from the thraldom of rhyme. Marchetti is, no doubt, the beſt Italian tranſlator extant. In many paſſages he has ſurpaſſed the Latin original of Lucretius: beſides this merit, he will be ever dear to the Italians for having given to blank verſe all the majeſty of poetry.

London. J. DAMIANI.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UPON firſt opening the third volume of the "*Tranſactions of the Linnæan Society*," I was much gratified by obſerving

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ſerving a treatiſe on the Latin terms uſed in Natural Hiſtory; in which I expected to find a maſterly diſplay of the defects of the language uſed in deſcribing the diverſified productions of nature; but was extremely pained in finding myſelf not only diſappointed in my expectation, but in being abſolutely at a loſs to comprehend the end and aim of Mr. BRAND (the author) in his erudite diſſertation. The harſhneſs and obſcurity of the Latin terms uſed in natural hiſtory have been long very juſtly and ſeverely cenſured; nor have the tranſlations of them in our language been leſs diſapproved. As the attempts hitherto made to improve and familiarize theſe terms do not appear to have aided the promotion of the very important *deſideratum*, a pure, claſſical, and chaſte language of natural hiſtory, I ſhall endeavour, in the following curſory remarks upon this intereſting ſubject, to ſhew the defects of our preſent Engliſh terms, and the inconvenience neceſſarily ariſing from them; and thence deduce the propriety of reforming them, together with the principles upon which ſuch a reform ſhould be conſtructed. In this view I ſhall wave any further notice of Mr. BRAND's treatiſe, it being, to the beſt of my judgment, though profeſſedly written on the ſame ſubject, foreign to my purpoſe.

Many of our moſt enlightened naturaliſts have laboured to eſtabliſh a vernacular language of natural hiſtory; particularly in the ſcience of botany; but moſt of them have loſt ſight of the great end intended by a tranſlation, viz. the adapting the terms to the capacity of unlearned and female ſtudents, either by adhering too cloſely to the original Linnæan obſcure language, or by deviating too far from it, in introducing terms not repreſenting the ideas they ſhould convey. Subjected to the former error are Profeſſor MARTYN's and the Litchfield Society's anglicized terms; while under the latter error Dr. WITHERING's very crude language particularly falls *. If an aſſemblage of experienced naturaliſts were to convene, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a ſtandard language, the interchange of their different ideas upon the ſubject, would certainly accelerate ſuch a deſign, and whatever the reſult of their communication ſhould be, at leaſt produce *an uniform* language. This would be effected by laying down certain fixed principles or data, according to which all the Latin terms ſhould be tranſlated; and if even this ſhould not be a perfect tranſlation, it would nevertheleſs leſſen the confuſion and difficulties with which the elementary principles of natural hiſtory are incumbered, by annihilating the diverſity of Engliſh terms now uſed by different writers to repreſent the ſame Latin one. Another difficulty attending the ſtudy of natural hiſtory ariſes from the *obſcurity* of the terms uſed, which are frequently the moſt obſolete and barbarous that could be collected. I ſee no reaſon myſelf, why the ſcience of natural hiſtory, in all or any of its departments, may not, like others, be as effectually ſtudied and clearly underſtood in language purely indigenous, as in foreign or naturalized terms. That the productions of nature may be as fully illuſtrated as any other more popular ſubject, in the common way, and yet at the ſame time in a ſcientific manner, is evident from a very elegant and inſtructive publication, intituled, "*The Naturaliſt's Miſcellany*," in which, to the accuracy of a complete naturaliſt, the learned author (Dr. SHAW) unites the perſpicuity of a chaſte and claſſical writer; ---and that his work may be more extenſively uſeful in foreign countries, correſponding Latin deſcriptions are annexed to the Engliſh ones, which may be held forth as ſpecimens of Latinity not often equalled by modern writers of the higheſt claſſical reputation, and certainly unrivalled by any cotemporary naturaliſt. To a perſon habituated to the peruſal of the Roman authors, nothing can be more grating than the unharmonious language of Linnæus, and thoſe writers who have followed his juſtly admired ſyſtem; and I muſt candidly acknowledge, that I derive greater ſatisfaction from the language of Bauhin or Ray, than from the moſt favourite productions of the illuſtrious Swede; and often regret, that while he ſo ſucceſsfully laboured in eſtabliſhing the *lucidus ordo* in the ſcience of natural hiſtory, he ſhould have introduced a language ſo highly repugnant to that purity and energy which pervade the productions of the beſt claſſical writers. Surely the dignity or the excellence of a ſcience cannot conſiſt in being clothed in a phraſeology foreign to every language, and conſequently to the excluſion of

* It will be eaſily conceived, that this cenſure more particularly ſtrikes at Dr. WITHERING's terms, in the 2d edition of his "*Botanical Arrangement*," he having in his laſt edition of that valuable work, much improved upon his language, though ſtill very imperfect.

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of every one who has not time and abilities to ſtudy and comprehend ſo heterogeneous a jargon.

Whilſt the preſent rage for ſyſtematic reform through the regions of nature laſts, I could wiſh the numerous and intelligent reformiſts would direct their attention awhile from the claſſification to the language of natural hiſtory. Here an ample field is open for their exertions, and I am confident that their well-directed labours would be crowned with the happieſt ſucceſs, both in clearing the path to the ſtudy of nature of its greateſt incumbrance, and in enſuring their fame by the gratitude of all who now groan under the weight of the barbarous phraſeology with which the ſublime and important ſcience of natural hiſtory in *all* its departments is embarraſſed.

Yours, &c.

Feb. 6, 1798. R. H. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEWICK's Birds lately publiſhed, ſuggeſted to my mind ſome ideas on the ſubject of engraving on wood, which I beg leave to ſubmit to your conſideration. If you ſhall think them deſerving a place in your uſeful Magazine, they are entirely at your ſervice.

The mode of engraving on wood, as practiſed by the firſt diſcoverers of that art, was extremely different from that which is now followed by the BEWICKS, and ſome other artiſts in Britain. The excellence of the old engravings conſiſted in the general correctneſs of the drawing, and the ſpirited boldneſs of ſome rough touches, which gave energy to the deſign, but the manner was hard and dry; nor does it ſeem to have been even ſuſpected at that time, that it was poſſible to produce a full deep and mellow ſhade on a wood-cut, though it is now found that this can be better effected by an engraving on wood than by any other mode of engraving that has hitherto been adopted. Whether it is equally capable of producing that mellow ſoftneſs in the lighter tints, which can eaſily be effected on copper, is ſtill a matter of doubt, though, if I were to judge from ſome ſpecimens I have ſeen, of the performance of a young artiſt, whoſe name is not yet known to the public, I ſhould be inclined to believe that it might, even in this reſpect alſo, be brought to rival that on copper itſelf. But of this I wiſh to ſpeak at preſent with diffidence, being conſcious that the public muſt doubt in regard to thoſe things they have never ſeen.

Hitherto the only ſpecimens of modern engravings on wood that have been offered to the public, have been upon a ſmall ſcale; probably, becauſe of the difficulty of finding wood of a large enough ſize fit for the purpoſe, for I am informed, our modern artiſts uſe only box-wood. But from what I have ſeen of wood engravings of late, I ſhould ſuppoſe, that, conſidered as a *fine art*, it was much better adapted for producing a grand effect in *large* works than in *ſmall* things, becauſe it admits of a rich fullneſs of ſhade, a mellow ſoftneſs in their gradations, and a great ſtrength of touch, which can be effected in no other mode that hath ever yet been attempted. But, as I am no artiſt myſelf, I throw out this hint merely for the conſideration of others, without pretending to decide.

It is, however, as an *uſeful* rather than a *fine* art, that I think the chief value of this invention conſiſts. It is well known, that where many copies of a book with prints are ſold, the expence of taking off the impreſſions on copper greatly enhances the price; and engravings on copper are ſo quickly effaced, that the beauty of every delicate touch is ſenſibly diminiſhed almoſt by every impreſſion that is taken of it: and even the ſtrongeſt engravings that can be made upon copper, are ſoon worn down; ſo as to require to be retouched ſeveral times, before a numerous impreſſion can be worked off. I need not add, that after every ſuch retouching, the impreſſions are much inferior to what they were before the former engraving was worn down. In this way, the value of different copies of the ſame impreſſion of the books muſt be greatly altered, though all muſt be ſold at the ſame price. In regard to engravings on wood, the caſe is very different. I have been aſſured, on the beſt authority, that a wood-cut, ſtrongly engraved, if it gets common juſtice done to it, will not be ſenſibly worſe after an hundred thouſand impreſſions have been taken from it, and perhaps ten times that quantity may be taken before it has received ſuch injury as to bring it to the ſtate of a common copper-plate, that requires to be retouched. Add to this, that the expence of taking off the impreſſions will not be, I have good reaſon to believe, one *fiftieth* part of that of copper-plate engravings of the ſame ſize; and it is obvious, that the diminution of expence, by adopting this mode of engraving, in regard to works of extenſive ſale, will be amazing, even if the original engraving ſhould have coſt the ſame ſum as if done upon copper. I have been aſſured,

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by a gentleman who has made the calculation, and on whose accuracy I can confidently rely, that, if the plates for the "*Encyclopædia Britannica*" had been engraven on wood instead of copper, (and they could have been done much better than those are) and allowing the same sum for originally engraving the one as the other, the saving on each plate, for one impression only of that work, would have exceeded ten guineas, so that the total gain to the proprietors of that work, arising from this circumstance alone, would have exceeded *four thousand guineas* on one impression only.

From these considerations, it is obvious that every work which can command an extensive sale, and which requires to be illustrated by engravings, will afford a much greater profit to the undertaker if these are executed on wood than on copper. And, as the plates can remain equally good for a second, a third, or a fourth impression, as for the first, it will, in some measure, secure a copyright in the book, because no one, who has to pay for new engravings, could afford to sell an impression so cheap as he could do who has the plates for nothing.

The question then comes to be, What kind of works of general utility admit of being illustrated by engravings on wood equally well as if they were done upon copper? I here put works of *taste* entirely out of the question, and consider utility only.

In this point of view, the first place in regard to importance ought, perhaps, to be assigned to *anatomy*. From the specimens I have already seen, I am perfectly satisfied that anatomical plates can be executed on wood with all the precision possible on copper, and, in some particulars, (especially those where the muscles are represented) with much greater elegance and beauty. A set of such plates, if executed from accurate designs, by having the whole civilized globe for a market, (the explanations being easily printed in different languages) could be afforded at a very low price, so as to bring them within the reach of every student of physic; while the undertaker would be insured in a most abundant profit.

The next subject of general importance is *architecture*. Wood-engraving is peculiarly fitted to produce beautiful works of this class, at a very small expence.

Heraldry is another subject that admits of being illustrated by wood-engravings with singular propriety, as I am satisfied of from some specimens of this sort I have lately seen.

Mathematical diagrams and *machinery* of every sort, may thus be executed with the greatest accuracy and neatness.

In *natural history*, the specimens that BEWICK has given in his beasts and birds, shew what it is capable of. For delineating insects, shells, and minerals, it is perhaps yet better calculated to produce a fine effect than in those specimens that have been already exhibited.

I will not take up more of your paper by enumerating a greater number of particulars. What I have said will, I think, be sufficient to prove, that the art of engraving on wood promises to be of much utility to mankind in general, by diminishing the price of some works of primary importance to society, on which account it deserves to be encouraged and cultivated with assiduity.

Jan. 1, 1798. N. M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON, (CONTINUED.)

From Wild Beasts.

HOMER abounds in similes taken from observation of the various actions and characters of the ferocious animals, which, in the ruder states and pastoral occupations of mankind, must be objects of capital importance. Their encounters with each other, the devastations they occasion among the domestic kinds, and the mutual warfare carried on between them and the human species, cannot fail to impress the mind with a variety of striking ideas. The application of images, borrowed from this source, to the circumstances of military transactions, is so obvious, that little ingenuity is to be looked for in the discovery either of general or particular points of resemblance; and the merit of comparisons, from this source, must chiefly consist in the force and accuracy of description. The Grecian bard, in these respects, is certainly unrivalled: every line in his descriptive pieces is a proof that he copied from nature herself; and his successors in epic poetry have done little more in their happiest efforts, than judiciously selecting, and adorning with the beauties of diction, the various circumstances with which he had furnished them.

Amidst the similes of this class, those in which the *Lion* forms the principal figure are by much the most frequent in the works of Homer. The generous courage and terrific force of this noble animal

animal rendered him peculiarly proper for comparison with the warriors of an age of heroes; when, from the artificial modes of combat, the strength and prowess of a single individual became eminently conspicuous, and were of great moment in deciding the event of a battle. To consider every example in which the simile of a lion is introduced, would prove tedious and uninteresting, on account of the frequent sameness, both of the original and resembling scene. I shall therefore select a few, the most various in their circumstances and application, and of the greatest value as natural representations.

The common occurrence in countries infested by wild beasts, of a nightly attack upon the folds or stalls, by a lion, has given occasion to three striking similies in Homer, each distinguished by some variation in the circumstances. In the first I shall adduce, the assault is effectually repelled---

As from the folded stalls a nightly guard
Of dogs and rustics all the rage repel
Of some fierce Lion, greedy for the flesh
Of fatted kine: in vain he rushes on;
So thick the javelins hurl'd by vent'rous hands,
And flaming torches fly, that held in awe,
Though much desiring, at the morning's dawn
Sad he retires. The mighty Ajax thus,
With swelling breast indignant quits the field. *Il.* xi. 547.

This is a characteristical and well-painted picture, but not perfectly exact in the application; since Ajax is not making an attack on the enemy, like the lion, but is standing upon the defensive.

In the next instance, the powers of the assailant and defenders are almost equally balanced, and this equality takes place both in the real and the resembling scene. Sarpedon's spirited attempt to break through the Grecian rampart, is thus imaged---

So, when a Lion, 'mid the mountains bred,
Long hung'ring, feels th' adventurous impulse urge
To try the well-barr'd circuit of the fold;
If chance he find the guardian-swains around,
With dogs and spears in watch, he yet disdains
Attemptless to retreat; but leaping in,
Or bears away the spoil, or front to front
Receives from some swift arm the piercing steel. *Il.* xii. 299.

In the following passage the assailant is only roused to greater exertions by resistance, and proves completely victorious.

——— The Lion thus
Whom, leaping at the fold, some shepherd swain,
His flocks defence, has struck with feeble wound,
Now urg'd to mighty rage, no more repuls'd,
He clears the fence, and 'mid the crowd forlorn
Spreads dire dismay; in heaps they strew the soil;
Then proudly springs again the lofty mound;
So sprung Tydides on the Trojan host.
Il. v. 136.

The impetuous courage of Diomed is with peculiar propriety resembled to that of the Lion, and the circumstance of his receiving a slight wound from the arrow of Pandarus, is exactly paralleled in the simile.

The retreat of the Lion, represented in the first of these passages, is described in a simile by Virgil, but less circumstantially, and without the accompaniment of the nightly attack.

———Ceu sævum turba leonem
Cum telis premit infensis; at territus ille,
Asper, acerba tuens, retro redit; & neque terga
Ira dare aut virtus patitur; nec tendere contra,
Ille quidem hoc cupiens potis est per tela virosque:
Haud aliter retro dubius vestigia Turnus
Improperata refert, & mens exæstuat ira.
Æn. ix. 792.

As when with tilted spears the clam'rous train
Invade the brindled monarch of the plain,
The lordly savage from the shouting foe
Retires, majestically stern and slow,
Tho' singly impotent the croud to dare,
Repel or stand their whole collected war;
Grim he looks back; he rolls his glaring eye,
Despairs to conquer; and disdains to fly.
So Turnus paus'd; and by degrees retired;
While shame, disdain, and rage, the hero fir'd. *Pitt.*

There is more of *sentiment* in this picture than in that of Homer, but less of *nature*. The Lion of the Greek poet combats for prey, and his unwillingness to retreat only proceeds from his hunger. That of the Roman fights for glory, and is withheld from flying by shame. He is a happier object of comparison for a hero; but is a less faithful representative of an animal which, notwithstanding all the stories of his magnanimity, has probably no moral qualities different from those of other carnivorous wild beasts.

His propensity at all hazards to revenge an affront (a point of character common to various of the larger predatory

tory animals) is represented by Homer in a most animated manner in the passage, of which the following is a translation:

——— The dreadful Lion thus,
Whom all th' assembled country round pursue,
Intent to kill, at first moves careless on,
Till, by the spear of some bold hunter struck,
He writhing yawns, he foams, his generous breast
Indignant groans, with busy tail his sides
And loins he lashes, rousing to the fight;
Then sternly scouling, rushes headlong on,
Resolved on slaughter, or a glorious death.
Il. xx. 164.

As a simile, this noble picture seems strangely misplaced, or thrown away, since it is only introductory to the *single combat* in which Achilles, not *wounded*, or particularly *irritated*, engages with Æneas, an unequal adversary.

Virgil has given a spirited imitation of this passage, applying it, as loosely as Homer had done, to Turnus, inflamed to fury by the public outcry against him, after the unsuccessful beginnings of the war against Æneas.

——— Pœnorum qualis in arvis
Saucius ille gravi venantum vulnere pectus,
Tum demum movet arma leo; gaudetque comantes
Excutiens cervice toros, fixumque latronis
Impavidus fraugit telum, & fremit ore cruento:
Haud secus accenso gliscit violentia Turno.
Æn. xii. 4.

As pierced at distance by the hunter's dart,
The Lybian Lion rouses at the smart,
And loudly roaring traverses the plain,
Scourges his sides, and rears his horrid mane,
Tugs furious at the spear, the foe defies,
And grinds his teeth for rage, and to the combat flies:
So storm'd proud Turnus. *Pitt.*

The added circumstances of "shaking his bristling mane," and "breaking the spear fixed in his side," are well conceived, and expressed with great vigour.

I shall add another picture of a similar kind, from Homer, chiefly on account of the accurate minuteness with which it represents the chace of a wild beast, as still practised in various countries.

As when amid the throng of dogs and men
A Boar or Lion fiercely glaring stands;
Close wedg'd in troops, the hunters round advance,
And launch the frequent spear; yet undismay'd,
Nor fear nor flight his generous heart allows,
But spurs him to his fate: the bands of foes
Oft turning he assails; as oft the foes
Where'er he rushes, yield. *Il.* xii. 41.

The application is to Hector trying his passage across the Grecian rampart; and is therefore, like one of the former, defective in comparing an action of assault to one of defence.

Virgil, in a concise copy of this simile, has applied it with more exactness to Helenor encompassed by assailing enemies.

Ut fera, quæ densa venantum septa corona
Contra tela furit, seseque haud nescia morti
Injicit, & saltu super venabula fertur:
Haud aliter juvenis medios moriturus in hostes
Irruit: & qua tela vidit densissima, tendit.
Æn. ix. 551.

As the stern savage, whom the train surrounds
Of shouting hunters, steeds, and opening hounds,
On death determined, and devoid of fears,
Springs forth undaunted on a grove of spears.
So, bent on death, where thick the javeline rise,
Fierce on the close embattled war he flies.
Pitt.

The circumstance of the beast's leaping over the hunting-poles, is happily imagined. Dryden, in his translation, chuses to make the animal a stag. J. A.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent, L in NUMBER TWENTY-FIFTH of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, I sent a few general observations on English versification. With your permission I will now pursue the subject a little further.

Aristotle, who has called poetry imitation, calls music ομοιωματα της οργης και πραοτητος, *the likenesses of anger and gentleness*, &c. this correspondence he makes to depend on rhyme and melody σν τοις Ρυθμοις και Μελεσι. In this point of view poetry and music are kindred arts: and the analogy with respect to rhyme, expression, and effect, is much closer than many imagine.

Sound has an influence on passion; an influence not connected with an association of ideas, but with the tendency of certain tones to excite particular movements in the nerves. This is true of musical sounds; it is also true of metrical. These movements, however, are not always produced in verse, by causes uniformly the same; sometimes it is by a particular movement of the verse, as that of Homer,

Ητοι ο μεν σκηριπτομενος χερσιντε ποσιντε
Αααν ανω ωθεσκε, &c.

Or

Or that of Milton---

———Him th' Almighty Power
Hurl'd headlong flaming from the ethereal ſky,
With hideous ruin and combuſtion down
To bottomleſs perdition, &c.

Sometimes it is produced by a ſingle word, ululârunt, howl, hiſs, roar, &c. This is what Mr. Walſh very properly calls, the ſtyle of ſ und.

This effect is produced by the application of the rule of the acute and grave accents; the acute making ſtronger, the grave weaker vibrations; from an artful management of the letters, conſidered as liquids, conſonants, ſingle, or double, vowels, dipthongs, open vowels, &c. From regarding the proper places for the pauſe, tranſpoſition, interrogation, &c.

I am not yet ſpeaking of any particular ſpecies of verſification, but of the effect of ſound in general, in producing motion or paſſion. When the poet wiſhes to expreſs, and to raiſe in the breaſt of his reader, the ſofter or more lively paſſions of love, hope, deſire, &c. his verſe ſhould ſtudy correſpondent movements; it ſhould be ſoft, and accompanied with all the arts of inſinuation; it ſhould move ſprightly, and with an air of triumph and exultation, &c.---on the other hand, when he would expreſs grief, pride, reſentment, &c. the language ſhould expreſs depreſſion, indignation, ſudden tranſition, &c.

It is unneceſſary to exemplify what has been ſo frequently exemplified in books on rhetoric and poetry:---a few hints on the mechanical part of the different ſpecies of Engliſh verſification, will be more to the purpoſe of your correſpondent L.

The following rules ſeem to apply to the Iambic, or Heroic, a verſe of five feet, which may be with or without rhyme: called Iambic, becauſe the principal foot contained in it is an Iambic, a foot of two ſyllables, with the firſt ſyllable ſhort, the laſt long. Ex. of the Iambic with rhyme,

Hĕre thou | Greăt Ān|nă, whōm | thrĕē rĕalms ōbĕy,
Dōſt ſōme | tĭmes coūnſĕl tāke, | and ſōme | tĭmes tĕa.

I take theſe lines as affording an example of an inaccurate rhyme, which I ſhall notice preſently. At preſent, I obſerve, that the laſt line is an example of perfect Iambic.

The Heroic or Iambic admits other feet beſides the Iambic. The firſt of theſe lines in the fourth place has taken a Spondee, or a foot of two long ſyllables; and this line is quoted to ſhew, that the obſervation of a ſhrewd modern writer is not quite accurate, "that to place three long ſyllables *conſecutively* in Engliſh, is a *great* difficulty."

The Engliſh Iambic alſo admits a Dactyl, that is, a foot of three ſyllables, with the firſt ſyllable long, and the laſt ſhort, as in that line of Waller's,

Coūld ōr | dĕr teăch | ănd theīr | hīgh ſpīrĭts | cŏmpōſe

as "Hīgh ſpīrĭts".

And a Pyrrhic, that is, a foot of two ſhort, as in the above verſe, "ănd theīr."

It will alſo admit of an Anapæſt, that is a foot of three ſyllables, the two firſt ſhort, and the laſt long; and of a Trochee, a foot of two ſyllables, with the firſt long, and laſt ſhort; which the Greek Iambic never admitted: though it may be generally obſerved, the more Iambics the verſe contains, it will be ſo much the purer.

With reſpect to long and ſhort, it ſhould be noticed, though Engliſh verſe is not regulated by poſition, it is not ſo looſe as to ſet aſide quantity,

Sure there are poets who did never dream
Upon Parnaſſus, nor did taſte the ſtream
Of Helicon, &c.

Suppoſe Poëts, which is a Trochee, to be turned into an Iambic, as rēpūte, rĕplēte, and we ſhall ſee that the harmony is inſtantly broken; or ſuppoſe Părnāſſŭs, which is an Amphibrachys, that is, a foot of three ſyllables, the firſt ſyllable on each ſide ſhort, the middle long, be read as an amphimacer, with each ſyllable on the ſide long, and the middle ſhort, we ſhall then likewiſe ſee that the rules of quantity are violated,

"On Parnāſſūs top, nor did taſte the ſtream."

The next obſervation relates to the Pauſe; a conſideration of great importance in verſe, και ετι λεξις κρατει τη πασων, ητις αν εχοι αναπαυλας και μεταβολας αρμονιας *. The force of this obſervation will be obvious by conſidering what has already been noticed ---the correſpondence of poetry with muſic. Muſic requires variety of movements, no leſs than ſweetneſs of ſound: and without this variety, both poetry and muſic will be accompanied with a diſguſting monotony.

In Mr. Walſh's "*Letter to Mr. Pope*," it is obſerved, there is naturally a pauſe at the fourth, fifth, or ſixth ſyllables. "It is upon theſe the ear reſts, upon the

* Dionyſ. Hal. De Struct. Orat.

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judicious change and management of theſe depends the variety of Engliſh verſification."

The pauſe may extend to other ſyllables; a regard to variety ſeems frequently to require it, and it may be laid down as a general rule in rhyme, that at the termination of *every* line, there is a pauſe. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to add, that a pauſe is a different thing from a ſtop.

In a former letter I ſpoke of Mr. Pope, as the beſt ſtandard of rhyme: and this is unqueſtionably true with reſpect to ſuavity, richneſs, and ſtrength. But whether it proceeded from his want of taſte for muſic I will not ſay, he is certainly very often extremely monotonous; his profeſſed imitators are ſtill more ſo: and this is true not only of Pope's juvenile works, but of thoſe which exhibit the vigour of his manhood, and all the ſtrength of ſentiment, particularly his "*Eſſay on Man.*" Example,

All are but parts of one ſtupendous whole,
Whoſe body nature is, | and God the ſoul;
That chang'd thro' all | and yet through all the ſame,
Great in the earth | as in the ætherial frame;
Warms in the ſun, | refreſhes in the breeze,
Glows in the ſtars, | and bloſſoms in the trees,
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, | operates unſpent.

The mechaniſm of this ſpecies of verſe, in regard to the pauſe, conſiſts in the varying of its place; and generally ſpeaking, it ſhould not be made at the ſame ſyllable above two lines, or at moſt three, together. Connected with an obſervation already made is another, viz.

That the cloſing rhyme of the couplet ſhould be attended with a pauſe in the couplet in the ſenſe, ſo as not to run on to the following verſe: Ex. in the couplet already quoted from Denham:

Sure there are poets who did never dream
Upon Parnaſſus, or did taſte *the ſtream*
Of Helicon.

This ſeems wrong; Pope rarely takes this liberty; Dryden, though a great maſter of Engliſh verſification, frequently; Darwin, who has ſtudied this ſpecies of verſe with great nicety, never.

This leads to another obſervation, that regards triplets. Rhyme, by thoſe who oppoſe it, is called jingling: without enquiring into the juſtice of their diſapprobation, or the origin of rhymes, it may with truth be ſaid, that triplets offend a chaſte ear, and generally betray negligence, and want of invention in the writer. Dryden, indeed, uſes them perpetually; but though a great poet, he was frequently negligent and haſty, writing from the ſpur of the moment, *ſtans pede in uno.* Pope uſes them occaſionally in his imitations and tranſlations, but very ſparingly in original poems: there is not a ſingle triplet in his "*Rape of the Lock,*" or "*The Dunciad:*" Dr. Darwin alſo never uſes triplets.

It is ſcarcely neceſſary to add, that by triplets are meant three lines ſucceſſively rhyming. In odes, where different rhymes intervene, three rhyming lines may with great propriety be admitted in the ſame ſtanza; and the movements are very lively: as in a tranſlation of a Spaniſh ode by a fine modern poet, Mr. Southey *,

Rodrigo, from the world apart
Retir'd where Tagus flows,
Claſp'd the fair Caba to his heart,
When lo! the Spirit of the ſtream aroſe,
And pour'd the prophet ſong of Spain's impending woes.

The above ſtanza cloſes with an Alexandrine, and affords an example of the place moſt proper for its introduction, viz. at the cloſe of a ſtanza. There are but few places in which it can be introduced with propriety in the regular heroic rhyme. In the blank verſe of Milton, I think it is never uſed: there is not a line that could with greater propriety have been made an Alexandrine than the laſt of the laſt book,

Thro' Eden took their ſolitary way;

where a ſofter ſenſation is to be excited, where the movement of the verſe is ſlow, and where the line is the finiſhing verſe of the book.

I cannot forbear juſt noticing, that a proper Alexandrine has a pauſe naturally in the middle, ſo as to be divided into an equal number of ſyllables, Ex.

"The bloom of young deſire, | and purple light of love:" *Gray.*

The true Alexandrine is a very melodious line, when properly uſed; but what may be called the *Super-Alexandrine*, or line of fourteen ſyllables has, I think, always a bad effect. Cowley very often uſes it in his odes called Pindaric, in which he ſeems to think every poſſible liberty may be taken with meaſure. Dryden, who in his heroics has a great profuſion of true Alexandrines, now and then alſo admits the ſpurious one; as in the following line of portentous length:

Things done relates, not done ſhe feigns,
And mingles truth with Lyes. *Æneid.*

As we are now ſpeaking concerning rhyme, a caution ſhould be left againſt the too quick return of the ſame rhyme. Ex.

* Letters written during a ſhort reſidence in Spain and Portugal, by Robert Southey.

Bloſſoms

Blossoms and fruits and flowers together rise,
And the whole year in gay confusion lies.
" *Addison's Letter to Lord Halifax.*"

Here pillars rough with sculpture pierce the skies,
And here the proud triumphal arches rise.
From the same.

These are ten lines farther in the same poem, and may be endured; but cannot be allowed a few lines nearer: of which, however, instances occur in this charming poem.

The last observation I shall make relates to open vowels; that is, two vowels opening on each other; which generally speaking, should be guarded against, except where the poet wishes to make sound correspond to sense, or some great inconvenience to the line would be the consequence: Milton, however, frequently uses open vowels; and Pope sometimes, but not often. The following is an example of one:

Great in the earth, or in the æthérial frame.

The open vowels in this line make too great an hiatus, and offend the ear, though, sometimes, it must be confessed, the *cæsura* would be more offensive to the ear than the *hiatus*: ex.

Of Nature's works to me expung'd and raz'd.
Milton.

The open vowels will here to many ears be offensive, but much less so than

Of Nature's workings to m' expung'd and raz'd.

Much more might be said on this subject: and I am aware, that different critics may somewhat differ on these niceties; I speak therefore with deference, but hope, if your correspondent L, is young in these matters, that he may derive a few hints from what has already been said not unacceptable to him. I propose, in a future letter, to submit to his consideration a few thoughts relative to other species of versification, more particularly to blank verse; and to the books recommended in a former letter, as proper to be read, to point out a few more. In the mean time, I am, &c.

G. DYER.

P. S. I forgot to observe, with respect to open vowels, that the sounds which most nearly resemble each other, should be most guarded against, as A A, A E, E E, E I, I I, I Y; where the resemblance is less, the hiatus will be less, and therefore will be more easily allowed. The more attentive versifiers are to the accuracy of their rhymes, the more pure and harmonious will their verse be.

The two first lines quoted from Pope, in this letter, have bad rhymes: as also are the two following:

Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal,
Ill suits his cloth the praise of railing well.
Dryden.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I USED to think that a great discoverer in philosophy, such as Bacon or Newton, was much more superior to the meaner mob of philosophers, than is a Shakespeare or a Milton to a Blackmore or a Cibber, to the rooks and the jackdaws of poetry. I am of that opinion no longer. I have been induced, I must confess, to divest myself of much of that excessive veneration with which I long regarded the principal names in philosophy.

In truth, the authors of great discoveries in philosophy, have rarely or never attained far above the common level of the philosophical knowledge of the ages in which they respectively lived. The conversation of the peaceful intercourse of the citizens of Athens; the harangues and discussions in their public assemblies; the moral knowledge which they had generally acquired in the cultivation of the arts, and in the ordinary exercise of their civil and political rights; the discoveries and the errors of former philosophers; the writings and exhibitions of the drama; had so prepared the way at Athens, for the origin of the philosophy of Socrates, as to make it impossible that there should not some such philosopher arise among the Athenians about that æra. Aristotle was but a disciple of the school of Socrates, whose dialectics and scientific arrangements had their source in the doctrines of his master, and of the contemporary sophists. The discoveries of Bacon were made at a time when the world began to become weary of the logic and metaphysics of the schools; when fre uent attempts w re made to new-model and simplify the school-philosophy; when the improvement of human knowledge was already very generally sought by other means, than the mere laws of synthesis and of syllogism; when experiment and induction had been already tried with success by the alchemists, and by other explorers of the secrets of nature. Was there not in these circumstances as much of happy fortune as of superior genius, in the accomplishment of those grand discoveries which we ascribe to Bacon? The researches of Galileo, if they did not discover the gravity of the atmosphere,

atmoſphere, yet advanced ſo near to this diſcovery, as to leave no very extraordinary merit to his pupil Torricelli, in the actual accompliſhment of it. Far be it from me to offer to tear, with raſh hand, the laurels from the immortal brow of Newton! Yet, let me permitted to obſerve, that when this great man diſcovered the doctrine of the attraction of gravitation, aſtronomy, geography, and navigation; mechanics, and all the mechanical arts, had been improved to ſuch a pitch of advancement, the attention of philoſophers was ſo earneſtly turned towards the diſcovery of the true ſyſtem of the univerſe, and the operations of mathematical calculation had been ſo much facilitated and improved, that the theory of gravitation, had it even eſcaped the genius of Newton, could not well have failed to ariſe to the meditations of ſome one or another of the philoſophers, who were cotemporary with him. Reflecting upon theſe facts, we ſhall find it difficult to maintain, that even Newton ſoared to ſuch an exceſſive height above the common level of the knowledge of his age, as many of his admirers ſeem to have imagined. In the more recent inſtance of the diſcovery of the true theory of chemiſtry, does the merit of that diſcovery reſt with Lavoiſier alone? No; Van Helmont, Boyle, Mayow, Hale, Prieſtley, Bergman, Scheele, Black, Cavendiſh, Baumé, Macquer, Bucquet, had, ſucceſſively or collaterally, purſued chemical inveſtigations, and traced out the general truths of this ſcience, till it was almoſt as impoſſible that ſome one or another ſhould not ſtumble on Lavoiſier's diſcoveries, as that a number of perſons ſhould, in a dark night, wander about among frequent open pits, and yet none of them have the fortune to fall in. Such has ever been the caſe in regard to the grand diſcoveries in philoſophy. Knew we but minutely the ſteps by which their authors were conducted to them, we ſhould not fail to abate much from the fervour of that admiration with which we are at preſent diſpoſed to regard thoſe authors. Nay, more. I doubt not, but there has been a greater energy of genius exerted, and much more contributed towards the true advancement of ſcience, by perſons whoſe names are undiſtinguiſhed in its annals; than by thoſe on whom has been ſondly laviſhed boundleſs praiſe. It is in philoſophy as in war: the ſoldiers fight the battle, but the meed of victory is for the generals alone.

In poetry, the caſe is widely different. The great poet can never derive from his predeceſſors more than a very little of that on which alone his fame can be permanently built. Melody, and variety of verſification; a copious and happily expreſſive phraſeology; taſte to avoid falſe ornaments of wit and fancy; ſkill to adjuſt all the parts of a work into one whole; all theſe, the poet may, indeed, derive from the ſtudy of the works of his predeceſſors, but little elſe can this ſtudy confer. We eaſily diſtinguiſh what is merely the copy of a copy from that which is directly imitated from nature. We praiſe the great poet only in proportion as his images and ſentiments are original as well as juſt and intereſting. Of all the literary arts, poetry is the leaſt benefited by the gradual progreſs of human knowledge. Its grand engines are continually diſarmed by the overthrow of ignorance and ſuperſtition: and one poet after another ſtill pre-occupies from his ſucceſſors, one after another of the great provinces of nature, ſo as to excite the general ſentiment; *Pereant qui noſtra, ante nos, dixêre.* If Virgil has imitated Homer; if Milton has borrowed largely from all poetical antiquity, ſacred and profane, we are careful to ſtrip them of all their borrowed feathers, whenever we come to eſtimate their poetical merits. What infinite pains has been taken to trace all the imitations and plagiariſms of the divine Shakeſpeare? We give poets credit ſolely for what each has himſelf actually caught from nature. We ſometimes, as has been beautifully ſhewn by Dr. Hurd, ſuppoſe them imitators, when they are, in truth, entitled to the praiſe of originality. A poet cannot borrow, without being perceived to borrow. In philoſophy we are apt, at all times, to praiſe him who impoſes the key-ſtone, as if he had built the whole arch.

It is for theſe reaſons, chiefly, that I think the truly great poet to be a more illuſtrious character than the great diſcoverer in philoſophy. H.

MODERN PERU AND MEXICO.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF PERU.

Intended as a Continuation of the Hiſtory of the Monuments of Peru, inſerted in our Magazine for December laſt.

[From "*El Mercurio Peruano.*"]

THE firſt object which preſents itſelf to the contemplation of the philoſopher, in the hiſtory of the monuments of ancient Peru, is the delineation of the various diſpoſitions and organization of its

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its vaſt territory. In tracing with his pen, amid the ſpoils and ravages of time and of war, the degree of cultivation this famous nation had attained, when, without the help either of the Egyptians, the Phœnicians, or the Greeks, it eſtabliſhed wiſe laws, and made, in certain points of view, great advances in the arts and ſciences, he finds it indiſpenſibly neceſſary to examine the ſoil on which the ruins, that are to guide and direct him in his reſearches, are placed. The grandeur of the works erected by the hand of man is not to be eſtimated ſolely by the ſad remnants to which they are reduced: it is eſſential that the proportions of the land, which ſerved them as a ſupport, ſhould alſo enter into the calculation. The canal which waters the moſt fertile valley, does not diſplay the ſame magnificence in itſelf, nor manifeſt an equal effort and ſkill on the part of the artificer, as that which, running between formidable precipices, riſes to the ſummit of the mountain, and pierces the deep cleft, which in magnitude equals its arm, or falls into the valley from between the brink and the declivity of lofty hills. On the other hand, as the qualities and circumſtances of regions influence the genius and character of thoſe by whom they are peopled, without the phyſical knowledge of Peru, it would be impoſſible to trace out the eminent advantages of its former or preſent inhabitants.

It is true that we gave a general idea of Peru *, on the happy day when, in publiſhing our firſt Mercury, we made a gracious offering to the tutelar angel of theſe territories: but this is not what we are about to copy. We then confined ourſelves chiefly to the plans which had been ſuggeſted, in dividing, peopling, and cultivating Peru, by the different views and intereſts of its glorious conquerors. We preſented to our readers a prefatory introduction, a leiſure compoſition, in which, noticing rapidly and in ſubſtance whatever this country owes to man, we prepared them for the elucidation of each of the parts contained in that valuable ſketch of our political geography. We now follow a different courſe. At the moment while we are naming Peru, we baniſh from our view its inhabitants and its cities; and annihilate even the ſuperb towers of opulent Lima. The plains which our forefathers laboured and fertilized diſappear; and the delightful environs of Rimac preſent no other ornament than a multitude of ſhrubs and green meadows, which, agitated by the gentle breeze, rival the undulations and murmurs of the Pacific Ocean as it waſhes its banks.

Having penetrated into the obſcure ages which have long ceaſed to exiſt, in ſearch of the fragments of the edifices of the Yncas, to complete the hiſtory of their monuments, we now fix our attention on thoſe times when the human footſtep had as yet left no print on the ſands of this favoured region, when its fertile plains were ſtill uncultivated. Nature alone appears, wrapt up in a myſterious ſilence. Her powerful hand is about to give the laſt perfection to the globe, and to ſupport its equilibrium by forming two diſtinct worlds in one ſingle continent. It would appear that after ſhe had exerciſed herſelf on the burning ſands of Africa, on the leafy and fragrant groves of Aſia, and on the temperate and colder climates of Europe, ſhe aimed at aſſembling together in Peru all the productions ſhe had denied to the other three quarters, to repoſe there majeſtically, ſurrounded by each of them. Such and ſo great are the riches this admirable kingdom contains! In deſcribing its phyſical geography, it will not be inexpedient to adopt certain diviſions. We ſhall, in the firſt place, treat of the general deſign of the two worlds which compoſe the two principal parts of Peru ---of thoſe two worlds which form the auguſt temple of our mother and liberal benefactreſs. Their limits, their directions, their correſpondencies; their reſpective advantages over the reſt of the terraqueous globe; and their preponderance and influx in the equilibrium of this globe, are objects which, preſenting themſelves on a large ſcale, will lead and accuſtom us, without fatigue, to the detailed examination of whatever each of them in particular contains. O! that any one could poſſeſs the divine and energetic pencil of nature, to give to his portraits the colouring and delicacy with which *ſhe* has beautified the original!

Peru, the limits of which are traced out by the great phenomena by which it divides the provinces of its univerſal empire, forms without doubt the whole of the ſouthern part of the burning zone, which runs north and ſouth from the equator to the tropic of Capricorn, and weſt and eaſt from the borders of the Pacific ſea to the foreſts and deſarts of the country of the Amazons, by which the eaſtern

* See our Magazine for November laſt.

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eaſtern branches of the Cordillera of the Andes is terminated. Thus its greateſt extenſion, which is to be meaſured in degrees of latitude, embraces a ſpace of twenty-three degrees and an half, between Cape Palmar on the confines of Paſto, and Morro-Moreno on thoſe of the kingdom of Chile. Choſen to be the throne of light in the ſouthern hemiſphere, it ſpreads preciſely over the whole of the ſpace which the ſun declines from the centre of the ſphere, to animate it by its benign influence. Its breadth, which we ſhall place between 297 and 310 degrees of longitude, the firſt meridian being fixed at the Peak of Tene iffe, varies according as the coaſts are at a greater or ſmaller diſtance from the Cordillera or chain of mountains. From the line to the eighth degree there is a ſeparation of about one hundred and twenty leagues; but from hence, inſenſibly as it were, gaining ground, its greateſt diſtance to the eighteenth degree is reduced to ſeventy leagues only. By chuſing a middle term between theſe two extremes, and allowing twenty leagues to the degree, the reſult gives to Peru a plane ſuperficies of 44.650 ſquare leagues *.

The whole of this vaſt ſuperficies ſerves as a baſis to the great Cordillera of the Andes, which, ſeparating majeſtically beneath the equator, and dividing itſelf into two branches, the one eaſtern and the other weſtern, parallel to each other, and for the greater part to the ſouthern coaſts, proceeds on to the tropic of Capricorn. In its way, the eaſtern branch takes a bend towards the ſouth eaſt, and terminates in the plains. The weſtern one penetrates into the kingdom of Chile †. The higheſt points of each of them are covered with a ſnow as ancient as the world; and their volcanoes, which vomit forth a perpetual fire in the region of froſt and cold, preſent a terrific ſpectacle to the philoſopher who contemplates them.

If the worth of countries were to be eſtimated by the greater or leſs extenſion they afford to population and to agriculture, the Royal Cordillera would diminiſh the value and eſtimation of Peru, ſince its eminences and declivities, far from augmenting the proportion of cultivable land which would be found at the baſes of this chain of mountains, diminiſh them extremely ‡: but, in return,

* The limits which we aſcribe to Peru, and which are deduced from the contemplation of the equinoxes, the ſolſtices, and the varieties of the ſoil and climates, agree with thoſe eſtabliſhed by the political demarcations executed by the Yncas, as we ſhall explain more fully when we ſhall proceed to treat of them.

† To elucidate this ſubject as much as poſſible, it is proper in this place to ſtate that the part of South America comprehended between the equator and the tropic of Capricorn is divided, north and ſouth, by three Cordilleras, or chains of mountains. Firſt, that of Braſil, which, commencing about the equinoctial line, runs to the Sierras or mountains of Maldonado, in the river of LaPlata. Secondly, the eaſtern one of Peru, which, originating in the ſnow-clad mountains of Santa Martha, on the confines of the northern ſea, runs, as has been ſaid, towards the Tropic, from whence it takes an inclined direction towards the ſouth eaſt, and terminates in the plains of the great Chaco. Thirdly, the weſtern one, which proceeds from North America, paſſes the iſthmus of Panama, and redoubles the whole of the ſouthern coaſt to Cape Horn. Between the northern ſea and the firſt Cordillera lies Braſil; between the firſt and ſecond lie the great and lofty plains of the country of the Amazons; and in the line in which theſe plains terminate, the ſecond Cordillera commences, as does alſo Peru, which is comprehended within this one and the third. The ancient Yncas gave to each of them the name of *Ritiſuyu*, which ſignifies a *band of ſnow:* and as the four cardinal points, which they called *Tavantinſuyu*, were denoted by the ſubjugated nations which they viewed towards them, that of the *Antis*, which is to the eaſt of Cuzco, gave the name as well to the mountains which deſcend from the ſecond Cordillera into the plains, as to this ſame Cordillera which precedes them.—We ſtill preſerve theſe titles, having corrupted the word *Antis*, into Andes, and afterwards applied the ſame term to the ſouth Cordillera. We ſay that both theſe Cordilleras lie beneath the equator, ſince, notwithſtanding in the province of Popayan they are already divided and parallel, their mountains are ſo low that at two degrees to the north they have not the fourth part of the elevation of thoſe of the ſouth. Hence it is that the climate is very different from that of high Peru.

‡ Taking it for granted that, in conſequence of the parched and dry ſtate of the declivities of the ſouthern mountains, and of the inſalubrity of the ſummits of the Cordillera, it would be impoſſible to people and cultivate them, we can venture to aſſert that, *even if it were practicable to execute both, the curvatures, declivities, and hollows of the mountains would not add one handful of uſeful ſoil to that which their baſes would afford, if they did not exiſt.* This propoſition, paradoxical as it may appear, is an inconteſtible truth, ſince all the trees which are planted on the convex

ſuperficies

it affords other advantages which are not only able to keep up the balance, but also to give a preponderance to the side of the territory. For the architecture of this Cordillera appears to be altogether distinct from that which nature displays in the organization of the rest of the globe; or, rather, it is its design and completion. Divided into two parts it composes as many worlds, the one high, the other low, in which, as has already been said, is united whatever distinguishes Africa from Asia, and both of these conjointly from Europe.

The high world occupies the ground which separates the two above mentioned chains of mountains, whose summits are distant from each other, ten, twenty, and, in some instances, fifty leagues; it indeed happens that in some places they meet and unite, by the interposition of a third Cordillera which runs east and west. Such are those of Asuay and Moxanda in the kingdom of Quito *, notwithstanding their soil, covered with verdure and foliage, is interrupted by innumerable heaths and deep clefts. They can alone be described by the words of a philosopher who had occasion to examine them. *In ascending*, says he, *the rude and terrific mountains which look towards the south sea, it cannot possibly occur to the human mind, that on their shoulders others of equal magnitude should rise, and that all of them should serve to shelter, in their common bosom, that happy country where nature, in her most bountiful mood, or rather, in her prodigality, has painted the image of terrestrial paradise* †.

The low world is situated, the chain of mountains being interposed, between the western branch and the ocean, which are distant from each other from ten to twenty leagues. It consists of a multitude of sloping plains, which, descending from this branch from the line to Tumbes, terminate in immense forests, and advance from hence towards the borders of the ocean, as if with a design to limit its empire. The above plains are separated from each other by vallies, which, originating at the coast of the ocean with a breadth of from three to eight leagues, take an eastern direction, being bounded on the north and on the south by a series of hills, which, augmenting in proportion as they enter Sierra, divide the western chain, occasionally cross the subsequent space, intersect the eastern chain, and terminate in the plains of the country of the Amazons, preserving a great resemblance to their origin.*

By this description it would appear, that the true direction of the Peruvian Alps is by no means north and south, as has been asserted, and that those who, upon this ground, have fancied they could overturn, by a single effort, the systems of Copernicus and Newton, have not paid a sufficient attention to this subject. Formed of an infinite series of high mountains, which run west or east, or in a contrary direction, between the South sea and the country of the Amazons, and rising to a prodigious height in the middle of their career, they

superficies of a mountain have to stand perpendicularly to the horizon, and must consequently have, on the horizontal base, as many points of correspondence and support as they occupy in the mountain. It results from hence, that, the space which the plane affords being already filled up, nothing more can be planted or sown in all the unequal surfaces of the mountain by which it is occupied. It is equally demonstrable that a mountainous territory can contain no more houses or inhabitants than the base it occupies, supposing it levelled.

* Father Amrich, in his complete history, in manuscript, of the missions to the Andes mountains, asserts, that there is another of these junctions in the province of Jaen de Bracamoros.

† Bouguer, figure de la Terre, p. 31.

* By the description we have just given, it appears that Peru is no other than two Cordilleras, which, by the declivities that unite them, form Sierra, and one of which, by its opposite sides, composes the mountains of the Andes, while the other, in a similar way, composes the coast. If the division of Peru be to be taken from the direction of the summits of the mountains, by which, according to the ideas of Don Ulloa, in his American Notices, it is separated into the higher and lower worlds, the mountains belong exclusively to this plan of division. But if the distinctive characteristics be to be drawn from the qualities of the soil and climate, Peru should be divided into three parts, as has been done by Father Acosta, in his Natural History, page 175. These divisions are as follow: 1st. The mountains of the Andes. 2d. La Sierra. And 3d. The coast, or plains. Characteristics of the first; *constant rain, every where mountainous, the temperature warm.* Of the second, *regular seasons, meteors.* Of the third, *dryness, the temple of the spring.* Since the principal aim of divisions consists of order and perspicuity in the subject-matter treated of, we shall endeavour to preserve both, by adopting the first division; and although, in describing the low world, we have confined ourselves to the bare mention of the coast, we shall, on a future opportunity, enter into a particular examination of the corresponding sections.

unite, and appear to the view to take a third courſe†. The delightful world we are about to ſketch, would be obſcured by the imperfect deſcriptions of our pen, if it had not been illuſtrated by the divineſt poet of the age, to whoſe ſublime genius the taſk was reſerved?

Felices nimium populi, queis prodiga tellus
Fundit opes ad vota ſuas, queis contigit Æſtas
Æmula veris, Hyems ſine frigore, nubibus aer
Uſque carens, nulloque ſolum fœcundius imbre.*

Certain philoſophers have undertaken to erect to nature a temple worthy of her immenſity---a temple in which, her productions being depoſited, the bodies of all animated beings ſhould be collected in the centre; and that in this tomb of corpſes death ſhould appear, to give life and vigour to art. Peru is her auguſt temple, in which, without the neceſſity of the feeble decorations of the chiſel and the pencil, without the neceſſity of viewing her ſenſible creatures humbled in the diſmal array of of the ſepulchre, ſhe diſplays herſelf living, and in all her ſplendor. The high world is the principal nave: its flooring ſuperior in elevation to Olympus, Pindus, Imaus, or the Pyrenean mountains, ſupports a magnificent facade looking towards the north, and crowned by the celeſtial equator. The edifice, which terminates beneath the tropic of Capricorn, is crowned at the meridian by another arch of equal elegance. *Corazon, Iliginiza, Chimborazo, Collanes, Vilcanota, Illimani, Condorcma,* and *Tacora,* are the columns by which it is ſupported. *Antiſara, Cotopaxi, Tunguragua, Pichincha, Ambato, Quiniſſahac,* and *Cheke-Putina,* are ſo many inextinguiſhable lamps, which, covered by a thick vapour, perpetuate unceaſingly the worſhip of the Deity.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

† In the hypotheſis of the motion of the earth and univerſal gravitation, the centrifugal force, augmented beneath the equator, ſhould, to produce the mountains of the Andes, have given them a direction eaſt and weſt, as is the caſe with the mountains of the Moon in Africa. Thus did they in reality run north and ſouth, the hypotheſis would be overturned; but our new obſervations convince us of the contrary. The above-mentioned directions having been examined with the niceſt attention, it appears that neither the particular ſeries proceed preciſely from eaſt to weſt, nor the junction of them north and ſouth. The latter declines to the ſouth eaſt, and the particular ſeries decline in the ſame proportion, to the weſtward from weſt to ſouth-weſt, and to the eaſtward from eaſt to north-eaſt. The reaſon of this is, that South America does not completely interſect the equator. Thus, if a line were to be drawn through its middle, longitudinally, it would form with the equinoctial line an angle of ſixty degrees only, inſtead of ninety. To reſtore the directions of our cordilleras in ſuch a way as that they ſhould look preciſely towards the cardinal points, it would be neceſſary that a comet, ſuch as the one of which WHISTON dreamed, ſhould make its appearance, ſhould ſuddenly attack this continent to Cape Horn, and puſh it thirty degrees to the weſtward.

* Vanier, Præd. pag. 117.

Theſe lines may be thus freely tranſlated:

"O happy people to whom the earth pours forth her ſtores at will; on whom providence has beſtowed ſummers, the coolneſs of which, emulate the ſpring; winters without cold; a cloudleſs firmament; and a ſoil highly fertile without ſhowers.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Deſcription of the *Sarique* (Virginian Opoſſum, of Pennant) lately brought alive into France, by Cit. Rouelle, being an extract of a letter written by him to Cit. Toſcan, Keeper of the National Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory.

THE Sarique, or Opoſſum of the Americans, is found in moſt of the woody and warm parts of that Continent. Its hair is brown, and white at the tips; the tail is rather long, naked, and reſembling that of the rat: its ears are open, rounded, very thin, and bordered with a light brown edge. It is a ſilent animal, ſleeping during the day and coming forth from its retreat only towards the cloſe of evening; it ſeeks its prey in the night, returning at day-break to its hole, which is generally dug under the roots of ſome great tree, and well lined with graſs or moſs. They dwell generally in pairs, but ſome males lead a ſolitary life. Fruits of various kinds conſtitute its principal food, and it will eagerly devour the eggs and young of birds. Its fleſh is reckoned excellent eating, and vaſt numbers are annually deſtroyed by the natives and wild quadrupeds: being very ill provided for defence, and running but ſlowly, as ſoon as it is purſued it aſcends a tree, and fixing itſelf by its prehenſile tail on one of the topmoſt and ſlendereſt branches, it remains ſuſpended with the head downwards till the purſuit has ceaſed: the Indians, however, climb the tree, and breaking the bough to which the Opoſſum has fixed itſelf, the animal falls to the ground and is ſeized by the dogs in waiting below. It brings forth from four to twelve young, without whit fertility, the ſpecies would ſoon be annihilated by its numerous enemies.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

To Mr. Arthur Aikin, *on taking Leave of him at* Dunkeld, *in* Perthshire, *after a Pedestrian Tour.*

BY MR. DYER.

AIKIN, there breathes in friendship what beguiles
The heavy hours, when dark distended clouds
Burst o'er the head in torrents, or high heaven
Rolls muttering deep-mouth'd thunder, and from far
The forked lightning darts athwart the sky,
Quick travelling down to th' eye with dazzling rays:
Then, darkness all around, how sweet the voice
Of friend! In converse kind there dwells a charm,
That wakes a smile, and mocks the sounding storm.
Nor less, when 'mid the barren dreary heath
The traveller strays, where scarce a heath-flower blooms
Yellow, or purple, as where Pentland lifts
His ridge, or spread the poor unthrifty plains
Of Cardigan, (where Pity's eye surveys
Rude heaps of lime and stone, which industry
But mock, and scarce a hedge-row deigns to smile,
Save the poor furze;---) or toiling when he climbs
Snowdon or hoar Plinlimmon's craggy sides,
Brecnoc, or Grampian summits:---Who surveys
Nature's grand scenery, may not always hope
To view the cultur'd garden, or the lawn
Of verdure softly smooth, or daified vale:
Nor always may he meet the wilder charms
Of brighter picturesque; nor gaze entranced
The lake, whose fair expanse, like mirror clear,
What smiles upon the bank, of bush, or tree,
And heaven's blue vault, reflects; for nature's tints,
Various as bold, display no common tone.
She, skilful painter, from the wide extremes
Of rough and smooth, of light and shade, effects
The clair obscure, the glory of her work.
Oh! ye who court the silent, calm retreats
Of contemplation, and who most prefer
The solitary walk, as suiting best
Their views, who figh to pierce the secret haunts
Of nature, marking her vagaries strange,
And bold, and unrestrained as she, to muse
The free, the rapturous lay; still pace along
Your lonely way; and be your musings sweet!
Friendship has too its charms: for kindred minds,
Reflecting thought for thought, like travellers,
Bring each to each some unknown treasures home.
Whether embosom'd deep in ocean's flood,
Or scaling high the cliff, or piercing deep
The secret mine, or silver-winding stream
Skimming in wanton vessel, or with staff,
Like jolly pilgrim, pacing with slow step
The pathless muir, where the short windle-stray
Of silvery brown, dispersed with many a knob
And green tall rush, obstruct the doubtful foot;
Converse is doubly sweet---and such, my friend,
We have enjoyed; but now agree to take
A long farewell: and thus through human life;
For what is human life? a day's short journey,
With changes fraught;---now up the wond'rous height
Hope climbs, and wistful views, and views again
The lengthening prospect---calls the prospect fair;---
Now, like the lightsome kid, o'er verdant lawn
She springs; then, 'midst the solitary waste
Sings chearful, though no voice she hears around,
Save the rude north-east, or the querulous brook,
Or screaming eagle: then rude ocean heaves,
Ocean of griefs and cares, the boisterous wave,
Till, prison'd round, she sickens. Oh! my friend,
Sweet then is converse; for to man 'tis given
To chear the soul with converse: nobler man
Nature has diff'renced from the speechless brute
By voice, by reason:---how he rises high,
Proudly prospective! How he looks around,
With nobler front, and soul-inspiring joy!

But, Aikin, now we part; tho' scene so sweet
Might tempt us still t' extend our social walk.
Dunkeld, oh! lov'd retreat, embosom'd deep
In boldest rocks, and woods, that graceful clothe
The mountain side, beside whose smiling cots
Rolls his pellucid stream the sprightly Tay,
Scotia's divider stream, descending quick,
Meand'ring wide, Braidalbin's silver lake,
Fast hastening to the Frith: Here browner elms,
The greener pine, and larch of paler hue
Spread their most wanton branches: every tree
A language borrows, as proclaiming thee,
Dunkeld, its favourite sweetest residence.

Enchanting scene! farewell—So bleft a spot
Might well allure the priest of ancient time;
(For prudent well he knew to choose the soil
Of fairest, sweetest promise, as most apt
For holy musings) well might it allure,
To raise his temple here: and still appears
The

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The fainted abbey, whose time-mouldered walls
Bring to the memory the fair Gothic haunts
Of Tintern, Monmouth's fair sequester'd ruin,
Near which Wye pours the wild romantic flood.

Low sunk in earth the gates! and round the stones
The shining ivy twines its wanton arms
In close embrace; and through the windows howl
Rude winds, and no fair fretted roof is seen,
Heav'ns arch its only roof,—and pavement none
Save the green grass, with here and there between
The moss clad monument, these still announce
Who liv'd, and—sleep, and wake to sleep no more.
The priest no more here chaunts, as measuring out
The hour, his matin and his ev'ning song,
Though still a portion of the stately dome
The Presbyter has claimed, and here he pours
The fervent prayer, thankful in happier hour
That popery sleeps;—and thus turns strangely round
The world, and thus to contemplation's eye
Appears to play the wanton, fickle game.

But ere we part, my friend, let us ascend
Yon stately mountain, and trace back our course.
Gentle th' ascent, and many a grateful herb
Has nature scatter'd round with skilful hand.
The modest heath-flower here its purple tints
Displays, and broom its yellow splendours; here
The fern spreads broad, and here the juniper
Puts forth its berry, by the prickly green
Guarded, and many a flower of rarer hue
With her own hand she waters:—pleasing heights!
Now we have gain'd the mountains sacred brow!

How glows the landskape! For no shadowing cloud
Obstructs the sight: How heav'ns own varying hues
Shine on the face of nature! Mount on mount
Here climbs, and there the lessening hills retire!
The towering wood, where trees innumerous spread,
Shrinks to the slender copse, while stately Tay
Seems a poor streamlet to the astonish'd sight!
How many a day's long journey now appears
To th' eye, quick traveller, a short summers walk!
As fades a series of long wasting cares,
When joy mounts high, and distance veils the scene.

Now pleas'd each roves a lonely traveller.
For need not seem the solitary path
Or sad, or irksome;—for what voice so sweet
As natures' songsters! And what scene so gay
As the still changing, still delightful change
Of hill and dale, and deep romantic glen,
Quick-gliding stream, and ever babbling brook!
And, oh! what sound so sweet as western gales
Kissing the trembling trees! And fancy can
Wake sounds still sweeter, can create new scenes,
Fresh, gay, ambrosial, such as purer sense
Of museful bard sees, hears, and grows inspir'd.
There are t' whom humbler walks have charms: their feet
Can visit the close cot, where poverty
Sits patient, and where industry retired
From daily toil, drinks in the poisoned air.
Nor need they scorn to tread the dark retreat
Of prison, and point out to Britain's sons
What may demand redress: subjects like these
Soften the heart: nor shall the humble muse
Blush at these themes, though now perchance compell'd
To different musings:—there she learnt to scorn
The low disdains of contumely, there caught
The fire of indignation, there the glow
Of mercy, and to mercy tunes her lyre.
Ye generous rich, for 'mid the numerous tribe
Of gold-gorg'd wealthy, Britain boasts her few
Of rich, and generous, scorn not to contrive
How best to house the labourer,* let him taste
The sweets of cleanliness, and know to breathe
Pure air; nor let him tremble at th' approach
Of every wind that rides the pelting storm.
He, for your luxuries labours, he to you
Like the poor patient ox, and gentle sheep,
Raiment and food supplies: ah! say, shall he
Meet nothing but contempt, and low neglect?
Who deems his fellow mean, for man's his fellow,
Himself is mean—is worthless—a mere nothing,
And though he force the poor's man's outward worship
Knee-bent to th' earth, shall have his heart's contempt.

My friend, be thine to rove no fruitless path
For science guides thee, and thyself hast rais'd
Fair hope†, and pointing thee to rural haunts
And pleasing themes, thy parent leads the way.

* To those who have visited the wretched unhealthy hovels in the Highlands of Scotland, and in Ireland, it cannot be deemed unseasonable to recommend an attention to the more decent accommodation of the cotters, or cottagers. Men of fortune, who in future may build on their estates habitations for their poor tenants, would do well to study a most interesting publication entitled, "*Heights and Elevations for Cottages*," by Wood.

† See a Journal of a Tour through North Wales and part of Shropshire, with Observations on Mineralogy, and other branches of Natural History, by Arthur Aikin.

The

The months, with all their ſongs, and fruits and flow'rs,
Vapours, and ſullen clouds, and froſts, and ſnows,
In ceaſeleſs change, to Britain's ſtudious youth,
Well he deſcribes; and Britain's ſtudious youth
Shall bleſs his toils--- nor leſs with Ev'NING TALES,†
With critic rules, and ſoft poetic lays,
Moulds tender hearts, than with a modeſt ſkill
To art and ſcience lifts the manly breaſt.
Nature's fair walks invite the various mind
Of man, who all around, beneath, above,
Views what may fire the genius, to purſue
Studies diverſe, yet uſeful, which unite,
Like the rich hues, whoſe fair varieties
Each into other melting, all conſpire
To crown with one grand arch the lofty heav'n;
Or, like the many-darting rays of light,
Which quick converge, and form one luſtrous point.
Thy taſk is toil and patience to ſurvey*
The form, poſition, and proportions due
Of mountains, and their natures thence deduce.
Hence ſhall determine well the diſtant eye,
What treaſures ſleep within, or ſlates or lime,
Granites, or porph'ries, nor ſhall vain aſcent
Thy feet beguile; to thee reſearch ſhall bring
Its pleaſures due, to others profit bring.
'Twas thus, where circled in immortal ſnow,
Alps rear their tow'ring ſummits, Sauſſure† rais'd
His fam'd high monument; nor leſs ſhalt thou
On Scotia's barren rocks, though not to thee
Thoſe rocks ſhall long prove barren, thou ſhalt gain
From Scotland's ſons, the meed of fair renown.

To the MEMORY *of* MISS K.

O She was fair as lilies of the vale!
Her voice was heavenly! on her faded cheek,
With racking pain and lengthened ſickneſs pale,
Sat calm-eyed faith and patience ever meek.
Domeſtic love would watch the livelong day,
Smoothing her ſleepleſs pillow, ſhe, the while,
In thankful ſilence wore the hours away,
Reviving hope with many a tender ſmile.
And when ſhe took her laſt, her long farewell,
No death-bed terrors on her ſpirit hung;
But dying kiſſes from her cold lips fell,
And eager bleſſings faulter'd on her tongue.
Think not her angel form ſhall ſleep in duſt!
It lives enſhrined in ev'ry kindred ſoul
Till heaven's laſt trumpet wake the ſlumb'ring juſt,
And friends no more ſhall part, while countleſs ages roll. L. A.

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† *Calendar of Nature.*" "*The Uſe of Natural Hiſtory in Poetry,*" and "*Evenings at Home,*" &c. by Dr. Aikin.

* The leading object of Mr. A.'s Tour into Scotland, was a mineralogy ſurvey of the country.

† A celebrated Mineralogiſt, Author of a work entitled, "*Voyage dans les Alps.*"

SONNET.

AS, when the deſolating ſtorm is paſt,
The ſun relumes the darken'd face of day,
Each timid flower that ſhrunk before the blaſt,
Spreads its ſweet boſom to the cheering ray,
Bright and more bright its tints reviving glow;
Its beauteous petals catch the genial gale,
O'er its ſoft breaſt enamour'd Zephyrs blow,
And bear new fragrance through the ſmiling vale:
Thus, deareſt Laura, at thy bleſt return,
Thy lover's wither'd peace ſhall bloom again;
Theſe eyes ſhall ceaſe to weep, this heart to mourn,
If love and ſtedfaſt truth reward my pain.
While love and ſpotleſs purity are thine,
The bliſs of angels cannot rival mine.

SONNET

TO AN INFANT.

SNOW drop of love! ſweet image of thy ſire,
Whoſe eager lips a father's feelings ſpeak,
Whoſe glowing orbs diſcloſe affection's fire;
Pleas'd as I gaze upon thy lovely cheek,
And kiſs thy ruby lips, and ſhake thine hand,
Dim'd are mine eyes with ſympathy's big tears;
For ah! methinks I ſee Fate's fleſhleſs hand
Weaving around thine head the diſtant years,
Inwrought with ſighs, and ſtor'd with many a groan:
Nay, why that ſmile? Prediction's dreams are flown.
Go, lovely roſe-bud! to the wide world go,
Ope to the ſun-beams of parental love;
And never, never may thy boſom prove
One pang of mental grief, one hour of human woe.

ROTHERHITHE. JOSEPH JACKSON.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

[In our next Number we propose to commence an extensive series of interesting articles, under the head of WALPOLIANA, *being a collection of original Bon-mots, Anecdotes, &c. by Horace Walpole, late Earl of Orford; taken from his MSS. notes, and from numerous conversations; with Extracts from many of his unpublished Letters. This valuable article will be furnished by a literary Gentleman, who was honoured with the Earl's intimate acquaintance for fifteen years, from 1782 to his death.]*

GOLDONI, THE MODERN ITALIAN DRAMATIST.

(Communicated by Mr. Damiani.)

CHARLES Goldoni was born at Venice, in the year 1707. He gave early indications of his humourous character, as well as his invincible propensity to those studies, which have rendered his name immortal. His father, perceiving that the darling amusement of his son was dramatic performances, had a small theatre erected in his own house, in which Goldoni, while yet an infant, amused himself, with three or four of his companions, by acting comedies. Before he was sent to school, his genius prompted him to become an author. In the seventh and eighth years of his age, ere he had scarcely learned to read correctly, all his time was devoted to the perusing comic writers, among whom was *Cicognini*, a Florentine, little known in the dramatic commonwealth. After having well studied these, he ventured to sketch out the plan of a comedy, which needed more than one eye-witness of the greatest probity, to verify its being the production of a child.

After having finished his grammatical studies at Venice, and his rhetorical studies at the Jesuit's College in Perugia, he was sent to a boarding-school at Rimini, to study philosophy. The impulse of nature, however, superseded with him the study of Aristotle's works, so much in vogue in those times. He frequented the theatres with uncommon curiosity; and passing gradually from the pit to the stage, entered into a familiar acquaintance with the actors. When the season of comic performances was over, and the actors were to remove to Chiozza, young Goldoni made his escape in their company. This was the first fault he committed, which, according to his own confession, drew a great many others after it. His father had intended him to be a physician, like himself: the young man, however, was wholly averse to the study. He proposed afterwards to make him an advocate, and sent him to be a practitioner in Modena. An horrid ceremony of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, at which he was present, inspired him with a melancholy turn, and he determined to become a Capuchin. His father, perceiving the whimsical inconstant humour of his son, feigned to second this proposal, and promised to go and present him to the guardian of the Capuchins in Venice, in the hope that after some stay in that extensive and merry city, his melancholy fit would cease. The scheme succeeded; for the young man, indulging in all the fashionable dissipation of the place, was cured of his foolish resolution. It was however necessary for him to be settled in some employment, and he was prevailed upon by his mother, after the death of his father, to exercise the profession of a lawyer in Venice. By a sudden reverse of fortune he was compelled to quit at once both the bar and Venice. He then went to Milan, where he was employed by the resident of Venice in the capacity of secretary, where becoming acquainted with the manager of the theatre, he wrote a farce, entitled, *Il Gondoliere Veneziano*, the Venetian Gondolier; which was the first comic production of his that was performed and printed. Some time after, Goldoni broke with the Venetian resident, and removed to Verona. There was in this place, at that time, the company of comedians of the theatre of St. Samuel of Venice, and among them the famous actor *Cosali*, an old acquaintance of Goldoni, who introduced him to the manager. He began therefore to work for the theatre, and became insensibly united to the company, for which he composed several pieces. Having removed along with them to Genoa, he was for the first time seized with an ardent passion for a lady, who soon afterwards became his wife. He returned with the company to Venice, where he displayed, for the first time, the powers of his genius, and executed his plan of reforming the Italian stage. He wrote the *Memoir*, *Courtisan*, the *Squanderer*, and other pieces,

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ces, which obtained universal admiration. Feeling a strong inclination to reside some time in Tuscany, he repaired to Florence and Pisa, where he wrote *The Footman of two Masters*, and, *The Son of Harlequin lost and found again*. He returned to Venice, and set about executing more and more his favourite scheme of reform. He was now attached to the theatre of S. Angelo, and employed himself in writing both for the company, and for his own purposes. The constant toils he underwent in these engagements impaired his health. He wrote, in the course of twelve months, sixteen new comedies, besides forty-two pieces for the theatre; among these many are considered as the best of his productions. The first edition of his works was published in 1753, in 10 vols. 8vo. As he wrote afterwards a great number of new pieces for the theatre of S. Luca, a separate edition of these was published, under the title of *The New Comic Theatre*: among these was the *Terence*, called by the author his *favourite*, and judged to be the master piece of his works. He made another journey to Parma, on the invitation of Duke Philip, and from thence he passed to Rome. He had composed 59 other pieces so late as the year 1761, five of which were designed for the particular use of Marque Albergati Capacelli, and consequently adapted to the theatre of a private company. Here ends the literary life of Goldoni in Italy. Through the channel of the French ambassador in Venice, he had received a letter from Mr. Zenuzzi, the first actor in the Italian theatre at Paris, containing a proposal for an engagement of two years in that city. He accordingly repaired to Paris, where he found a select and numerous company of excellent performers in the Italian theatre. They were, however, chargeable with the same faults which he had corrected in Italy; and the French supported, and even applauded in the Italians, what they would have reprobated on their own stage. Goldoni wished to extend, even to that country, his plan of reformation, without considering the extreme difficulty of the undertaking. Scurrilities and jests, which are ever accompanied by actions, gestures, and motions, are the same in all countries, and almost perfectly understood even in a foreign tongue: while the beauties of sentiment and dialogue, and other things which lead to the understanding of characters and intrigues, require a familiar acquaintance with the tongue of the writer. The first attempt of Goldoni towards his wished-for reform, was the piece called *The Father for Love*; and its bad success was a sufficient warning to him to desist from his undertaking. He continued, during the remainder of his engagement, to produce pieces agreeable to the general taste, and published twenty-four comedies; among which *The Love of Zelinda and Lindor* is reputed the best. The term of two years being expired, Goldoni was preparing to return to Italy, when a lady, reader to the dauphiness, mother to the late king, introduced him at court, in the capacity of Italian master to the princesses, aunts to the king. He did not live in the court, but resorted there, at each summons, in a post-chaise, sent to him for the purpose. These journies were the cause of a disorder in the eyes, which afflicted him the rest of his life; for being accustomed to read while in the chaise, he lost his sight on a sudden, and in spite of the most potent remedies, could never afterwards recover it entirely. For about six months lodgings were provided him in the chateau of Versailles. The death, however, of the dauphin, changed the face of affairs. Goldoni lost his lodgings, and only, at the end of three years, received a bounty of 100 louis in a gold box, and the grant of a pension of four thousand livres a year. This settlement would not have been sufficient for him, if he had not gained, by other means, farther sums. He wrote now and then comedies for the theatres of Italy and Portugal; and, during these occupations, was desirous to shew to the French that he merited a high rank among their dramatic writers. For this purpose, he neglected nothing which could be of use to render himself master of the French language. He heard, spoke, and conversed so much in it, that, in his 62d year, he ventured to write a comedy in French, and to have it represented in the court theatre, on the occasion of the marriage of the king. This piece was the *Bourru Bienfaisant*; and it met with so great success, that the author received a bounty of 150 louis from the king, another gratification from the performers, and considerable sums from the booksellers who published it. He published soon after, another comedy in French called *L'Aware Fastueux*. After the death of Louis XV. Goldoni was appointed Italian teacher to the princess Clotilde, the present princess of Piedmont; and after her marriage he attended

ed the late unfortunate princeſs Elizabeth in the ſame capacity. The approach of old age obliged him to quit Verſailles, and to live in Paris, the air of which, leſs ſharp, was better adapted to his conſtitution. The laſt work of Goldoni was *The Volponi*, written after his retirement from court, from which time he bad a laſting adieu to writing. Unfortunately for him, he lived to ſee his penſions cut off at the revolution, like others, and he ſpent his laſt days in poverty and diſtreſs. He died in 1792, at a criſis when, according to the expreſſion of a deputy in the Convention, the French nation was ready to repay him every debt of gratitude. Goldoni is on a par with the greateſt comic poets of modern times, with regard to dramatic talents, and is thought ſuperior to them all with regard to the fertility of his genius. His works were printed at Leghorn in 1788---91, in 31 vols. 8vo. He has been generally called the Moliere of Italy, and Voltaire, in one of his letters to Marquis Albergati, ſtiles him, *The Painter of Nature*. Goldoni is one of thoſe authors whoſe writings will be reliſhed in the moſt remote countries, and by the lateſt poſterity. His profound knowledge of the human heart, his extenſive deſcription of the vices and virtues of men, in all ages and ſtations, will juſtify my concluding this imperfect eulogy with applying to him the following lines of Horace:

Aeque pauperibus prodeſt, locupletibus aeque:
Aeque neglectum pueris, ſenibuſque nocebit.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

To the Life of the late John Wilkes, Eſq. Chamberlain of the City of London, Alderman of Farringdon Without, F. R. S. &c.

MR. John Wilkes was born in London. He was the *eldeſt* ſon of Mr. Nathaniel Wilkes, and has been ſuppoſed, from no better authority perhaps than the name, to have been deſcended, by the father's ſide, from Colonel Wilkes, a man of ſome celebrity during the civil wars, who ſided with the parliament againſt Charles I. His brother Iſrael is ſaid to be ſtill alive, and to reſide at New York.

His mother was a diſſenter, and he himſelf is reported to have been educated in diſſenting principles, both civil and religious; certain it is, that from the time of his firſt launching into public life, he uniformly profeſſed himſelf attached to the cauſe of freedom. His addreſs to the electors of Berwick, for which place he became a candidate in 1754, breathes a noble ſpirit of independence, and confutes the calumnies of thoſe, who, adverting to his conduct at a later period, conſidered him as a patriot by accident, and more attached to his own intereſts, than the cauſe of his country.

He received a conſiderable part of his education abroad, at Leyden or Utrecht; and a deciſive proof of the reputation he had acquired at that period, was given by that eminent metaphyſician, Mr. Andrew Baxter, who dedicated to Mr. Wilkes the "*Appendix of his Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul.*" In this dedication, Mr. Baxter ſpeaks of a philoſophical converſation which paſſed between them in the Capuchin's garden at Spa, in the ſummer of 1745. Baxter was long a reſident at Utrecht, as tutor to ſome young men of rank ſtudying at that univerſity. He continued his correſpondence with Mr. Wilkes; and addreſſed to him a very friendly and affectionate letter during his laſt illneſs in 1750.

Soon after finiſhing his education, Mr. Wilkes returned to England, and married Miſs Mead, a lady of conſiderable fortune; ſhe however was not the daughter of the celebrated Dr. Mead. That phyſician was twice married; but of the two daughters who ſurvived him, one became the wife of Dr. Wilmot, the other of Dr. Nicholls. Mrs. Wilkes was of a family enriched by trade, and ſaid to have been related to this eminent practitioner.

By this lady, from whom he afterwards ſeparated, Mr. Wilkes had an amiable and accompliſhed daughter, who is ſtill alive, and between whom and himſelf there exiſted the moſt cordial regard; a warm paternal affection on his part, and unbounded duty and attachment on hers. During all his political ſtruggles, and perſonal afflictions, her care and attention were uniform and undiminiſhed, and he has recorded her filial piety, in an inſcription at his cottage in the Iſle of Wight.

The perſonal bravery of Mr. W. was unqueſtionable; in addition to his duel with Mr. Martin, mentioned in the laſt Monthly Magazine, he fought another with Lord Talbot, and conducted himſelf in both with great ſpirit.

The ſeverity of reprehenſion with which he treated the Scotch nation, bega him many enemies among the natives o th

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the northern parts of the island; Dunn, who seems to have been a maniac, wished to bereave him of his life by assassination, and Forbes, an officer, by single combat. When his papers were seized, a letter from his friend, Earl Temple, was found, in which the bitterness of his enmity to the North Britons was censured.

This same nobleman supported Mr. W. during his contest with government, in a manner highly honourable to himself. His counsel and his purse, on this occasion, were equally at the service of the public. Mr. Pitt (afterwards Lord Chatham) deserted him, but he remained firm; and it is to Lord Temple that we are in a great measure indebted for the abolition of *general warrants*. Mr. W. has the sole merit, by a vigorous and uniform perseverance, of procuring the odious decision respecting the Middlesex election, to be rescinded from the journals of the house of commons.

Unfortunately for both parties, an unlucky dispute took place between the Rev. Mr. Horne, (now John Horne Tooke, Esq.) and Mr. Wilkes; and the former* soon after asserted, "that Mr. Wilkes did commission Mr. Robert Walpole to solicit for him a pension of *one thousand pounds* on the Irish establishment for *thirty years*." The apparent extravagance of the demand, and the seeming apostacy implied by the application, appeared at that time of day such, as to render the whole charge almost incredible; since that period, however, we have witnessed, almost without surprise, a man of great talents indeed, but who had neither suffered persecution nor imprisonment in the public cause, receive no less than three pensions, two † for three lives, of 1160l. and 1340l.; and a third for two lives, of 1200l. per ann. under the title of *remuneration!* Junius calls this period of Mr. W's life, "a moment of despair."

Mr. Wilkes, who was a high-bred man, and professed elegant and engaging manners, was intimate with many distinguished persons; and on the trial of Mr. Tooke, sat on the bench, and conversed very familiarly with Earl Mansfield, whose character as a judge he had treated with no common degree of severity. This was deemed inconsistent at least, and was animadverted upon accordingly with much warmth by Mr. T.

He was naturally attached to men of talents, and cultivated their society and conversation. He himself was an author, and some of his letters are written with great spirit and animation. It is greatly to be lamented, that his history of England, from the revolution to the elevation of the Brunswick line, was never compleated; the truth is, however, that a continuance of pecuniary distress could alone have induced him to proceed in so laborious an undertaking; for, notwithstanding his frequent appearance on the public stage, he was naturally indolent, and his studies were always desultory.

Although he had resided for a considerable time in France, Mr. W. was, strictly speaking, an *Anti-Gallican*; and carried his patriotism, or prejudice (for on this subject there will be different opinions) so far, as to object to French wines at the city feasts.

He died in the 71st year of his age, having been born October 17, 1727, O. S. His body was interred in a vault in Grosvenor chapel, South Audley-street. Eight labouring men, dressed in new black clothes, in consequence of an intimation during his life, conveyed his corpse to the place of interment, and he is said to have directed a tablet to be erected to his memory, with an inscription implying that he was "*A Friend to Liberty*."

In mentioning Mr. W's. political principles some discrimination is necessary. He does not appear to have considered liberty in the *abstract*, but to have bottomed all his notions on the practical benefits arising from the revolution. In short, he was a whig of the *old school*.

It is much to his honour, that on some occasions he demanded the instructions of his constituents, and on all, professed a determination to obey them: it would also be injustice to omit, that the rumours relative to the immense fortune he left behind him, are entirely groundless. After satisfying a variety of bequests, Miss WILKES, the residuary legatee, will have but a very small sum to receive: luckily, however, she is abundantly provided for, as she enjoys a large income from her mother's family.

* See "*Junius's Letters*," 8vo. ed. Letter LIII. dated July 31, 1771, p. 288.

† These are said to have been sold for 37,000l.

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FROM MY PORT-FOLIO.

A Triplet of Similitudes.

(Communicated.)

I.

IN act 4. scene I. of "*Measure for Measure*," Shakspeare has inserted the first stanza of a very beautiful sonnet, which Mr. Malone has published entire in "*The Passionate Pilgrim*." (See Malone's Shakspeare, vol. x. p. 340.) The sonnet is well known, but it takes little room, and had better be transcribed for the more easy comparison of it with some lyric lines of Gallus, a poet of the Augustan age.

Take, oh take those lips away,
That so sweetly were forsworn;
And those eyes, the break of day,
Lights that do mislead the morn:
But my kisses bring again,
Seals of love, but seal'd in vain.

Hide, oh, hide those hills of snow,
Which thy frozen bosom bears,
On whose tops the pinks that grow
Are of those that April wears:
But first set my poor heart free,
Bound in those icy chains by thee.

In an edition of Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and the fragments of Gallus, published at Venice about two hundred years ago, in 1553, are the following lines, to which is prefixed this caution: "*Sequens Lyricum* quia à plerisque Cor. Gallo attribuitur, *hic adijcere libuit*."

Lidia bella puella, candida,
Quæ bene superas lac, et lilium,
Albamq; simul rosam rubidam,
Aut expolitum ebur Indicum.

Pande puella, pande capillulos
Flavos, lucentes ut aurum nitidum.
Pande puella collum candidum,
Productum bene candidis humeris.

Pande puella stellatos oculos,
Flexaq; super nigra cilia.
Pande puella genas roseas,
Perfusas rubro purpuræ Tyriæ.

Porrige labra, labra corallina,
Da columbatim mitia basia:
Sugis amentis partem animi:
Cor mihi penetrant hæc tua basia.

Quid? mihi fugis vivum sanguinem?
Conde papillas, conde gemipomas,
Compressò lacte quæ modò pullulant.

Sinus expansa profert cinnama:
Undique surgunt ex te deliciæ.
Conde papillas, quæ me sauciant
Candore, et luvu nivei pectoris.
Sæva non cernis quod ego languor?
Sic me destituis iam semimortuum?

II.

When Milton wrote the morning hymn of Adam and Eve, (see "*Paradise Lost*," book v. line 153,) beginning, "These are thy glorious works, &c." he seems to have had in view that sublime canticle in the morning service of the church of England, beginning with, "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord: praise him and magnify him for ever." Any one who will take the trouble of comparing the passages will be struck with their similitude.

III.

The signs of love which Mrs. Barbauld has enumerated in her beautiful little song, "Come here, fond youth, whoe'er thou be," &c. if they are not an imitation of Shakespeare, at least very strongly remind us of the dialogue between Silvius, Phebe, Rosalind, and Orlando, in act 5, scene II. of "*As you like it*." The passage begins, "Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to love."

King James the Sixth's Counter-blast to Tobacco.

(Communicated.)

THE use of TOBACCO had been introduced into England, I think by Sir Walter Raleigh, not long before James's accession to the English throne. James hating Raleigh, and probably disliking the smell of TOBACCO, resolved to write this herb out of fashion, since he could not otherwise persuade his courtiers to forbear the use of it. For this end he composed that precious morsel of wisdom and eloquence, his COUNTER-BLAST TO TOBACCO.

In this treatise he inveighs against TOBACCO; as having been borrowed from a savage people, from whom had been also caught the infection of an obscene and peculiarly loathsome disease; as tending rather to dry and heat the brain in a degree prejudicial to health, than merely, as was supposed, to evaporate its excess of moisture; as owing its general reception merely to the caprice of fashion, and to the weakness of those silly-minded people who are ever apt to think any thing good that is new and strange; as never having effected any cures of disease, that could be undeniably ascribed to it alone; as being an article of vain luxury, the use of which was pernicious to manly virtue, as being in its

its uſe utterly inconſiſtent with all decency and cleanlineſs.

There is ſomething ludicrous and ſtrangely incongruous in the idea of a great monarch publiſhing a philippic againſt ſo trivial a thing as TOBACCO. But James's intentions were, in this inſtance, certainly good; and his arguments are far from bad. Where he only muſters prejudice againſt prejudice, the king's prejudices appear to be more nearly allied to ſound reaſon than thoſe which he ſtrives to explode. The truth is, that TOBACCO had been ſuddenly received into exceſſive and univerſal uſe, with ſuch a fond aſcription to it, of imaginary virtues, as could not but diſguſt the wiſe; and that James, although probably wrong in denying all virtues to this herb, was certainly right in oppoſing the notion of its being an incomparable panacea. His majeſty's ſtyle is, in this little piece, ſufficiently correct, lively, and flowing: there is a *vein* of good ſenſe, wit, and eloquence, which runs through the whole; but, there is, likewiſe---to uſe a miner's term---a *gangue* of abſurdities: and James ſeems, as it were, in every ſentence, to ſay to his readers, "*How wonderfully wiſe and condeſcending I be!*"

He incidentally introduces ſome curious facts, and ſeveral diverting expreſſions. He relates that it was common for young ladies to entertain their lovers with a pipe of TOBACCO. Some gentlemen of his court, he tells us, were accuſtomed to waſte no leſs than three or four hundred pounds a year, upon this ſingle luxury. He ſays too, that it was uſed as a powerful *aphrodiſiac*. He particularly deplores the caſe of *delicate, wholeſome, clean-complexioned wives*, whoſe huſbands were not aſhamed to pollute them with the *perpetual, ſtinking torment of* TOBACCO-*ſmoke*. The concluding ſentence of this diſcourſe, is certainly a laughable one. The uſe of TOBACCO, ſays he, is---"*a cuſtom loathſome to the eye, hateful to the noſe, harmful to the brain, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black ſtinking fume thereof, neareſt reſembling the horrid Stygian ſmoke of the pit that is bottomleſs!*"

A BIBLICAL FRAGMENT.

AMONG the literary curioſities of the day, may be placed the diſcovery of a fragment of the firſt book of Maccabees, which does not appear in the rabbinic tranſlation, and which is now only found in ſome Jewiſh book of prayers. PROFESSOR LICHTENSTEIN, of Hamburgh, pointed it out to Mr. HERBERT CROFT, who, unfortunately for Engliſh literature, is, with his dictionary, at that place. I ſhall tranſcribe the paſſage in queſtion, for the ſake of an obſervation which it will produce.

"And Antiochus ſaid to his generals, do you not know, and are you not informed, that the people of the Jews, which are in Jeruſalem amongſt us,---they do not fear our religion, nor obſerve our cuſtoms, nor approach to them; and they neglect the laws of the king, for to obſerve their own laws. *They alſo wait for the time of the extirpation of kings, governors, and lieutenants; they ſay, how long ſhall our king reign over us? For we will reign, ourſelves, over the ſea and the continent, and the whole world ſhall be given in our hands.*

"It would not be *reaſonable* for the king to allow that *ſuch men and principles* ſhould be ſpread over the ſurface of the earth. Now, let us go and attack them, and *deſtroy the conſtitution*, which they have given to themſelves, the ſabbath, and the new months, and the circumciſion---"

This paſſage is, no doubt, at the preſent moment, of a very ſtriking nature, and the application is obvious, as deſcriptive of the French nation, and their ambitious projects. A learned friend is almoſt inclined to call it a *prophecy*. But, without the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion of its authenticity, (ſince indeed it comes on the beſt authority) there is nothing but what is moſt natural in the ſentiment. The ancient Hebrews were always republicans, and the genius of their conſtitution was the pureſt democracy. Even when they once called ſo loudly for a king, it was conſidered by their prophets as a proof of their reſtleſs and intractable character. But it is not for this reflection that I have pointed out this curious fragment.

What I have to obſerve, is this. We have of late been frequently ſurpriſed by ſimilar extracts; and the very ſentiments, even of obſcure individuals, have been quoted, as of "the prophetic ſtrain." The truth will, however, be ſimply this. Society, like Nature herſelf, has certain ſtages: and men in *parallel ſituations*, muſt evidently *act and think alike*. The circle of human events is not vaſt; and in its rotatory motion it muſt happen, that the *ſame point* will, again and again, be uppermoſt. That ſemblance of novelty, which the face of things wears to the

bulk of mankind, is nothing but a ſemblance; what we act, we have acted; what we think, we have thought. I will boldly aſſert, that, probably, even the wildeſt conceptions of a viſionary mind may, find either the ſame, or a ſimilar folly, in the former periods; and ſo much indeed do men think and act alike, in the parallel ſtages of the human mind, that I even ſuſpect (if one madman has not the ſame kind of imagination as another) a council of lunatics would probably be more unanimous than a council of ſages. And, to illuſtrate my general obſervation, ſhould we turn over the publications which appeared ſome time before and after our own happy revolution, moſt of thoſe works will appear as books written for the emergencies of the preſent day. I have juſt looked into two tragedies of Southerne, "*The Siege of Capua*," and "*The Spartan Dame*." They contain ſituations, ſentiments, and reflections, which may greatly inſtruct us at the preſent momentous period; a period which haraſſes the human mind more than it extends its capacity, and, while it inflames the paſſions, clouds the intellect.

BLUE BEARD.

THIS celebrated perſonage, who has during our childhood ſo frequently alarmed us in a dark night, and particularly the young ladies, is now exhibited with great terror and advantage, in our new drama, founded on the French piece of *Barbe-bleue*. It is poſſible that ſome of his numerous ſpectators may deſire to know ſomething relative to his "birth, life, and education." Our Engliſh compounder of this piece has made him a *baſhaw*; taking up, no doubt, the popular idea, that the murderer of ſeven wives moſt undoubtedly have been a Turk. A learned foreigner, however, informs me, that the original Blue-beard was the Marquis De Laval, Marſhal of France, and deſcended from one of its moſt illuſtrious families.

This Marſhal was of a very ſingular character. Mezeray has given a very ſatisfactory account of him; but the reader will be ſatisfied by the notices which he may find in the "*Nouveau Dictionnaire Hiſtorique*." Laval was a general of great intrepidity, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in chaſing back the Engliſh when they invaded France, in the reign of our Edward III. The ſervices he rendered his country might have immortalized his name, had he not for ever blotted his glory by the moſt terrible murders, impieties and debaucheries. His revenues were princely; his prodigalities might have made an emperor a bankrupt. Wherever he went, he had in his *ſuite* a ſeraglio; a company of theatrical performers; a band of muſicians; a ſociety of ſorcerers; a good number of cooks; packs of dogs of various kinds: and more than two hundred led horſes. Mezeray adds, that he encouraged and maintained ſorcerers and enchanters to diſcover hidden treaſures, and corrupted young perſons of both ſexes, that he might attach them to him, and afterwards killed them, for the ſake of their blood, which was neceſſary to form his charms and incantations. Such horrid exceſſes are credible, when we recollect the age of ignorance and barbarity in which they were practiced. At length De Laval was brought to the ſcaffold, for a *ſtate crime*; the others were probably never noticed! His confeſſion at his death is remarkable: he acknowledged that "*all his exceſſes were derived from his wretched education*."

POETICAL MEMORY.

IT would doubtleſs be a happy acquiſition to moſt delicate and elegant minds, who are apt to feel in this life too many irritations, to ſtore their memory with fine verſes, ſo as to have them at will, and to turn away the ſenſation of actual diſguſt, while they exalt their taſte. It would be like the ingenious invention of the celebrated Mr. De Luc, who always carries about him ſome ſugar, to put in his mouth when he finds himſelf inclined to anger.

The following anecdote will ſhew the utility of a poetical memory. Averani was a lover of fine verſes, and when he walked alone he recited them aloud, with a ſenſation of pleaſure that was viſible in his face. One day, hearing a very tedious and prolix ſpeech, as he appeared extremely ſatisfied, and even attentive, one of his friends was ſurprized at this, till coming near him, he perceived he was rehearſing ſome verſes from Homer!

OPINION CONCERNING THE GREAT, BY ONE WHO KNEW THEM.

THE Duke de Nouilles told the infamous Cardinal Dubois, that hiſtory would not forget, that *his* entrance into the council had made the great men of the kingdom quit it. Dubois replied, "Since I have known what thoſe are who are called *the Great*, I find them ſo *little*, that I ſhall never put this day in the liſt of my triumphs."

VARI-

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VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. TOOKE's Life of the late Empreſs of Ruſſia, will ſhortly make its appearance in three volumes, embelliſhed with portraits.

A Tour in Switzerland, from the brilliant pen of Miſs H. M. Williams, will be publiſhed early in March.

The much expected edition of the Works and Letters of the late Earl of Orford, and Captain G. VANCOUVER's Voyage round the World, are in conſiderable forwardneſs.

The firſt part, containing the firſt ten numbers of a ſplendid "Hiſtorical Atlas of England," on an entire new plan, by Mr. ANDREWS, Geographer of Piccadilly, will make its appearance in a few days. This work does great credit to the inventor; and the letter preſs which accompanies it, containing accounts of the rivers, mines, mineral waters, fiſheries, &c. and of the civil, military, eccleſiaſtical, naval, biographical, commercial and parliamentary hiſtory of England, ancient and modern, forms a magnificent ſpecimen of Engliſh typography.

Mr. ANDREWS alſo propoſes to publiſh, in the courſe of next month, a "Geographical Atlas of England," upon a ſimilar, though leſs extenſive, plan than the above, for the illuſtration of the Hiſtory of England, and for the improvement of youth.

A tranſlation by Mr. JOHN GIFFORD, of CAMILLE JORDAN's Addreſs to his Conſtituents on his late Proſcription, will ſhortly make its appearance.

Mr. MURPHY is about to publiſh a tragedy on a very intereſting ſubject, but which, from the preſent ſtate of the drama, he does not think it prudent to bring out on the ſtage. He is alſo engaged on his long-expected "Life of Samuel Foote.

Dr. BISSET will ſpeedily publiſh a Life of Mr. Burke.

Mr. COTTLE, of Briſtol, is about to publiſh a moral and deſcriptive poem, called "Malvern Hill."

The ſermons of the late Mr. JARDINE, are nearly ready for delivery.

Mr. LLOYD and Mr. LAMB are about to publiſh two volumes of miſcellaneous pieces, to be entitled "Blank Verſe."

A volume of Letters from the late Rev. Sir JAMES STONEHOUSE, Bart. to the Rev. Mr. STEDMAN, of Shrewſbury, is preparing for the preſs.

A new edition of Mr. SOUTHEY's "Joan of Arc," is in the preſs. This work has undergone very conſiderable alterations; the additional notes will be numerous, and an analyſis of the poem Chapelain is to be prefixed. The ninth book, greatly enlarged, will be publiſhed ſeparately, under the title of "The Viſion of the Maid of Orleans."

A new and elegant edition, with conſiderable improvements, of "The Seaſide," a poem in familiar epiſtles, from Mr. SIMKIN SLENDERWIT, ſummeriſing at Ramſgate, to his dear mother in town, will make its appearance in a few days.

The poſthumous works, in proſe and verſe, of the late JOHN MACLAURIN, Lord DREGHORN, long an eminent advocate at the Scottiſh bar, and in the latter part of his life, a diſtinguiſhed member of the Supreme Civil Court of Scotland, are now in the preſs at Edinburgh, and will be publiſhed within a few months, in two volumes, 8vo. An Ode to War, belonging to this collection, is ſpoken of as diſplaying ſome very noble ſtrokes of the picturesque, the terrible, and the true ſublime.

Mr. MALCOLM LAING is expected to publiſh in the courſe of the preſent year, "The Hiſtory of Scotland, during the ſeventeenth Century." Little doubt is entertained, but this work will, in elaborateneſs of ſearch, in ardent patriotiſm of ſentiment, in the adaptation of hiſtory to illuſtrate and confirm popular opinions in philoſophy, greatly excel that portion of Mr. HERON's Hiſtory of Scotland, which relates to the ſame period.

Mr. JOHN HOME, whoſe tragedy of Douglas is ſtill the pride of the Britiſh drama, is underſtood to have been for many years engaged in the compoſition of a "Hiſtory of the Rebellion of 1745." Motives of perſonal delicacy, it is feared, will diſpoſe him to decline publiſhing this valuable work in his own life-time, but rather to leave it at his death, ſo that it may be delivered by poſthumous publication, as a valuable legacy to poſterity.

Mr. ANDREW DALZIEL, the able profeſſor of Greek language and literature in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, is expected ſhortly to ſend to the preſs, "A Selection of Latin Poetry," compoſed by eminent ſtateſmen, in the end of the *ſixteenth*, and

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and in the first part of the *seventeenth* century; which will serve as a sacred monument of the genius and classical erudition of the Scots; and will evince, that in the powers of Latin composition, they were, in the æra here specified, inferior to the Italians alone, and greatly superior to the French, to the English, to the Poles, to the Germans, and the Dutch.

At a late meeting of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY, some communications were made from a sub-committee, which represent considerable progress to have been made in the endeavour finally to ascertain the truth in that interesting literary question, concerning the authenticity of the poems ascribed to Ossian the son of Fingal.

The following Table indicates the new Geographical Distribution of the *Ligurian* (Genoese) Republic, including the departments, capital towns, population, and the number of deputies that each department returns to the Legislative Body.

Departments.	*Capitals.*	*Population.*	*D.*
1 Genoa,	Genoa,	81205	13
2 Delle Palme,	San-remo,	83647	6
3 Capo-Verde,	Diano,	40120	6
4 Maremola,	Pietra,	40659	6
5 Latimbro,	Sasona	37767	6
6 Catusi,	Valtri,	39736	6
7 Palcevera,	Rivarola,	33698	5
8 Lemo,	Gavi,	26800	4
9 East Ligurian,	Rochetta,	25820	4
10 West,	Ottone,	25280	4
11 Bisagno,	St. Martino,	40390	6
12 Golfo Tigulio,	Rappallo,	40430	6
13 Entella,	Chiavani,	40570	6
14 Vasa,	Givanto,	40153	6
15 Golfa della Spezia,	Spezia,	40210	6
		636485	90

Professor OLIVARIUS, of Kiel, continues to publish the periodical work which we before announced.---One of the valuable articles in the last Number, on *the liberty of the press in Denmark*, proves, that under the Danish Government, despotical as it is, the most delicate subjects can be handled with impunity.

The complete works of P. POIVRE, intendant of the Isles of France and Bourbon, have been recently published in Paris, in one octavo volume. This volume contains the life of POIVRE; his "*Voyage d'une Philosophe*;" information relative to the agriculture of the above colonies; extract of a voyage to the Philippine islands; mission to the Molucca islands; extract of a voyage from Sonnerat to India and China; letter relative to the Indian method of dying; account of the removal of the cinnamon and clove trees to the Isle of France; &c. &c.

The Brunonian system, which has met with so much opposition in the native country of its author, has found proselytes in several parts of Europe. A German physician, WEIKARD, published some time ago, "An Examination of a more simple System of Medicine, or the Illustration and Confirmation of the Medicinal Doctrine of Brown." This work has been translated into the Italian language, and enriched with notes, by Professor FRANK, of the University of Pavia; and from this Italian edition a French one is preparing by LEVEILLE, member of the Medical Society of Paris.

On the 1st of December last, the Director General of Public Instruction in Paris distributed the prizes among the successful candidates, pupils of the National school of painting and sculpture. Real talents, developed by a constant and laborious application, were crowned at this interesting ceremony.

The great consumption of soap, which of course is attended with a proportionate consumption of oil, renders the manufacture of woollen cloths very expensive. Several attempts have therefore been made to dispense with this ingredient, by substituting pot ashes in its stead: but the strong alkaline properties of the latter never fail to corrode the cloth, and render it unserviceable. To remedy this inconvenience, M. CHAPTAL has made experiments of a very ingenious process, by saturating the alkaline liquid wool, previous to its application to the manufacture of cloths. After lixiviating the ashes, he saturates the water, and lets it evaporate to a certain degree. He then throws into his lixivium pieces of cloth and wool, taking care to stir the composition, till the rags are completely dissolved. An adequate proportion of wool is superadded, till the corrosive qualities of the liquid are perfectly absorbed; when it may be used without the smallest inconvenience or danger. It communicates an excellent gloss to the cloth, renders it completely supple, and in every respect answers all the purposes of common soap. It is necessary to observe, that the cloth in the first instance acquires a very strong and disagreeable smell; which, however, vanishes on its being bleached. And, secondly, the indiscriminate use of pieces of cloth of various colours, in saturating the lixivium, communicates a dusky tinge to the cloth, which

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which proves no detriment to dark cloths, but considerably affects the glossiness of lighter colours. This inconvenience is easily obviated, by employing, in the latter case, only *white* rags for saturating the lixivium.

The Royal Library in Copenhagen has been enriched by the acquisition of the valuable collection of books belonging to the celebrated chancellor, de Suhm. This nobleman, by way of compensation for this literary cession, enjoys a yearly pension of 3000 rix-dollars during life, with a contingent annuity of 2000 rix-dollars to his lady, in case of survival.

A descriptive catalogue has recently been published in Stockholm, of the valuable antiques purchased at Rome, by Gustavus III. This catalogue is illustrated with 17 plates. Among the most remarkable articles may be reckoned a beautiful *bas relief*, representing a tripod placed upon an altar, with a flambeau at the foot, round which a serpent entwines itself. The altar bears this inscription, "*malus geniusBruti.*" Facing it is a winged genius, holding a drawn bow in his hand, seemingly in the act of discharging his shaft at the serpent. The dress of the genius is Phrygian or Persian. The editor is of opinion, that this antique is the production of the first years of the Augustan age, and pronounces it to be anterior to that state of perfection which the art of sculpture attained towards the close of this emperor's reign.

The Botanical Garden at Gottingen has been considerably enlarged, and its valuable herbary enriched by the acquisition of the excellent and numerous collection of the late celebrated botanist Eberhardt, who was commissioned by the King of England to compile the *Flora Hanoverana*. Nor do the arts in this active moment meet with less encouragement than the sciences. Besides the rich collection of impressions by Uffenbach, this University has recently been put in possession of the beautiful cabinet of paintings belonging to the late Aulic counsellor J. W. Zichern. This collection consists of 270 articles, worthy of the Flemish, Dutch, and German schools.

Oxygene appears now to be the order of the day. Mr. Trotter attributes the sea scurvy to want of oxygene. Girtanner is of opinion, that syphilis is induced, in consequence of a deficiency of oxygene in the system. Some ascribe the curative operation of mercurial oxydes in lues, to the oxygene they contain. While others pretend to have cured particular chronic distempers, incident to the human frame, by the sole agency of oxygene.

The Philotechnical Society in Paris held their public sittings on the 11th of last October. The proceedings of this assembly are greatly interesting. The Secretary, in a preliminary speech, observed, that instead of launching out into a dry and uninstructive analysis of the whole proceedings of the society, they they would confine their observations to a recapitulation of the new and important discoveries which should be made from sitting to sitting in the Sciences, the Belles Lettres, and the Arts. In pursuance of this judicious determination, report was made on the subject of the first part of the Engravings illustrative of the "*History of Istria and Dalmatia.*" Then followed the report of the Commissaries appointed by the Society to examine the Panorama of Paris, executed in *bas relief*, by * DARNAUD.

MANGOURIT read a dissertation, entitled, "*Thoughts on the progressive march of the Human Race, round the whole Compass of the Globe.* The author regards all the different nations scattered on the face of the earth, as *one large society*, which successively makes the tour of every part of the globe, halting at particular places, till it has exhausted all the various productions of the region, where they fix their temporary sojourn. Planters and cultivators of waste lands are the harbingers of this large moving mass of people; and those countries, where the arts and sciences flourish in the greatest perfection, form their place of temporary sojourn. This sojourn at present is Europe, but from a variety of ingenious conjectures, and actual researches made by the author, during a long series of journies in different parts of America, Citizen MANGOURIT gives it as his opinion, that Europe is threatened with no very distant emigration of the *large society of mankind*, who will pass over to America, whither they have already sent their harbingers, the cultivators and planters.

LAVALLE terminated the sittings, with pronouncing a spirited eulogium upon General Marceau.

Dufresne has communicated to the Society of Natural History at Paris, the

* A notice of this ingenious performance was given in our Magazine for last November.

description

description of a new species of Monkey, which he names since *Simia Entellus*. The body of this animal, which is a native of Bengal, is of a pale straw colour, and in form and size bears a strong resemblance to the *Simia Nemeus*. It measures in length about three feet, the tail is considerably longer than the whole body, and terminates in a bush of long hairs, of a paler hue than the other parts of the animal. The hands and feet are black, and the callosities on the posteriors uncommonly large.

The Abbé BERTINELLI, in his "*Discourse concerning the present State of Literature and the Arts, in Mantua*, informs us, on the authority of a manuscript by one John Piccinardi, preserved in the library of Cremona, that it was customary in the 15th century, on the festival of St. Paul, to chaunt a hymn in honour of the poet Virgil. According to an ancient tradition, the apostle of the Gentiles is said, on his arrival at Naples, to have paid a visit to Virgil's tomb, and to have expressed his regret, in lively terms, at not having been a cotemporary of the Mantuan bard, that he might have enjoyed an opportunity of forming a personal acquaintance with this excellent poet, and converting him to the Christian religion. This tradition is related in the following lines, which constitute a part of the hymn formerly chaunted in honour of Virgil, on the festival of St. Paul:

Ad Maronis mausoleum
Ductus, fudit super eum
Piae torrem lacrymae.
Quem te, inquit, reddidissem,
Si te vivum invenissem,
Poetarum maxime.

CHEMISTRY.

The first part of a System of Dissections, explaining the anatomy of the human body, the manner of displaying the parts, and their varieties in disease, with plates, by Mr. CHARLES BELL, of Edinburgh, will be delivered in a few days. The work is printed in folio, and each part is sold for five shillings and sixpence.

The 71st number of the "*Annales de Chimie*," for Nov. 1797, has lately arrived in this country. It is one of the most important of the whole series, as will appear from the following extracts:

"Observations and experiments of M. GREN, on the formation of sulphate of soda (glauber's salt) in sea water and brine springs, by exposure to a temperature below the freezing point; and an easy method of freezing it from the deliquescent salt." The subject of this memoir is equally important to the chemist and manufacturer of salt. The chief facts contained in it are the following:

I. Sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salt) and muriate of soda (common salt) being added to each other in solution, and subjected to congelation, are reciprocally decomposed into sulphate of soda and muriate of magnesia, nor will the two newly formed neutral salts be decomposed by restoring the former temperature of the mixture; by the simple process, therefore, of freezing sea water, any quantity of glauber's salt may be readily procured.

II. The deliquescent salts contained in sea-water, or brine springs, which form the mother-water and contaminate the salt, are muriate of lime, or muriate of magnesia, or both together.

1. When the *muriate of lime* is the only contaminating matter, an addition of sulphate of soda (glauber's salt) procured in the manner above-mentioned, will decompose the muriate of lime, forming muriate of soda (common salt) and sulphate of lime, which being an insoluble salt, will be precipitated, and from which the liquor may easily be poured off clear.

2. If the water contains *muriate of magnesia*, quick lime is to be added, which forms muriate of lime, while the magnesia is precipitated; the muriate of lime is afterwards to be decomposed by the first process.

3. If muriate of lime and muriate of magnesia exist together in the salt liquor, the muriate of lime is first to be got rid of by process 1. and muriate of magnesia by process 2.

The advantages to be derived from these processes are very important: in the first place, the quantity of the salt is increased, and the evaporation may safely be carried on to dryness, as no mother water will remain. Secondly, the quality of the salt will be greatly improved, and it will not be at all subject to deliquesce, or become moist by exposure to the air. Thirdly, a considerable quantity of magnesia is procured.

CHEMICAL NOTICES, *being extracts of a letter from Professor* SCHERER *to* CIT VAN-MONS.

1. "Dr. GAERENER, in his experiments on urine, is led to believe that a peculiar acid is contained in it, the properties of which are, it is volatile, and readily sublimes in the form of light flakes; the nitric acid does not convert it into phosphoric acid; the nitric, muriatic, and sulphuric acids detach it from its alkaline and earthy combinations, partly in the

the form of gas, and partly in that of a concrete acid, which laſt, by evaporation, produces a ſcaly ſalt with the ſame odour as the gas, and not alterable by the air. It appears to be an intermede between the benzoic and lithic acids.

2. Dr. CAMMANN has diſcovered, that the green colour of ſome of the ſympathetic cobaltic inks, is owing to a mixture of iron: an explanation that at firſt ſight appears highly probable, as reſulting from the union of the yellow of the nitrate of iron, and the blue of the nitrate of Cobalt.

3. That rare mineral, the *Honey-ſtone*, (pierre de miel, Honigſtein) has been analyzed by Mr. Abich, and found to contain per cent. 44.5 Carbonic acid, 28 water of cryſtallization, with a flavour like that of bitter almonds, 2.5. bituminous oil, 17.75. Alumine, 2. Iron, 4.5. Carbon."

Extract of a letter from M. GREN, to *Cit.* VAN MONS.

1. "M. GREN has been making experiments on reſpiration, the reſults of which are, that the oxygenous baſe of atmoſpheric air is wholly conſumed in the lungs by the carbon and hydrogen forming with the former carbonic acid, with the latter water: that the difference between the venous and arterial blood is not in the abſorption of oxygen by the arterial blood, but the loſs of a quantity of hydrocarbonate, and that the exceſs of this hydrocarbonate in the ſyſtem, is the cauſe of death by ſuffocation, drowning, &c. and in the fœtal ſtate, by interruption of the circulation through the placenta.

2. In the proceſs of ſoap-making, towards the latter end of the boiling, when the oil has united with the pure potaſh, it is cuſtomary to add a quantity of common ſalt, (muriate of ſoda) in order to harden the ſoap; the chemical effect of this addition has lately been diſcovered to be a decompoſition of the ſoap and the ſalt, and the formation of ſoap of ſoda and muriate of potaſh. It would, therefore, appear to be much more economical to ſubſtitute ſoda for potaſh, provided the coſt of the ſoda is leſs than that of the potaſh and ſalt. Inſtead of hard concrete oils, ſuch as tallow, &c. experiments have been made in the Polytechnic ſchool, with butter and fluid animal and vegetable oils, from which, by means of ſoda, a ſufficiently hard ſoap has been procured."

Beſides the articles here ſpecified, this number of the "*Annales de Chimie*" contains, Obſervations on the Acid of Tin, and its Ores, by GUYTON DE MORVEAU: An Eſſay on the Production of Carbonic Acid in Vegetation, by M. DE SAUSSURE, jun: An Analyſis of the Pumice Stone, by M. KLAPROTH: Several intereſting Obſervations and Experiments on Platina, by Count MUSSIN-PUSCHIN: Remarks on Natural Phoſphori, by M. CARRADONI.

Analyſes of all theſe papers will appear in our next number.

NEW PATENTS,

Enrolled in the Month of February.

MR CROOK'S, FOR MAKING SOAP.

THE art of manufacturing a ſoap from refuſe wool, hair, horns, hoofs, and other ſimilar animal matters, was invented laſt year in France, and the method has been detailed in the "*Annales de Chimie.*" Upon this diſcovery is founded a *Patent for a new method of making Soap*, which in January laſt was granted to Mr. JOHN CROOK, of Edinburgh, Chemiſt.

The baſis of this manufacture is refuſe *fiſh* of all kinds, as well as the animal matter that remains after the extraction of fiſh-oil. The fiſh, after being coarſely maſhed, are put into water and waſhed from the blood and dirt, and afterwards are added gradually to a boiling ſolution of cauſtic alcali, till it refuſes to diſſolve any more, or is completely ſaturated. A quantity of coarſe oil or tallow, equal in weight to ¼ part of the fiſh is next added, and the mixture; while boiling, is united with as much of turpentine alone, or turpentine and palm-oil, as the operator chooſes. The ſoap thus formed, is to be expoſed in a broad ſhallow veſſel, for the ſpace of about ſix weeks, to the open air, after which it is ready for uſe as a *ſoft ſoap*. The proceſs for *hard ſoap* differs but little from the foregoing; the proportion of oil, or tallow, is to be equal to the weight of the fiſh employed; and, after the addition of the roſin and palm oil, the mixture is to be well boiled with common waſte ley, and finiſhed in the uſual manner.

To the ſame ſpecification is added a new method of bleaching, in which the only difference between this and the common mode of employing oxygenated muriatic acid, conſiſts in the ſubſtitution of lime-water to an alcaline ſolution, in the application of the gas. REVIEW

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REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"THEIR groves of sweet Myrtles," a Scotch ballad, written by the late Robert Burn, composed by *J. Ambrose*. 1s. Riley.

Mr. Ambrose, in this ballad, has produced a successful imitation of the Scotch style. If the melody possesses any material defects, they are those of common place ideas; but we must say, that the thoughts, whatever they may be in themselves, are pleasingly arranged, and form in the aggregate a very attractive melody.

A Military March, in score, arranged for the piano forte, composed and dedicated, by permission to Lord Vernon, by *J. Fiffin*. 1s. Holland.

This march, considering that it marches throughout in the old beaten tract, is tolerably good in its style, and discovers considerable ingenuity in the composer. The score is put together with judgment, and is calculated to produce much military effect.

The Piano Forte Magazine, or Elegant Library of Ancient and Modern Music, in weekly numbers. 2s. 6d. each. Harrison and Cluse.

This work, which has now arrived at its eightieth number, continues to possess, as well as to merit, public esteem. The catalogue of its contents, which is become very extensive, exhibits a rich collection, and does honour to the judgment of the editors; but we would recommend to their closer attention, the great works of Handel and Arne, which open a vast field for the exercise of their taste, and cannot fail to bring additional attraction to the valuable mass which they have already accumulated.

Three Duets for two German flutes, composed by *William Lang*, op. 2d. 6s. Longman and Broderip.

These duets are expressly compoted for either a juvenile performer or one more advanced in practice; all the difficult passages having two parts, the easiest of which is inserted in small notes. This method of accommodating in the same piece more than one class of practitioners, meets our entire approbation; and we give Mr. Lang all due credit for its great use as well as novelty. The pieces are written with much taste and ease, and that kind of execution is introduced which tends to improve the hand while it interests the ear. We find employed here, as *Andante* movements, the old and favourite Scotch airs of "*Donald and I came o'er the Moor*," which, with the combination of the two instruments, and the little embellishments they have received from the pen of Mr. Ling, are productive of much sweetness of effect.

"The Lover's Sigh," sung by Mrs. Francis with universal applause, in Amurath the Fourth, composed by Mr. *Sanderjon*. 1s. Longman and Broderip.

The opening of this air is remarkably pleasing, and a *unity* of style prevails throughout. Mr. SANDERSON has produced a considerable number of agreeable melodies; but none of them discover greater improvement of fancy than the present composition. With the voice part he has given the violin accompanyments, in which we find much orchestral experience and knowledge of effect.

The Fife Hunt; a favourite Scotch air with Variations, for the harp or piano-forte, by Sig. *Molini*. 1s. Skillern.

The Fife Hunt, qualified by those variations, forms an excellent lesson for the piano-forte. Some of the distances in the third variation will, perhaps be found somewhat awkward for the inexperienced hand; yet the easy flow which prevails through most of the passages enables us to pronounce it an useful exercise for the young practitioner.

Monymusk; a celebrated Scotch Reel, with Variations for the piano forte, violin, or German flute, composed by Sig. *Molini*. 1s. Skillern.

The variations to this little air are written with a more strict regard to the character of the original than we generally meet with in productions of this kind. They are so easy of execution as to be perfectly calculated for the practice of young performers, and yet are conceived with sufficient taste to satisfy the most refined ear.

Apollo et Terpsichore (to be continued monthly) being a Collection of the most celebrated Songs, Duets, Rondeaus, Airs, &c. extracted from the latest operas, and other entertainments, adapted to the piano forte, violin, guitar, or German flute. 1s. 6d. Rolfe.

In this periodical publication, the first number of which lays before us, we find a judicious selection of easy melodies. The celebrated Welsh air, the song in Cosa-rara, and "Adeste Fideles," are strong recommendations; and the elegant little frontispiece does credit to the spirit and taste of the publishers.

The

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The Naval and Military Gentleman's Complete Muſical Compendium, arranged for the piano-forte, with an accompanyment for a flute or violin, or as duets for flutes and violins. Rolfe.

Number I. of this military collection, contains the march in Evelina, a march in honour of the Britiſh ſeamen, a quick ſtep and a march in honour of Admiral DUNCAN. With the firſt article the public are already acquainted, and of the others we are enabled to ſpeak in commendatory terms; and if the ſucceeding numbers are compiled with the ſame attention and ſkill, da not doubt of its being found an acceptable publication amongſt the gentlemen of the army.

Twelve Divertiſements, for the piano-forte and pedal harp, with an Accompaniment for two French horns and tamburino, *ad libitum*, compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. EGERTON, of Oulton, by *J. G. Ferrari*, 10s. 6d. op. xii. Longman and Broderip.

It was with conſiderable pleaſure that we peruſed this eleventh work of Mr. Ferrari. It is compoſed in a ſtyle highly improving to the young practitioner, and a ſtrict attention has been beſtowed on the joint-effect of the principal with its accompaniments. The horns are employed with great judgment, and the introduction of the tamburino is novel and ſtriking. At the end of the publication we find an explanation of the terms and characters neceſſary to be underſtood by the performer on the tamburino; ſuch as the *ſingle travale*, the *double travale*, the *flamps*, the ſemi-flamps, the *gingle parts*, and the *baſs*.

An Overture, for the piano-forte, in commemoration of his majeſty's proceſſion to St. Paul's, compoſed and inſcribed to his majeſty, by *D. Steibelt*. 3s.
Longman and Broderip.

We have walked over the ground of the late ſhow with Mr. Steibelt, and find that the compoſer has attended to all the minutiæ of the ceremony with all the avidity and curioſity of majeſty itſelf. He firſt wakes the king with "the crowing of the cock," then ſalutes him with "the chirping of the birds" at the dawning of the joyful day, give him "the arrival of the military in town," the parade of "the French, Dutch, and Spaniſh colours," and "the entering St. Paul's." In theſe and other particulars, ſo far as their deſcriptions lie within the province of ſound, the compoſer has ſucceeded; eſpecially in the crowing of the cock, and the chirping of the birds, the imitations of which are ſtrikingly true, and evince a clear and lively conception. The triple quavers and flight of aſcending notes, in the movement given to the church ceremony, we do not conſider as perfectly appoſite to the occaſion; nor do we think the finale calculated to ſupport the dignity of idea ariſing from the previous movement, taken from Handel's celebrated Coronation Anthem.

No. II. of Guida Armonica; or, An Introduction to the General Knowledge of Muſic, Theoretical and Practical, by *T. Roſe*. 4s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

Of the firſt number of this uſeful and ingenious work we ſpoke in a former review, and find that the ſecond number merits the continuance of our approbation. The whole plan is certainly diſtinguiſhed by its novelty, and the execution on the *minor ſcales*, the *harmonic circle*, and the comparative view of the *major* and *minor modes*; the latter of which is placed in a clearer light than in any former publication that we have ſeen. But, although we agree with Mr. Relfe, that theſe ſyſtems are only ſimple deductions from natural principles of reſonance, yet we muſt differ from him when he aſſerts, that each octave contains within itſelf all the materials for producing the ſtriking and varied effects reſulting from muſical harmony. It is true that the notes of any one octave repreſents the relative diſtances of thoſe of every other; but ſince the octaves themſelves take different ſtations in the great ſcale of ſounds, forming, as it were, different ſtories in the ſame fabric, ſtories varying in their materials juſt inaſmuch as they differ in their locality, can they juſtly be ſaid to be exactly replicates of each other? Are the tones of the ſeveral octaves alike? Can the octave which has double C for its loweſt note, be compared in its materials with that which lies above C in alt? The materials of each are arranged in the ſame order, but are thoſe materials the ſame? Can the effects of one be compared with thoſe of the other? How then can the manifold effects reſulting from the various powers and qualities of numerous octaves be produced by the tones of one? We know that the common opinion countenances that of Mr. Relfe; but numbers give no validity to error, and therefore we do not ſcruple to inſiſt that the different octaves have diſtinct characters, and that it is from their diverſity in ſtation and tone that the judicious and ingenious muſician derives half the powers of his art.

"Of

"Of Noble Race was Shenken;" a celebrated Welsh Air with Variations, for the harp or piano forte, composed by Sig. *Molini*. 1s. Skillern.

To this ancient Welch air, which makes so conspicuous a figure in the Beggar's Opera, Signor Molini has given some very ingenious and attractive variations. They are seven in number, and succeed each other with an improving effect, and increasing execution. The original melody, accompanied with the words, is given in the last page, and, from the present scarcity of the old Cambrian ballads, adds to the value of the publication.

Overture to an Escape from Prison, as performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, composed by *Mr. Reeve*. 2s. Longman and Broderip.

This overture comprises two movements, the first of which is in common time, *allegro con spirito*, and the second (a rondo) in two-fourths moderato. The idea with which the piece opens is bold and spirited, and its character is attended to through the subsequent bars of the movement. The rondeau commences with the oboe solo; and is pleasing in its subject, which the digressive passages happily relieve.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers, who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit Copies of the same.

BOTANY.

NEREIS Britannica, or a Botanical Description of British Marine Plants, in Latin and English, with Drawings from Nature, by *J. Stackhouse*, Esq. F. S. L. Fasciculus Secundus, containing 22 specimens of Fuci, 12s. 6d. White.

DRAMA.

Knave or Not, a comedy in five acts, by *Thomas Holcroft*, 2s. Robinsons.

The Mysterious Marriage, or the Heirship of Roselva, a play in three acts, by *Harriet Lee*, 2s. Robinsons.

Blue Beard, or Female Curiosity, a dramatic romance, as represented at the theatre-royal, Drury-lane, by *G. Colman, jun.* Cadell & Co.

EDUCATION.

Delectus Græcarum Sententiarum, being an introductory Book to the Study of the Greek Language, designed for boys of the lowest forms, by the *Rev. S. J. Frieß*, 4s. Richardsons

FINE ARTS.

The Gentleman's and Connoisseur's Dictionary of Painting, by the Rev. *M. Pilkington*, to which is added a Supplement, containing Anecdotes of the latest and most celebrated Artists, and Remarks on the present State of Painting, by *J. Barry*, esq. R. A. &c. &c. 1l. 17s. bds. Robinsons.

LAW.

Observations, &c. on an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for granting to his Majesty an Aid and Contribution for the Prosecution of the War; with various practical Tables and Forms; to which is added the Act at large, with an Index, 3s. 6d. Bunney, Thompson, and Co.

The Law of Costs in Civil Actions and Criminal Proceedings, by *J. Bullock*, esq. of Gray's Inn, 1. 8vo. 9s. bds. Clarke and Son.

MISCELLANIES.

The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1797, *to be continued annually*, consisting of a choice Selection from all the Newspapers, and other periodical Works, of the most exquisite original Pieces of Wit and Humour, of the best Essays, Poems, &c. &c. one large vol. 12mo. 5s. in boards. Richardson, &c.

Reflections on the late Augmentation of the English Peerage; to which are added, an Account of the Peers and Knights created in the reign of Elizabeth, 3s. 6d. Robson.

A Philosophical and Practical Treatise on Horses, by *John Lawrence*, in 2 vols. 8vo. 15s. in boards. Longman.

Dodsley's Annual Register, vol. 1. for 1758; reprinted and continued to 1790, one vol. per month, 7s. boards. Otridge & Son.

The Student, No. I. to be continued, containing many curious Essays and Notices of recent Discoveries and new Improvements in the Arts and Sciences, in six parts, 18d. and 20d. printed and sold at Liverpool, by *R. Ferguson*; sold in London by Vernor & Hood.

The Red Basil Book, or Parish Register of Arrears for the Maintenance of the unfortunate Offspring of illicit Amours, with a farther Developement of most shameful and unprecedented Acts of Abuse in the Town of Manchester, part the first, by *Thomas Barns*, 2s. 6d. Wallis.

MEDICINE, &c.

Description and Treatment of Cutaneous Diseases; Order I. containing papulous Eruptions on the Skin, by *Robert Willan*, M. D. F. A. S. with 7 plates, printed in colours, 15s. Johnson.

Annals of Medicine, vol. 2. for the year 1797, exhibiting a concise View of the latest and most important Discoveries in Medicine and Medical Philosophy, by Messrs. *A. Duncan sen. and jun.* M. D. 7s. boards. Robinsons.

An Appendix to the first edition of the Morbid Anatomy, by *Matt. Baillie*, M. D. F. R. S. 2s. 6d. Johnson.

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Oratio in Theatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinenſis, ex Harveii inſtituto, habita die Oct. 18, anno 1797, *a Roberto Bourne*, M. D. 3s. 6d. Rivingtons.

An Eſſay on the Medicinal Properties of Factitious Airs, with an Appendix on the Nature of Blood, by *Tiberius Cavallo*, F. R. S. 5s. boards. Dilly.

A Lecture introductory to a Courſe of Popular Inſtruction on the Conſtitution and Management of the Human Body, by *Thomas Beddoes*, M. D. 1s. 6d. Johnſon.

MECHANICS.

An Eſſay on the Comparative Advantages of vertical and horizontal Windmills, containing a Deſcription of an horizontal Windmill and Watermill, upon a new Conſtruction, and explaining the Manner of applying the ſame principle to Pumps, Sluices, moving of Boats, &c. by *R. Beatſon*, Eſq. 2s. 6d. Robinſons.

MORALS.

The Treatiſe of Cicero de Officiis; or his Eſſay on Moral Duty; tranſlated, and accompanied with Notes and Obſervations, by *W. M'Cartney*, 5s Robinſons.

The Female Ægis; or the Duties of Women from Childhood to old Age, and in moſt Situations of Life, exemplified, 2s. 6d. Ginger.

NAVAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Art of Defence on Foot, with the Broad Sword and Sabre, uniting the Scotch and Auſtrian Methods into one regular Syſtem, 6s. boards. Egerton.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The Natural Hiſtory of the Inſects of China, compriſing Figures and Deſcriptions of upwards of 100 new, ſingular, and beautiful Species, by *E. Donovan*, No. I. price 3s. 6d. to be completed in 17 monthly numbers. White.

NOVELS.

The Hiſtory of my Father; or, how it happened that I was born. Tranſlated from the German of *Kotzebue*, 3s. 6d. ſewed. Treppiſs.

Emily de Varmont; or Divorce dictated by Neceſſity, from the French of *Leuvet*, 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d. Kearſley.

The Enamoured Spirit, tranſlated from the French of "*Le Diable Amoureaux*," 3s. Lee and Hurſt.

Caroline, by a Lady, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Hookham & Co.

POETRY.

The ſecond and concluding Part of the new Tranſlation of the Henriade, 1l. 1s. Booker.

A Tribute to the Manes of unfortunate Poets, in four cantos; with other poems on various ſubjects, by *J. Hunter*, eſq. 5s. bds. Cadell & Co.

Trifles of Helicon, by *Charlotte and Sophia King*, 3s. Ridgway.

Satires, &c. by *Jacques*. Millar.

POLITICS.

Earneſt and ſerious Reflections on the urgency of the preſent Criſis, and on the only two alternatives which it offers, 1s. Rivingtons.

A ſhort Addreſs to the Public, containing ſome Thoughts how the National Debt may be reduced, &c. &c. 1s. Rivingtons.

Thoughts on a French Invaſion, with reference to the probability of its ſucceſs, and the proper means of reſiſting it, by *Hawiland le Meſurier*, eſq. 1s. Wright.

An Appeal to the Head and Heart of every Man and Woman in Great Britain, reſpecting the threatened French Invaſion; 1s. Wright.

An Addreſs to the People of Great Britain, by *R Watſon*, Biſhop of Landaff, price 3d. or one guinea per hundred. Faulder.

An Anſwer to the Biſhop of Landaff's Addreſs to the People of Great Britain, by *Benjamin Kingſbury*, 1s. Weſtley.

An Appeal to the People of England, occaſioned by the late Declaration of the French Directory, 2s. Debrett.

The Tax Acts, with Caſes and Opinions, and a Table of Stamps, 1s. Lackington & Co.

An Analytical Chart of the Rights of Perſons, dedicated (with permiſſion) to the Rt. Hon. *Tho. Erſkine*, 9s. plain, and 12s. coloured. Ogilvy & Son.

A Poſtſcript to an Addreſs to the Proprietors of the Bank of England, with an Appendix, containing Extracts from the Reports of the Select Committee, Examination of Directors, and others, 4to. 9s. bds. Richardſ.

Earl Moira's Letter to *Col. M'Mahon* on the ſubject of a Change of his Majeſty's Miniſters, with Mr. Fox's Letter to the Colonel, 6d. Jordan.

Strictures on the Biſhop of Landaff's Addreſs to the People of Great Britain, by *Gilbert Wakefield*, B. A. 1s. 6d. Cuthell.

A Letter to the Marquis of Lorne on the preſent Times, by *Donald Campbell*, eſq. 1s. 6d. Bell, &c.

The Freeman's Vade-Mecum, or an intended Oration on Liberty, including ſeveral ſubjects which are intimately connected therewith, by *Phileleutheros*, a Pioneer in the army of Reaſon, 12mo. 2s. 6d. boards. Glendinning.

A View of the Conduct of the Executive in the Foreign Affairs of the United States, relating to the Diſpute with the French Republic, by *James Monroe*, late Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the ſaid Republic, 2s. 6d. Ridgway.

THEOLOGY.

THANKSGIVING SERMONS—one by the *Rev. C. Hodgſon*, 1s. Rivingtons.

By the *Rev. W. Agutter*, 1s. Ditto.

By the *Rev. R. Munkhouſe*, 1s. 6d. Ditto.

By *John Newton*, rector of St. Mary, Woolnoth, 1s. Johnſon.

A Sermon, preached at St. George's, Bloomſbury, on Feb. 4, 1798, by *S. Glaſſe*, D. D. F. R. S. &c. 1s. Rivingtons.

By the *Rev. S. Clapham*, M. A. 3d. Glendinning.

The Sermon preached at St. Paul's before his Majeſty, and both Houſes of Parliament, on Dec. 19, 1797, by *George*, Lord Biſhop of Lincoln, 1s. Cadell & Davies.

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A Review of W. Wilberforce's Treatiſe, entitled, a practical View of the prevailing religious Syſtem of profeſſed Chriſtians, &c. in Letters to a Lady, by *T Belſham.* Johnſon.

The Ignis Fatuus, or Will o' the Wiſp at Providence Chapel detected and expoſed, by *M. Noſh,* 1s.

The moſt important Information concerning the real Reſtoration of the Jews, and of all Mankind, 1s. Griffiths.

An Evangelical Summary of corroborative Teſtimonies concerning Jeſus Chriſt; to which are prefixed, the Prophecies relative to the ſame events, by the *Rev. C. Hodſon,* L. L. B. 1s. Rivingtons.

A Guide to the Church, in ſeveral Diſcourſes, by the *Rev. Charles Daubeny,* L. L. B. 7s. boards. Cadell & Davies.

Third Volume of Sermons, by *D. Lamont,* D. D. 7s. bds. Cadell & Davies.

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES.

The Hiſtory of Kent, vol. 4 of the 8vo. edition, 8s. 6d. boards. Whites.

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ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of January to the 20th of February.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
PLEURITIS	1
Peripneumony	2
Catarrh	9
Inflammatory Sore Throat	2
Typhus Mitior	4
Ephemera	4
Acute Rheumatiſm	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough	17
Hoarſeneſs	5
Cough and Dyſpnœa	25
Hæmoptyſis	4
Pulmonary Conſumption	2
Hydrothorax	5
Pleurodyne	1
Aſcites	3
Anaſarca	8
Cephalalgia	3
Opthalmia	2
Fluor Albus	3
Menorrhagia	4
Abortion	1
Amenorrhœa	5
Chlorоſis	2
Obſtipatio	1
Hepatitis Chronica	1
Gaſtrodynia	6
Dyſpepſia	3
Vomitus	2
Enterodynia	11
Colica	1
Worms	3
Prolapſus Ani	2
Hernia	3
Hernia Scrotalis	1
Diarrhœa	7
Hæmorrhois	3
Dyſuria	4
Icterus	2
Scrophula	3
Hypochondriaſis	2
Hyſteria	4
Palpitatio	4
Paralyſis	3
Chorea	1
Vertigo	3
Urticaria	1
Herpes	5
Herpes Puſtuloſus	3
Pſora or Itch	1
Prurigo	1
Tinea	1
Nephralgia	2
Procidentia Vaginæ	5
Chronic Rheumatiſm	10
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Ephemera	3
Lochiorum Diminutio	1
Menorrhagia Lochialis	1
Convulſio	1
Maſtodynia	2
Rhagas Papillæ	2
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Aphthæ	4
Convulſio	1
Craſſa Lactea	2
Ophthalmia	2
Ophthalmia Purulenta	1

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The ſtate of the atmoſphere having undergone conſiderable changes during this month, the number of pneumonic diſeaſes have been rather increaſed. The prevalence of ſlight coughs and colds has been very general; though the number of thoſe which have come under medical treatment has been leſs than is uſual at this time of the year.

Slight rheumatic affections have been numerous: and there have been ſeveral inſtances both of acute and chronic rheumatiſm, accompanied with a conſiderable aggravation of ſymptoms. In one inſtance of the acute ſpecies, which was introduced by chilline's terminating in a rigor, a high degree of redneſs and tumour appeared in different joints, accompanied with great pain and reſtleſſneſs, a foul tongue, a full, hard, and frequent pulſe, with obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and a ſtrong diſpoſition to profuſe ſweating, but without any abatement of the pain or reſtleſſneſs.

The violent determination to the ſkin in this diſeaſe, may generally be conſidered rather as ſymptomatic than critical, and is very different from that gentle perſpiration through the whole ſurface, which frequently accompanies a remiſſion of ſymptoms.

In the preſent caſe, after having procured ſtools, and reduced the inflammation, by the application of leeches to the parts affected, the pulſe alſo becoming ſlower, and the remiſſion of pain and other ſymptoms taking place under the uſe of antimonial remedies; we proceeded to a pretty free uſe of the Peruvian Bark, combined with the Tincture of Guaiacum.

The rheumatiſm, in all its ſpecies, being a diſeaſe very liable to recur, we find it neceſſary to obviate the return of paroxyſm, by the early and free uſe of the bark. The hard, full, and frequent pulſe, which moſt commonly occurs in the acute ſpecies of this diſeaſe, may ſeem to indicate the free uſe of the lancet; but we have had frequent occaſion to obſerve, that when this practice has been adopted, though a ſudden remiſſion of pain and inflammation has been produced, theſe ſymptoms have returned, and the diſeaſe has in general been protracted to a later period than when the other means have been employed.

The Deaths in the Bills of Mortality for the laſt four weeks, are ſtated as follow:

Abſceſs	3
Abortive	3
Aged	88
Ague	6
Apoplexy	11
Aſthma	41
Bleeding	1
Brain Fever	2
Cancer	6
Child-bed	7
Cold	1
Conſumption	377
Cholic	1
Convulſions	301
Dropſy	73
Fever	115
French Pox	5
Gout	9
Hooping Cough	22
Jaundice	4
Inflammation	26
Lunatic	11
Meaſles	13
Mortification	23
Palſy	6
Small Pox	28
Still-born	36
Suddenly	9
Teeth	40
Thruſh	1
Water in the Head	9
Jaw-locked	1
Liver-grown	1
Rupture	3
Spaſm	1
Stoppage in Stomach	1

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In February, 1798.

Great Britain.

At length the miniſter is driven, like every perſon in diſtreſs, to the *deſperate reſort* to ſolicit voluntary contributions; this plan at firſt proceeded with languid ſteps, owing, it was ſaid, to the tardineſs of a great perſonage in taking the lead; after a ſuſpenſe of about ten days, his Majeſty ſignified his pleaſure to ſubſcribe the ſum of 20,000l. and the donations flowed in more rapidly from the directors and proprietors of the bank ſtock, the merchants on the Exchange, and from a conſiderable number of noblemen and gentlemen. The queen herſelf took the lead of the female patriots, and preſented a donation of 5,000l. For thoſe who honeſtly believe that this voluntary ſubſcription is calculated to ſave the nation, we have a great reſpect; we admire the patriotiſm with which they contribute, and while we lament the

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their miſtaken zeal, we heartily applaud the honeſty of their intentions; but we are inclined to think, that a *change of meaſures* is the only mode by which this country can be ſaved.

As events are more or leſs important and intereſting, according to the conſequences which flow from them as cauſes, we deem it neceſſary here to notice a meeting which was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on the 24th of January, by the numerous friends of the Hon. CHARLES JAMES FOX, to celebrate the anniverſary of the birth of that diſtinguiſhed patriot. This company conſiſted of near 2000 of the warmeſt advocates of peace and parliamentary reform. What was the more peculiarly gratifying to theſe friends of liberty was an *union of ſentiment*, which took place at this time, reſpecting the great work of reform, between the members of the Whig Club and thoſe of a more modern but not leſs popular ſociety, which has, ſince its eſtabliſhment, provided ſo much labour, though frequently productive, for informers and crown lawyers.

The DUKE of NORFOLK was called to the chair upon this occaſion; among ſeveral patriotic toaſts, his grace gave "Our ſovereign's health---the majeſty of the people." His grace alſo recollected, with a ſentiment of reſpect, the name of General Waſhington, praiſed his perſeverance in the cauſe of his country, and inſtanced his example as a fit leſſon to the virtuous few who are deſirous of proſecuting reform by conſtitutional means.

Whether the popular ſentiment of the "majeſty of the people," the union of two numerous ſocieties inimical to the preſent miniſter, or the ſentiment of reſpect for the venerable Waſhington, gave offence to the cabinet, or whether the three ſubjects conjointly went to produce that effect, we cannot with preciſion determine. But a few days afterwards the noble duke received his diſmiſſal from the lord lieutenancy of a county, and from the colonelſhip of a regiment of militia, diſciplined, nurtured, and beloved by him. Our limits do not admit of making even the moſt neceſſary comments upon ſuch ſteps of the preſent adminiſtration; but we have to obſerve, that this meaſure was taken notice of at a meeting of the Whig Club held the 6th of February, at the ſame place. Mr. FOX, on that occaſion, combated the ſuppoſed charges againſt his grace with the moſt pointed arguments. "The ſovereignty of the people of Great Britain, (ſaid Mr. Fox) is the baſis of the ſyſtem of our government. It is an opinion, which, if it be not true, King William was an uſurper: by what right did he come to the throne of thoſe realms, if not by that of the ſovereignty of the people. It is not in this age of the world that the horrid and blaſphemous tenets of the vicegerency of God, and divine right, will be held up as the ſource of royal authority." Mr. Fox alſo contended, that the conduct of miniſters in this particular was encouraging to the enemy, by manifeſting to them that ſuch are the diſtractions of the country, ſo inflamed and divided are its inhabitants, that arms cannot be truſted in the hands of the premier peer of the kingdom.

The Britiſh Houſe of Commons met, purſuant to adjournment, on the 8th of February. On the next day Mr. Pitt brought up a meſſage from the king, ſtating that his majeſty, in conſideration of the ſervices rendered to him by Admiral Lord Duncan, had granted to his lordſhip an annuity of 2000l. per annum, and wiſhing to extend the grant beyond his lordſhip's life to the two next perſons to whom the title of Viſcount Duncan ſhall deſcend, recommended that the houſe would conſider the proper method of enabling his Majeſty to make the ſaid grant. In a few days afterwards, Mr. Pitt brought up another meſſage from his Majeſty reſpecting the granting of an annuity to Admiral Earl Vincent, ſomewhat ſimilar to that of Lord Duncan. The reſolutions were put and carried, and the Committee of Ways and Means poſtponed till Friday.

On the 16th of February the Houſe, in a committee of ſupply, voted 190ol. for ordnance works, and 10,587l. for the uſe of the commiſſioners of that department.

IRELAND,

Mr. PELHAM, in the Houſe of Commons, on the firſt of February, expatiated on the advantages which had reſulted to the ſervice, and conſequently to the community, from the recent regulations. He then proceeded to give the following items of the public force, and the ſums of the ſeveral eſtimates for their maintenance for the year, to end on the 30th of March, 1799.

Ordinary force, to remain for the defence of the country, effective men, with officers,	12,000
Augmentation, rendered neceſſary by the circumſtances of the country,	17,620
Militia,	16,[illegible]

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To ſerve abroad, from the Iriſh eſtabliſhment - -	3,254

The ſums of the eſtimates were nearly as follow:

	£.
For the ſtanding force of 12,000 men - -	552,938
Augmentation - -	550,946
Troops on foreign ſervice	101,570
For charges of cavalry on Dublin duty - - -	8,000
Forage - - -	137,545
Yeomanry corps - -	294,190
Commiſſariate - -	89,066
Bat and forage for ſtaff and medical department -	31,000

Theſe, among ſome other items of leſs import, being agreed to, Capt. Pakenham moved for the ordnance eſtimate 444,952l.---Agreed.

On the 8th of February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe, and after ſome preface, ſtated, that the amount of the ſupply voted by the Houſe, being the amount of the eſtimates for the expences of the enſuing year, was 4,194,000l. Upon a compariſon of this eſtimate with that of the laſt year, it would, he ſaid, appear to be leſs by 432,000l. but he accounted for this appearance, and proved that the public expences would be found to exceed thoſe of the former year by 400,000l. and this exceſs aroſe partly from the encreaſed pay and additional force of the country. The ſum which remained to be provided for the current expences of the year was 2,200,000l. at an intereſt of 10 per cent. for he would not confine his eſtimate to a leſs intereſt, leaſt, at the preſent ſtate of money, he ſhould not be able to obtain it at leſs.

The new taxes he propoſed were, as follow: the preſent tax on carriages of ſix guineas to be doubled, which would produce 36,000l. A tax of one guinea on maid ſervants, he eſtimated at 20,000l. Sixpence a gallon on home made ſpirits, of which the number of gallons diſtilled the laſt year was 3,700,000, duty 94,000l. A ſimilar addition on foreign ſpirits imported, 20,000l. Sixpence per pound on tobacco, 66,666l. Lottery 25,221l. Duty on home made paper, 18,000l. Duty on iron, 11s. 4d. per ton, 5,656l. Licence on Breweries, of 10l. each, 10,000l. Additional duty on newſpapers, 1000l. Live cattle exported at threepence per head, 8,400l. By a new regulation in franking letters, 30,000l. He alſo propoſed an additional hearth tax. He moved for one or more lotteries, under the uſual regulations, which was agreed to. Progreſs was ordered to be reported.

FRANCE.

From the tranſactions which took place ſome ſince in Italy, and from thoſe of a more recent date in the Batavian Republic, and in Switzerland, it appears doubtleſs, that there is a revolutionary ſpirit undermining the foundation of the ancient governments of Europe. Whether this ſpirit of innovation ariſes from thoſe views of ambition and plunder which the enemies of the French Republicans have ſo often charged them with, or from a revolution which is making a rapid progreſs in the human mind, independent of external coercion, is a queſtion which we are unable to decide with preciſion; but a ſhort time will probably render it eaſy of ſolution, or no longer problematical.

The French republic ſtill continues to excite the hatred of its ſubjects againſt the Britiſh government; the central adminiſtration of the department of the Seine iſſued a proclamation, in the beginning of February, addreſſed to the inhabitants of that department, reſpecting the intended invaſion of England. "The Engliſh government (ſays this addreſs) cannot ſubſiſt with the French republic; there cannot ſubſiſt an alliance between ignominy and glory, between wickedneſs and virtue." And in another place, "By ſwearing hatred to royalty, we have ſworn deſtruction to the Engliſh government; by ſwearing hatred againſt anarchy, we have ſworn deſtruction to the Engliſh government."

But the governors of the *great nation*, notwithſtanding the hatred they have exhibited againſt royalty, have not yet, it appears, united their own ſubjects in a general amity to their own meaſures. By an *arrêt* of the Directory of the 2d of February, the city of Lyons and its three ſuburbs were put in a ſtate of ſiege. The chief motives aſſigned for this meaſure were, the diſloyal ſpirit which prevailed there, from the influence of the companies of Jeſus and of the ſun—of the aſſaſſins of the ſouth—of emigrants, &c. and the trifling ſenſation produced there by the immortal tranſactions of the 4th of September laſt, ſince which day, new commotions have been excited there, by bands of counter-revolutionary ruffians. On this occaſion, the Directory ordered, that the miniſter at war ſhould ſend there the number of troops neceſſary, both of infantry and cavalry.

On the 6th of February, a motion was made, by GUILLEMARDET in the council of five hundred, for adopting the mode

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mode of drawing for a ſucceſſor to the member of the directory, who goes out annually. The nomination of the ſucceeding member, as the law now ſtands, is veſted in the legiſlative body, which commences its ſitting after the new third are choſen; but GUILLEMARDET propoſed that it ſhould be veſted, in future, in the legiſlative body, before that third is changed.

General ANGEREAU wrote a letter to the Directory, dated Head Quarters at Straſburgh, 3d February, wherein he acknowledged the receipt of the *arrêté* which ſuppreſſes the army of the Rhine, and acquainted the Directory that he intended to ſet out for his new deſtination on the 5th. "This new pledge of confidence," he ſays, "refutes in a manner extremely flattering to me, the abſurd calumnies which the enemies of the Republic have ſpread at Paris on my account. I requeſt you, Citizen Directors, to reſt aſſured, that I ſhall ever conſpire with you againſt our common enemies; we have no other but thoſe who hate the Republic and the conſtitutional government."

In the ſitting of the Council of Five Hundred, on the 28th of Jan. COUPE, a member for the coaſts of the north, read a letter from THOMAS PAINE, purporting, that though it was not convenient for him, in the preſent ſituation of his affairs, to ſubſcribe to the loan towards the deſcent upon England, his economy permitted him to make the ſmall patriotic donation of one hundred livres, and with it all the wiſhes of his heart for the ſucceſs of the deſcent, and a voluntary offer of any ſervice he could render to promote it. He ſtated it, as his opinion, that there would be no laſting peace for Europe, nor for the world, until the tyranny and corruption of the Engliſh government be aboliſhed, and England, like Italy, become a ſiſter Republic.

On the 29th of January, the Executive decreed as follow:

1. That the army of the Rhine be ſupreſſed and the Etat Major diſſolved.

2. That the fifth military diviſion, comprehended in the circle of the ſaid army, ſhall be commanded by General of Diviſion BRUNETEAU SAINTE SUZANNE.

3. The fort of Keil ſhall form part of this diviſion. The preſent decree ſhall not be printed. The miniſter of war is entruſted with its execution.

4. General ANGEREAU is appointed Commandant of the tenth military diviſion.

5. He ſhall repair without delay to Perpignan, in order to take the command of this diviſion. He ſhall receive particular inſtructions to this effect.

This inſtruction refers to a higher miſſion with which General ANGEREAU is intruſted; its importance may be collected from the following phraſe, with which it concludes: "The Executive Directory relies with full confidence on the reſult of the operations of General ANGEREAU, in his new and important miſſion. When men have ſerved the Republic with that glory and ſucceſs which he has hitherto reaped, they muſt daily acquire new titles to the gratitude of the nation."

On the 5th of February, the central adminiſtration of the Department of the Seine, at Paris, publiſhed on the 3d of February, with the greateſt ſolemnity, in all the ſtreets of the commune, the proclamation reſpecting the loan of 80 millions, for the *Expedition againſt England*. The members of the department, with thoſe of the different municipalities, juſtices of the peace, &c. clad in tri-coloured robes, formed a numerous and auguſt proceſſion. A black ſtandard, of immenſe ſize, borne by the mariners dreſſed in black, preſented this inſcription in black letters, "Deſcent upon England."

SWITZERLAND.

Thoſe modern principles of government, which the crowned heads of Europe united their forces to deſtroy, have at length reached the mountains of ancient *Helvetia*. When the Duke of Savoy, by the treaty of 1564, renounced his claims on the Pays de Vaud he ſtipulated that the ancient conſtitution of the country ſhould be preſerved. The French Government guaranteed the proviſions of that treaty by another in 1565. The ariſtocratical Canton of Berne and Fribourg have conſtantly violated the ſocial compact between them and the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud, without attending to the remonſtrances and complaints of the oppreſſed. The partizans of liberty in the Pays de Vaud, having lately renewed thoſe remonſtrances and complaints, thoſe periodical prints, whoſe practice is to caſt an odium upon the French Republic, have ſtated, that the Pays de Vaud was to be ſeized upon and joined to France. The French Directory haſtened to refute this perfidious ſtatement, and has ſince ordered it to be intimated to the Cantons of Berne and Fribourg, that the members of government ſhould be perſonally anſwerable for the ſafety and property of thoſe inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud, who ſhould addreſs it for the purpoſe of being reinſtated in their

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their ancient rights. This official intimation produced, on the part of the two Cantons, the levy of the militia destined to march against the French troops; the arrest of the Deputies sent by the Communes, who refused to take up arms against France; the enlisting of French emigrants, and crimping of Republican deserters, to employ them against the Republic.

In consequence of these hostile measure, General MASSENA was ordered by the Executive Directory to march the division of the army of Italy, which was returning to France towards Carouge, to observe the movements of the troops of Berne and Fribourg, and to repel them in case of attack.

According to a message which the Directory sent to the Council of Five Hundred, on the 5th of February, the Government of Berne actually put in motion against the Pays de Vand, 14 battalions of foot and some artillery, under the orders of General WEISS. General MENARD, who, in the absence of General MASSENA, commanded the above division of the army of Italy, summoned General WEISS to retreat with his troops, threatening him, at the same time, to repel force by force, in case he should disturb the inhabitants of the Pays de Vaud in the free enjoyments of their rights. Citizen AUTIER, who was charged with carrying this summons to Yverdun, the head-quarters of WEISS, was attacked at the entrance of the village of Thierns, by a detachment of the troops of Berne, who killed two hussars of his escort. On his return to Moudon, AUTIER checked the indignation of the militia of the country, who desired to avenge this murder. When General MENARD was informed of this outrage, he marched into the Pays de Vaud, having previously addressed a proclamation to the inhabitants to acquaint them with the object of his march. The Berne and Fribourg troops evacuated it, and were pursued by the militia of the Pays de Vaud, while the French troops remained in the country. "Such," say the Directory, "was the state of affairs in Switzerland on the departure of the last dispatches from thence. But since that time, events are reported to have taken place, which are likely to supersede the necessity of using hostile measures against the government of Berne and Fribourg."

HOLLAND.

A change of system has lately taken place in the Batavian Republic; there had been for some time, an aristocratical party in the Assembly, who exerted themselves to throw obstacles and delay upon almost every measure which came before them. These principles and designs appeared more glaring in the sitting of the 19th of January, when the patriotic party moved for celebrating the 21st, as the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. by an oath of hatred to the Stadtholderate and Despotism. A new president was chosen from the patriotic side of the Assembly, and a resolution, after much debate, was passed, to convoke immediately the Members of the Constitutional Committee. The Committee being arrived, the Assembly speedily decreed by the nominal appeal of the majority of voices, that the principles proposed by the Constituent Committee should be adopted *in toto*, and not article by article, as the Federalists proposed, in order to delay the business; after which, the Assembly decreed, that the principles in question should serve as the basis of the Constitution.

In the night, between the 21st and 22d, the Batavian garrison and the National Guard were ordered under arms by the President MIDDERIGH, with great firmness and presence of mind. The French troops remained in their quarters, and did not appear. Thus the enemies of this revolution cannot say that it was brought about by the arms of France. An extraordinary meeting of the members of the Assembly was summoned by the President, to take place at the National Hotel. The members of the committee for foreign affairs, with their secretary, were put under arrest at their own houses at an early hour.

The Republican members of the National Assembly, to the number of sixty, met in the Hotel de Haarlem, and proceeded to the National Hotel. A company of grenadiers of the National Guard commenced the procession; the other members of the Assembly joined them soon afterwards, amidst the acclamations of the people; twenty-two of them were put under arrest as they arrived. At eight o'clock the assembly resolved itself into a secret committee, in which the president made a report of the strong measures which had been taken, alledging the safety of the Republic for a justification of them. These measures, rigorous as they were, received the sanction of a great majority of the assembly, after some debate.

The president then invited all the members to renew with him their political profession of faith, and to swear solemnly their hatred to the stadtholderate and to

tyranny. All the members, except ten, accepted the oath. The president ordered them, in the name of the Batavian people, to leave the assembly. At eleven o'clock the sitting became public, and some members, who had not been in the secret committee, made the new declaration.

This revolution of the 22d of January, has given birth to a new form of government in the Batavian Republic. An Executive Directory is formed, consisting of six persons who took the oath prescribed for that purpose on the 26th of the same month. The president is Citizen WREEDE. Six ministers have also been appointed. The command of all the troops in the Republic is, it appears, to be given to General JOUBERT. In the sitting of the 23d, twenty-three members of the assembly declared their intention of withdrawing from it, in consequence of the decree of the preceding day. The absent, or sick members of the assembly, are required to make a declaration within eight days, expressive of their adherence to the measure of the 22d. On the 24th, the intermediary administration of the late province of Holland, gave in the resignation of their authority, and a declaration of adherence to the decrees of the assembly made on the 22d, for the safety of the country. The principal towns in the Republic have congratulated the assembly on the measures which have recently been adopted.

PORTUGAL.

By the last intelligence from Lisbon, it appears that the Executive Directory of France has made a formal demand of the court of Spain, for permission to march 30,000 troops through that country for the attack on Portugal, which demand the weak cabinet of Madrid has complied with.

The court of Lisbon has made a formal complaint to all the foreign ministers residing there, of the indignity offered to its plenipotentiary, M. ARANYO, who is still in prison at Paris. But, alas! what can such complaints avail in the present posture of affairs, when most of the Sovereigns of Europe are cringing to the Republicans of France.

The Directory alledge in justification of their conduct, and in reply to the Portuguese, that after the rupture of the peace, M. ARANYO received an order to quit the territory of the Republic, and that he is therefore at present to be considered in no other light than an individual, and not in any public capacity.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Monarch, who, in 1792, dared the infant Republic of France to hurt a hair of the head of the unfortunate Louis, then confined as a prisoner by his own subjects, has lately acquiesced in an imperious request of the French Directory; he has given permission for 50,000 of their military to march through a part of his territory, to attack Portugal.

The new principles of politics and philosophy, are making hasty strides through the Spanish nation, and its treaty of alliance with the Republic of France seems rather calculated to undermine the throne by gentle gradations, and thereby to render its overthrow the more certain, than to secure the ancient form of government.

AMERICA.

It may be recollected, that some time ago, considerable commotion had been excited in America, in consequence of the discovery of a plan contemplated in that country, to apply to the government of England to take possession of the territory of Spain on the West Bank of the Mississippi, to prevent the cession of it to France. Governor BLOUNT was one of the persons concerned in the contemplated plan, who was expelled the senate with violence, and not allowed an hearing. In the subsequent progress of this business, persons and papers have been seized by general warrants, without an oath of accusation, and the laws and constitution of the United States are said to have been violated in an unexampled manner. It is said, by some, that the cause of these violent proceedings is owing to the influence of the Spanish minister at Philadelphia, who allows some merchants to carry on an illicit trade to the Havannah upon special permits, in which members of the Congress are commonly secretly concerned.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, Feb. 26, 1798.

Stocks have experienced a small rise since our last, owing to the postponement of the loan, and the hopes which are entertained concerning the success of the voluntary contributions.

BANK STOCK, on the 25th last month, was at 119½; rose on the 8th ult. to 132; and is at that price this day.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 26th last month, were 66¼; rose on the 8th ult. to 70⅝; and are this day at 71⅛.

4 PER CENT. ANN. were on 26th last month; 59¼; rose on the 8th ult. to 61⅛; and are this day at 60½.

3 PER CENT. CONS. were on 26th Jan. at 48; rose on the 8th ult. to 49¾; and are this 25th day of Feb. at 49½.

Lottery Tickets, 12l. 1s.

Marriages

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Married.] At St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane, Mr. Hodgkinſon, of New Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs Kenworthy, of Ironmonger-lane.

At Stepney church, Mr. John Cooks, of Pultney-ſtreet, to Miſs Blakey, of Mile End.

Mr. John Harding, of St. James's-ſtreet, to Miſs L. Palmer, of the ſame place.

At Wanſtead church, F. H. du Baullay, eſq. of London, to Miſs Elizabeth Paris, of the former place.

Mr. Gerard Hullman, of Great St. Thomas Apoſtle, to Miſs Ann Charleſſon, of Crutched Friars.

Mr. Thomas Eve, of Artillery-lane, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, to Mrs. Keath, of the ſame place.

At Kenſington, James Trebeck, eſq. to Mrs. Bond, widow of the late George Bond, eſq.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Holman, of Covent Garden theatre, to Miſs Hamilton, daughter of the hon. and rev. Frederick Hamilton, of Richmond, Surrey.

P. W. Mayo, M. D. of Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, to Miſs Buckle, daughter of the late rev. S. Buckle, of Swannington, Norfolk.

The rev. Richard Roberts, high maſter of St. Paul's ſchool, to Miſs Ward, of Baker-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

William Stanton, eſq. to Miſs Standert, daughter of Osborne Standart, eſq. of Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

At St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, the rev. Henry Wiſe, rector of Charlwood, Surrey, to Miſs Porter, daughter of the late ſir Stanier Porter, of Kenſington palace.

At Iſlington, John Byron, eſq. of Great Surrey-ſtreet, Blackfriars, to Mrs. Elizabeth Orton.

Captain Yonge, of the 60th regiment, to Miſs Pirner, eldeſt daughter of William Pirner, eſq. of Arlington-ſtreet.

At St. George's church, Hanover-ſquare, Gerge Medley, eſq. of Upper Grofvenor-place, aged 60, to Miſs Lockhart, aged 22, organiſt of the Magdalen, and daughter of the celebrated organiſt of Lambeth church, Lock chapel, and Orange-ſtreet chapel.

At St. Martin's church, Stewart Majoribanks, eſq. to Miſs Paxton, daughter of Archibald Paxton, eſq. of Buckingham-ſtreet.

Mr. William Smart, of Bridewell Hoſpital, to Miſs Wake, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. William Wake, of Primroſe-ſtreet.

At Brompton, Captain Moſs, of the Eaſt Kent militia, to Miſs Catharine Linderidge, only daughter of Mr. John Linderidge, of Brompton.

At Hendon, Mr. John Milward, of Bromley, Bow, to Miſs Eleanor Bond, of the former place.

At Iſlington, Mr. J. G. Skurray, to Miſs Pownall.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Samuel Phelps, eſq. of Grofvenor-place, to Miſs Tyndale, only daughter of the late Thomas Tyndale, eſq. of North Cerney, Glouceſterſhire.

Mr. Cancellor, of Bedford-ſtreet, Bedford Square, to Miſs Hall, of Charlotte Street.

At Hammerſmith, Elijah Impey, eſq. nephew of Sir Elijah Impey, to Miſs Bonham, daughter of Francis Bonham, eſq. of Hammerſmith.

At St. Dunſtan's Eaſt, Mr. Blydeſtein, of Harp Lane, Tower-ſtreet, brandy merchant, to Mrs. Tebb.

At Mary-le-Bone church, Capt. Froſt to Mrs. Geale.

At Pancras, Thomas William Herne, eſq. of the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Crawford.

Died.] In Park Lane, aged 80, the Right Honourable Joſeph Damer, Earl of Dorcheſter, Viſcount Melton, and a Privy Counſellor of Ireland.

Suddenly, Mrs. Rainsford, wife of General Rainsford, of Soho-ſquare.

After a few hours illneſs, Dr. Meyerſbach, the famous water doctor.

In Robert Street, Bedford Row, Mrs. Robins.

At her houſe, St. George's Fields, ſuddenly, Mrs. Preſsland.

Mrs. Coombe, wife of George Coombe, eſq. chief clerk of the Admiralty Office.

At Iſlington, Miſs Birch, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Deputy Birch.

At his apartments in Buckingham Court, Mr. Robert Potts, one of the eſtabliſhed meſſengers belonging to the Admiralty.

In Holborn, John Mitchel Carleton, eſq. lieutenant in the army.

Suddenly, Capt. Atkinſon Blanchard, late of the Eaſt India Company's ſhip Rockingham.

Mr. John Brown, of Kenſington Croſs, ſtock-broker.

At Iſlington, in the 81ſt year of her age, Mrs. Magdalen Foullé.

At Bromley, Mrs. Catherine Melward.

Suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, James Irwin, eſq. one of the directors of the Eaſt India Company.

At his houſe at White Friar's Dock, Mr. Serjeant, timber merchant. He had been bed-ridden upwards of two years.

In Kentiſh Town, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams.

In Cheyne Walk, Cheliea, Mrs. Bowes.

At Stoke Newington, Miſs Kinder, ſecond daughter of Mr. Kinder, of Cheapſide.

Mr. Thomas Cleverly, office-keeper of the Tranſport Office.

Mr. William Turner, many years one of the park keepers, ſtationed at the Stable-yard Gate, St. James's.

In Newman Street, the Rev. Edmund Gibſon, chancellor of the dioceſe of Briſtol, and grandſon to the late Biſhop Gibſon.

In

In Tavistock Street, Bedford-square, Thomas Prior, esq.

Mrs. Skinner, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Skinner, of Aldgate High Street.

Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. John Palmer, of Drury Lane theatre.

At Ealing, aged 60, A. Favenc, esq.

In Warwick Street, Golden-square, T. Rood, esq. late of Richmond Green.

Died.] At Putney, Jean Baptista Muller, a native of Prussia. The singularity of his character may in some measure be collected from the following directions respecting his interment.---"I desire to be buried within the walls of the church, and interred in my buff embroidered waistcoat, my blue coat with a black collar, a pair of clean nankeen breeches, white silk stockings, my Prussian books, my hair neatly dressed and powdered, and I particularly request, that my coffin may be made long enough to admit of my hussar cap being placed on my head.---So dressed and accoutred, let me rest in peace."

In Salisbury-square, Mr. Bardins, the celebrated globe-maker, in which business he is succeeded by his only son.

At Tottenham, Mr. T. Coate, of Newgate-street.

At his lodgings in Edgware-road, Mr. Richard Griffith, formerly manager of the Theatre Royal, Norwich.

Deaths Abroad.

Of Bertrand Pelletier, *the celebrated French chymist, whose death we noticed in a former number, we have since been favoured with the following particulars.*

This illustrious chymist and physician was born at Bayonne, in 1761, and died in Paris the 21st of July, 1797. His career was short, but glorious; and he has left behind him a reputation, which the flight of time will never obliterate. Many men of natural genius have been consigned to hopeless obscurity, for want of a proper field to exercise and display their talents; whilst others have failed in their noble ambition to excel, for want of an able director in their early years, who could prescribe to them the proper line to pursue, and direct the efforts of genius to their definite object. Pelletier fortunately possessed all these advantages. He imbibed the first elements of the science, in which he afterwards so eminently excelled, under the tuition of his father; and subsequently under the direction of Darcet, who perceiving in him a surprizing portion of sagacity, which may not unaptly be denominated the *instinct of science*, admitted him among the number of his pupils, belonging to the chymical elaboratory of the French college. Five years of intense study and application, under the auspices of a master, formed by nature to excel, and perfected by experience, could not fail to render Pelletier distinguished by a degree of knowledge rarely to be met with in persons of his age. Of this he soon gave convincing proofs, by publishing, at the age of 21, some very ingenious observations on the acid of arsenic. Macquer, by mixing nitre with the oxyde of arsenic, had discovered a salt capable of solution in water, and of crystallizing in the form of prisms, to which he gave the name of *neutral salt of arsenic*. He was of opinion, that no acid could decompose it; but Pelletier demonstrated, that this might be effected by a distillation of sulphurous acid. He detected the true cause, which rendered Macquer's salt of arsenic incapable of decomposition in vessels properly closed and luted, and shewed by what process the salt itself was formed in the distillation of nitrate of potash, and white oxyde of arsenic; and lastly he specified the distinction between this new salt and Macquer's *foie d' arsenic*, (liver of arsenic.) Encouraged by the success of his first essays, he published his observations on the crystallization of sulphur, cinnabar, and soluble salts. He undertook an analysis of *zeolites*, particularly the false *zeolite* of Fribourg in Brisgau, which he found to be nothing more than an ore of zinc. He published likewise some equally solid and ingenious remarks concerning marine dephlogisticated acid, the absorption of oxygene, the formation of various kinds of ethers, and especially of the acid ether: and wrote several memoirs on the composition of phosphorus, its transformation into phosphoric acid, and its combination with sulphur, and the major part of metallic substances. Whilst he was engaged in making experiments on phosphorus, one of the most astonishing productions of the art of chymistry, he burned himself so dangerously, that he narrowly escaped with his life. On his recovery from this unfortunate accident, which confined him to his bed for more than half a year, he occupied himself with the analysis of various lead ores found in France, Germany, Spain, England, and America; and notwithstanding the same subject had been previously treated and discussed by Scheele, Pelletier found means to give his researches a surprizing degree of interest and novelty. His analysis of the properties of barytes led him to make a series of experiments on animals, which fully established the poisonous qualities of this composition, in whatever shape it may be administered. The chymists have given the appellation of *strontian* to a certain species of earth recently discovered, from the name of the place where it was found. Pelletier carefully analyzed this earth, and found it to correspond with sulphate of barytes. He was amongst the first, who substantiated the practicability of refining and perfecting a bell-metal, by separating the tin. His first experiments of this kind were made at Paris, from which place he removed in 1791, to verify his discoveries on a very extensive scale at the foundery of Romilly. The following year he was chosen a member of the academy of sciences at Paris; soon after which he went

went with Borda and General Dabovile to Fere, to aſſiſt at experiments of a new ſpecies of gunpowder. The duties of this appointment rendering it neceſſary for him to paſs great part of the day expoſed to the inclemencies of the atmoſphere during a very cold and damp ſeaſon, his conſtitution, which was naturally delicate, ſuſtained a ſenſible injury. His health was not fully re-eſtabliſhed, when he again experienced a very narrow eſcape from falling a victim to the zeal with which he cultivated his favourite ſcience, being nearly ſuffocated by inhaling oxyanated muriatic. A violent aſthmatic complaint was the conſequence of this unfortunate circumſtance, which baffled all the reſources of art, and carried him prematurely to the grave, in the flower of his age, at the age of 36. In Pelletier ſcience has loſt one of her moſt able cultivators, and the community an uſeful member, for whom it will not be eaſy to find an equal ſubſtitute. He poſſeſſed that dignified expanſion, that indefatigable activity of mind, which are indiſpenſibly requiſite to arrive at ſuperlative excellence. As a literary character, his reputation was unſtained with reproach; and in private life, his ſtrict probity, exemplary virtue, and unimpeachable morals, rendered him an object more eaſily admired than imitated.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Including Accounts of all Improvements relating to the Agriculture, the Commerce, the Economy, the Police, &c. of every Part of the Kingdom; with Notices of eminent Marriages, and of all the Deaths recorded in the Provincial Prints; to which are added, Biographical Anecdotes of remarkable and diſtinguiſhed Characters.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE bridge at the foot of Hampeth-Bank, near Low Newton, upon the turnpike-road leading from Cow Cawſey to Buckton Burn, in the county of Northumberland, is to be rebuilt without delay.

The Duke of Northumberland having been informed of the practical benefit derived to the community, by the inſtitution of the South Shields *Cork or Life Boat*, by which the lives of many hundred ſhip-wrecked mariners have been ſaved, has made a voluntary offer to the ſhip-owners and merchants of North Shields, of a boat, on a ſimilar conſtruction, to be kept, for the ſame benevolent and humane purpoſe, on the north ſide; and has further ſubſcribed twenty pounds annually towards the other expences attending the eſtabliſhment.

It has been determined, at a meeting of the principal gentlemen of the county of Northumberland, to erect an iron bridge over the Tweed, at Kelſo, in lieu of that lately waſhed down.

A very alarming fire broke out in Newcaſtle on the 25th of laſt month, which for want of a timely ſupply of water, nearly two hours elapſing from the firſt ringing of the fire bell, till any water could be procured from the pipes, did conſiderable damage; and but for the unremitted exertions of the inhabitants, would probably have reduced the whole ſouth-weſt ſide of Moſley-ſtreet to aſhes. This ſhameful neglect, in the conduct of thoſe who have been inſtructed to ſupply the town with water, calls for the ſevereſt animadverſion.

A ſubſcription is now open for carrying into effect the propoſed Tunnel from North to South Shields. The expence of this uſeful undertaking, which will effectually benefit the purpoſes of navigation, and eventually ſave many hundred lives, (inſtances having occurred of eight ſhips having been ſtranded on the *Herd Sands* at a time) is calculated at 6993l.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Lieut. Boger, of the Royal Horſe Artillery, to Miſs Burdon, daughter of George Burdon, eſq. of Newcaſtle.

Mr. M'Leod, jun. brewer, in Gateſhead, to Miſs Addiſon, of Newcaſtle. Alſo Mr. Bentley M'Leod, to Miſs Hawkes, daughter of Mr. Wm. Hawkes, of New Greenwich, near Newcaſtle.

At Billingham, near Stockton, Mr. Robt. White, of Saltholm, to Miſs Blackburn, of the ſame place.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, aged 52, Mr. Gilfrid Ward. Mr. Thomas Smoult. Aged 61, Mrs. Ann Fenwick. Miſs Bates.

Near Newcaſtle, at the advanced age of 100, James Palmer, commonly known by the denomination of Doctor Palmer. For the laſt thirty years of his life he never went to bed ſober. He ſerved as a private in the royal army in the year 1715, and at the age of 73, with only five ſhillings in his pocket, walked from Newcaſtle to London, and back again, in the ſhort ſpace of eleven days, one of which he ſpent in the metropolis. The appellation of Doctor was conferred upon him, from the circumſtance of his vending noſtrums and quack medicines of his own preparing.

At Durham, Mrs. Sharp, relict of the late Dr. Sharp, Prebendary of Durham Cathedral.

At Newhouſe, near Eſk, Durham, in the 104th year of his age, and the 73d of his miniſtry, the Rev. Ferdinand Aſhmall, a Roman Catholic clergyman.

At Barker Houſe, in the 78th year of his age, Mr. T. Ord, formerly an eminent ſurgeon in Hexham, but who had for ſeveral years retired from buſineſs.

At

At Darwenthaugh, aged eighty, Mrs. Davenport, wife of Mr. James Davenport, of Newcaſtle.

At Milbank, in the pariſh of Lameſley, Mrs. Margaret Farrington.

At Callerton, in his 78th year, Mr. Thomas Bonner.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A moſt alarming and deſtructive fire broke out on the 30th of laſt month, in the extenſive cotton manufactory of Meſſrs. Wood and Bothwell, in Carliſle. The recent diſaſter experienced in this town, owing to the want of a fire engine, was not, it ſeems, ſufficient to convince the inhabitants of the neceſſity of this means of precaution againſt the ruinous ravages of fire. For want of this ſalutary preventive, the whole of the premiſes, together with the valuable ſtock in trade, was conſumed in the ſhort ſpace of three hours. A ſtrong wall fortunately prevented the new brewery from ſharing the ſame fate. A very ſmall fire engine, belonging to the caſtle, was all the aſſiſtance that could be procured. What adds to the calamity, upwards of 200 people have been thrown out of employment by this terrible diſaſter. It gives us ſatisfaction to hear, that a ſubſcription is now on foot, for furniſhing the town of Carliſle with two fire engines.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Capt. Simpſon to Mrs. Kennell.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Joſeph Irvin, jun. clerk of Setmurthy chapel, to Miſs Frances Younghuſband.

At Dean, Mr. William Sharpe, of Diſſington, to Miſs Mary Carter, of the former place.

At Diſſington, Captain John Garret, of Maryport, to Miſs Ann Frear, of the former place.

At Wigton, Mr. Hayton, of Workington, to Miſs Furnaſs, of the former place.

At Workington, Mr. John Barnes, to Miſs Margaret Wedgwood.

At Orton, Mr. William Smith, of Aſkrigg, to Miſs Holme, of Rownthwaite.

At Beckermont, near Whitehaven, Mr. James Fiſher to Mrs. Grayſon.

At Lindale, Mr. Iſaac Hooley to Mrs. Eleanor Bell.

Died.] At Diſſington, in her 72d year, Mrs. Ann Plaſket.

At Gilgorron, near Diſſington, at the advanced age of 91, Mr. Jeremiah Wilkinſon.

At Woodhouſes, in the pariſh of Orton, in her 47th year, Mrs. Twentyman.

At Harrington, aged 24, Miſs Ann Sanderſon.

At Workington, aged 46, Mrs. Ann Mairs. In an advanced age, Mr. Richard Robinſon.

At Calva Hall, near Workington, in the prime of life, Mr. Henry Forſter.

At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Miſs Golphin. Mrs. Frazer, wife of Capt. Frazer, of the George. In her 24th year, Miſs Yowart.

At Carliſle, aged 34, Mr. David Graham, attorney. In her 41ſt year, Mrs. Martha Howgill. Mrs. Fox.

At Kendal, Mrs. Swainſon. Mr. Baxter, a ſenior alderman.

At Allonby, aged 77, Mr. William Litt.

At Maryport, Mr. John Nelſon.

At Bankend, near Maryport, in her 85th year, Mrs. Mary Thornthwaite.

LANCASHIRE.

A very liberal ſubſcription has been ſet on foot in Liverpool, for eſtabliſhing a library and reading-room in that town. Not leſs than 300 perſons have ſubſcribed 10 guineas each to carry this uſeful inſtitution into effect.

In conſequence of a letter inſerted ſome time ſince in the *Courier*, ſigned Philanthropos, ſtating that the French priſoners of war were treated with great inhumanity, fed upon offals, and confined in dungeons, a deputation of the mayor and magiſtrates have examined into the actual ſtate of the priſon. From their report it appears, that every attention is paid to the health, the comfort and accommodation of the captives, and that the aſſertions advanced by *Philanthropos* have no foundation in truth.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Daniel Doran to Mrs. Gardner, widow of the late Capt. Gardner. Capt. John Croſby to Miſs Allman.

At the ſame place, Mr. Jolly, merchant, to Miſs Sparrow. The following Tueſday the bridegroom died, by which circumſtance the reciprocal joy of the two families was converted into grief and mourning.

At Manchester, Mr. C. Wheeler, printer of the Manchester Chronicle, to Mrs. Spencer. Mr. Wilſon Leigh to Miſs Alice Dean. Mr. George Slack to Miſs Mary Trevett. Mr. Joſeph Cantrell to Mrs. Betty Charters. Mr. T. M. Ray to Miſs Ann Joule. Mr. Hinde, of the Iſle of Man, to Miſs Sarah Shaw.

At Warrington, Mr. Wright to Miſs Phillips.

At Aldingham, James Loſh, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Cecilia Baldwin, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of that place.

At Wigan, Mr. Richard Walker, checkmanufacturer, to Miſs Eſther Kenyon.

Mr. Hodſon, of Bullock Smithy, attorney, to Miſs Elizabeth Bowden, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Lucas Bowden, of Marple.

At Otley, Mr. Moore to Miſs Walker.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. John Greive. In his 67th year, Mr. William James. Mrs. Iſabella Hayes. Mr. Philip Pilſon. Mrs. Byrne. Mr. Peter Wright. Aged 90, Mrs. Mary Biſpham. Miſs Penelope Arkle. In her 81ſt year, Mrs. Blundel, relict of the late Robert Blundel, eſq. of Ince. Mrs. Wilſon.

At Manchester, aged 84, Mr. James Smith. Aged 78, Mrs. Ann Thomas. In his

his 28th year, Mr. Thomas Mitchell. He was a strenuous advocate for rational liberty and parliamentary reform. In his 85th year, Mr. James Smith.

At Blackburn, Mr. James Foulds, of the Shoulder of Mutton public house. Mr. Thomas Airey.

At Lancaster, aged 80, Mr. Tho. Hinde. Suddenly, Mrs. Rawlinson.

At Prescot, Miss P. Leaf.

At Hulme, Miss Mary Wright, sister-in-law to the Rev. R. Dallas, curate of St. John's.

At Warrington, Mrs. Wilson.

At Salford, aged 75, Mr. Miles Dixon. Aged 84, Mrs. Makin. After a severe and lingering illness, Mrs. Loxham. Mr. John Leach. His death was occasioned by his chaise breaking down.

At Alport, Mrs. Dutton, mother of Mr. Dutton, surgeon.

At Bradford, Mr. John Atkinson, of the Unicorn inn.

At Blakeley, Miss Hannah Taylor.

YORKSHIRE.

Between Tadcaster and York there is a neat little cottage, contiguous to the road, and about ¾ mile distant from the former town: the builder and owner, Britton Abbott, is now in the 68th year of his age: he has been inured to labour in husbandry from his infancy, and, notwithstanding his age, is so strong, robust, healthy, and industrious, that he earns from 12 to 18 shillings per week, by what is called task-work. He married, when twenty-two, a woman near his own age, who is still living. About 33 years ago, in consequence of the inclosure at Poppleton, he was, with six helpless children, and his wife ready to lie in of the seventh, under the necessity of quitting his habitation. In the midst of his difficulties, he applied to a gentleman in the neighbourhood for a piece of waste ground by the road side; and his character, on enquiry, being found unimpeachable, he obtained the slip of land he now occupies; where, by the assistance of his neighbours in the carriage of materials, he built the cottage which he inhabits. The land, though no more than a rood in extent, produces, by his care and skilful management, about 40 bushels of potatoes annually, besides other vegetables, and fruits; the sale of which brings him, on an average, four pounds per annum. Thus, by persevering industry, is a man, who otherwise must have been a tenant in a poor-house, enabled to provide for a large family, without the least assistance from the parish.

On the 1st instant an alarming thunder storm came on in the vicinity of York, accompanied with snow and hail. The lightning was extremely awful, and one great flash in particular was instantaneously succeeded by the most tremendous peal of thunder ever heard by the oldest inhabitant of the town. The lightning struck the top of the beautiful spire of St. Mary's church, Castlegate, which it damaged very considerably; and it is supposed that a considerable part of the spire will be obliged to be taken down.

Married.] At York, Mr. Allinson, to Miss Mary Bacon, of Selby. Mr. Andrew Meek, of Paradise-house, near Dalton, to Mrs. Watson, of Craven.

At Hull, John C. Cankreen, esq. to Miss Kerr, daughter of the late Hugh Kerr, esq. Mr. John Leedham, to Miss Pinkerton.

At Leeds, Sir Francis Lindley Wood, bart. of Bowling Hall, to Miss Buck, eldest daughter of Samuel Buck, esq. of New Grange, near Leeds. Major Henry Zouch, to Miss H. Smith.

At Doncaster, Mr. Mitchell, of Bawtry, to Miss Sarah Ainley, of the former place.

At Bulmer, near Castle Howard, Mr. William Haddlesey, of South Duffield, near Selby, to Miss Snowball, of New Malton.

At Pocklington, Grant Robinson, esq. to Miss Cautley, daughter of the Rev. William Cautley, of Bishop Wilton.

At Beverley, by special licence, Launcelot Cooper, esq. to Miss Waite, daughter of the late Mr. J. Waite, of Hull.

At Market Weighton, Mr. John Revis, of Hull, to Miss Mary Smith, youngest daughter of Robert Smith, esq. of the former place.

At Scarborough, Mr. William Holtby, of Hull, to Miss Mary Hawson, of the former town.

At Northallerton, Mr. Robinson, druggist, to Miss Smith.

At Halifax, Mr. James Thompson, attorney, to Miss Barnes.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Owram, aged 59. Mr. R. Batty. In his 40th year, Mr. Wm. Bell. Mr. Thompson. Miss Richmond.

At his house at Clifton, near York, in the 87th year of his age, Mr. Elias Ellis.

Mr. Rawcliffe, proprietor of the stage waggons between York and Hull; and a few days after, his only son. The death of the latter was occasioned by the breaking of a blood-vessel.

At the same place, a poor man, named William Umpleby, well known as a list-crier. His death was occasioned by his being run over by a brewer's dray.

The Rev. Solomon Robinson, M. A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, head master of the free grammar-school, Ripon, and vicar of Bracewell.

At Doncaster, Mr. J. Wastell.

At Castle Hill, near Harewood, Mrs. Ramshaw, wife of the Rev. C. Ramshaw.

At Burby Hall, Miss Constable, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Constable, of Singlesthorne, near Beverley.

At Selby, Mr. W. P. Watson, linen-draper.

At Snaith, aged 84, Mr. Robert Laverack.

At Pickering, William Hornsey, who had lived nearly 50 years in the service of J. Piper, esq. of that place.

At his house, without Bootham Bar, George Bebb, esq.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Perfect, wife of Mr. Groſvenor Perfect.

At Northallerton, aged 22, Mr. Edward Dawſon, Welbank. He was a gentleman highly reſpected by all his numerous acquaintance.

At Halifax, Mr. Joab Crabtree.

At Whitby, at the advanced age of 96, Mr. Thomas Brignell, an eminent whitesmith, and ingenious mechanic. His name has long been well known in moſt of the ports of England, particularly in thoſe trading to the Baltic and Greenland ſeas, for the peculiar excellence of his ſcrews and harpoons. Long before the birth of Mr. Moore, of Cheapſide, Brignell, in conjunction with a Mr. Wilſon, another mechanic of the ſame place, conſtructed a carriage to travel without horſes. This invention, after being admired for ſome time, was at length neglected, and experienced the ordinary fate of thoſe inventions, where utility is not the offspring and concomitant of ingenuity.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Hogsthorpe, Mr. Samuel Raithby, aged 78, to Mrs. Tabitha Holmes, aged 77.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 50, Mr. Thomas Scott.

At Stamford, aged 82, Mrs. Wright. Mrs. Yeoman, and a few days after her eldeſt daughter, Miſs Elizabeth Yeoman.

At Stainfield, near Lincoln, aged 20, Miſs Heanley.

At Saxilby, near Lincoln, in his 79th year, Mr. James Raynor. He went to bed in good health, and was found dead in the morning.

Joſeph Sharpe, a poor labouring man, of Waſhingborough, near Lincoln, was killed, as he was at work in a pit, by the earth falling in upon him.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Thomas, ſurgeon, to Miſs Hollis. The rev. W. C. Cumming, of Epping, Eſſex, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miſs Pemberton, of the former place.

Mr. Brockſon, of Portland, to Miſs Turner, of Eaſtfield, near Peterborough.

Mr. John Newton Goodhall, of Wellingborough, to Miſs Mary Mather.

Mr. Norton, of the Haycock inn, Wanſford, to Miſs Norton, his couſin.

Died.] At Northampton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Beeſley.

At Hinckley, after a painful and lingering illneſs, Mrs. James.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Burcham.

At Tamworth, Mr. Robert Nevil, ſen. attorney.

At Maidwell, Mrs. Buller, widow of the late J. J. Buller, eſq. one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

At Etton, in his 35th year, Mr. John Chamberlain, farmer.

At fort Anna Bona, upon the coaſt of Africa, of a bilious fever, Mr. Charles Locock, ſurgeon to the African Company at that ſettlement, and ſon to the late Mr. Locock, of Northampton.

NOTTINGHAM.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Richard Handley, of the Croſs Keys, to Miſs Brightmore.

At Newark, Mr. Curtis, to Miſs Barnſdale.

At Little Leake, Mr. Bryan Marſhall, to Miſs Mary Clarke.

At Averham, by ſpecial licence, John Sutton, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Richard Sutton, bart. of Norwood Park, to Miſs Sophia Claplin, youngeſt daughter of the late Charles Claplin, eſq. of Tothwell, Lincolnſhire.

At Kinolton, Mr. Timſon, of Hombleton, near Uppingham, to Miſs Mary Pocklington, of the former place.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 78, Thomas Froſt, eſq. He was nephew to the late Archbiſhop Secker, and one of the regiſters of the province of Derbyſhire. Alſo, Mrs. Smedley.

Mr. Francis Bird, frame-work knitter. He had long laboured under a mental derangement, originally occaſioned by a violent fever, and got out of bed in his ſhirt, went up ſtairs into a part of the houſe which overlooks the Narrow Marſh in this town, and from thence threw himſelf down. But not being inſtantly killed, he crawled into a place kept for the reception of filth, where he was ſuffocated.

At the ſame place, Mr. Dickoſſon, warehouſeman in the houſe of Meſſrs. Hall and Co.

In Wheelergate, aged 76, Samuel Reynolds, gent.

At Eaſt Bridgford, near Bingham, Mr. John Wilkinſon, an opulent farmer. Mr. Nathaniel Callands.

At Orſton, Mrs. Plumbe.

At Newark, Mrs. Norton.

At Toton, near Nottingham, Mr. John Jowitt, a very opulent farmer.

At Wenſley, Miſs Radford.

At Rufford, Mrs. Parkinſon.

At Southwell, Mrs. Clay.

At Bradmore, Mr. Marriott, butcher. His death was occaſioned by his horſe taking fright, as he was returning in his cart from Nottingham market. Mr. Marriot and his wife were both thrown out, and the wheel going over the former, he expired in leſs than an hour.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Thomas Earpe, to Miſs Cockayne, of Holland.

At Eckington, Mr. Mullins, of Ford, near that place, to Miſs Haneforth, of Sload-lane.

Mr. Thomas Watts, of the Leopard inn, Darley Dale, to Miſs Jenny Taylor, of Wentley. The new married pair gave a general invitation to their friends and relations, to the number of 370. There was plenty

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plenty of good cheer, with the *elegant* amuſement of two bear baitings, and a ball at night.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Joſeph Evans. Aged 62, Mrs. Roſe. In his 63d year, Mr. Cartwright, of the Dog and Partridge public-houſe. Mrs. Sadler.

At Stanion, ſuddenly, Mr. Francis Brewin Davenport.

At Clapwell, in the 82d year of his age, Brabazon Hallows, eſq. a juſtice of the peace for this county.

At Shottle, aged 83, Mr. Richard Statham.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Sir Thomas Heſketh, bart. of Rufford, in Lancaſhire, to Miſs Hinde, daughter of the rev. Mr. Hinde, of the former town. Mr. William Seller, to Mrs. Aſtle.

At Whitchurch, Mr. George Brereton, to Miſs Dutton. Alſo, Mr. Dutton to Miſs Brereton.

At Mold, Mr. David Williams to Miſs Elizabeth Evans.

At Stockport, Mr. Turner, to Miſs Davenport.

At Thornton, Mr. William Leigh, to Miſs Kate Robinſon.

Died.] At Cheſter, aged 83, Mrs. Caſey. Mr. William Tonna, formerly an eminent merchant in this city. Mrs. Moſtyn. Mr. Sherratt. Mrs. Johnſon, wife of the rev. Mr. Johnſon, of Abbey-ſtreet. After a long and ſevere illneſs, Mr. Alderman Ellames. After a ſhort indiſpoſition of but one day, Bukeley Panton, eſq. late a lieutenant in the 59th regiment of foot. Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. Clark, relict of the late John Clark, eſq. of the Hough.

At Boughton, Mrs. Maddock.

At Eccleſhall, Mr. Marſh, of the Blue Bell inn.

At Staignton, Mr. George Fairclough.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Humphries to Miſs Hodges. Mr. Watkin Watkins, of Shotton, to Miſs Ann Eddowes. Mr. Afterley, attorney, to Miſs Mary Taylor.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Miſs Bourne. Mr. Haſlem Leake.

Mrs. Lowe, of Ruckley, near Acton Burnel.

In Frankwell, Mr. John Fowke, printer.

Miſs Woodruffe, of the Wyle-Cop.

The Rev. Mr. Wylde, rector of Glazeley and Roddington, in this county.

At Hordley, after a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Cureton.

In the 59th year of his age, after a very afflicting illneſs, Mr. Thomas Newletts, of Dawley Bank.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Cort, ironmonger, to Miſs Ann Robinſon, ſecond daughter of the rev. Mr. Robinſon.

Mr. Parkinſon, of Quorn, to Miſs Jowett, of Draycote Derbyſhire.

Mr. Billings, grazier, of Illſton on the Hill, to Miſs Baker.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Loſeby, keeper of the town gaol.

At the ſame place, Mrs. Paget, wife of Mr. Paget, an eminent ſurgeon. She was the daughter of Mr. Oldknow, linen-draper, of Nottingham, and is deſervedly regretted by a large circle of friends, not more for her many amiable and endearing qualities, than as being cut off in the prime of life, when her domeſtic uſefulneſs was become indiſpenſible as a wife and mother.

At Quorn, the rev. Thomas Hudſon.

At Stretton, Mrs. Walker, wife of the rev. Dr. Walker.

At Great Glenn, aged 81, George Cooper, gent.

At Thornton, the rev. Mr. Abbot, vicar of that place.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Prigg to Miſs Frances Leach.

Mr. Wedd William Naſh, attorney, of Royſton, to Miſs Hollick, only child of Mr. William Hollick, of Whittlesford.

At Iſleham, Mr. Thomas Sharp, farmer, to Miſs Potter, of the Ram inn, Newmarket.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Peachey.

At Cheſterton, near Cambridge, Mrs. Chettoe.

At Soham, Mrs. Peachey, aged 69. Mr. John Lyles, farmer. Being intoxicated, he fell into a ditch, and was ſuffocated.

At Iſleham, Mr. Godfrey.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, the Rev. John Parſons, A. M. fellow of Baliol college, and rector of All Saints and St. Leonard's in Colcheſter, to Miſs Parſons, a diſtant relation. Mr. John Smith to Miſs Slatter. Mr. B. Carter to Miſs A. Smith.

Mr. Benjamin Tanner, of Fairford, to Miſs Wane.

Died.] At Oxford, in her 61ſt year, Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. William Cooke, butler of Magdalen college. Mrs. Benfield, ſchoolmiſtreſs, of Caverſham.

At Woodſtock, aged 70, Mr. Richard Bartholomew, alderman of that town, formerly an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary, but who had retired from buſineſs for ſome years.

At the ſame place, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Pryſe, widow of Lewis Pryſe, eſq. and one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Edward Ryves, eſq. Her powers of doing good were extenſive, but not more abundant than her charities: and her loſs will be ſeverely felt by the neighbouring poor.

The Rev. H. Powell, rector of Minſter Lovell, in this county.

At Boddicott, in her 71ſt year, Mrs. Burford, relict of Dr. Burford, late of Banbury.

At Iſlip, in conſequence of exceſſive drinking, Thomas Smith. He drank off a bottle of

of port wine at one draught, and ſoon after fell from his ſeat to the ground. In about an hour and a half he expired.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Litchfield, Mr. A. Woodward to Miſs Topping. Mr. Stephen Simpſon to Miſs Startin.

Mr. William Bourn, of Smithfield, in this county, to Miſs Hannah Walker, of Heage, in Derbyſhire.

Died.] At Stafford, in her 24th year, Mrs. Potter. At Brereton, Mr. Andrew Birch.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Wm. Waddoms.

At Newcaſtle under Line, univerſally eſteemed and lamented, Nathaniel Beard, eſq. only brother to the late William Beard, eſq. chief juſtice of South Wales.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. James Deeley to Miſs Winkle. Mr. John Pardoe to Miſs Elizabeth Wright. Mr. Simeon Tart to Miſs Mary Showell. Mr. John Lander to Miſs Tildeſley.

Mr. J. Terret, of Redmorley, to Miſs Herring, of Abberley.

At Handſworth, near Birmingham, Mr. Joſhua Woodhill to Miſs Sarah Scofield.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Anderton, ſen. In the prime of life, Mr. William Kerby, Mr. Thomas Underhill, an eminent braſs-founder. Mr. Benjamin Line. Mr. Thomas Hart, optician. Mr. T. Orton, jun. button-maker. In the prime of life, Miſs Gololphin Sparham. Mr. William Jones, mould-turner. Mrs. Miles. Mr. Solomon Plater. Mr. John Laughter. Aged 79, Mrs. Ann Badley. In his 91ſt year, Mr. John Jennings, wood-ſcrew-maker.

At Wiſhaw, near Birmingham, aged 90, Mr. John Brown, ſen.

At Coventry, Mr. William Bayley. In a very advanced age, Mr. John Warner.

At Drayton Baſſet, Mr. William Edden.

At Digbeth, Mr. William Goodbarne.

At Bordſley, at the advanced age of 91, Mr. John Adams.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mr. Luke Spilſbury, poſt-maſter. Mr. Partridge, muſical inſtrument maker. Mr. Eliza Langham.

At Kidderminſter, Mr. Nicholas Penn, an eminent ſnuff-manufacturer.

At Tything, in her 31ſt year Mrs. Hannah Bray.

At Malvern, Mrs Francis Wilſon.

At Sheltwood, Mr. Brown, an opulent farmer.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Uſk, in his 85th year, the rev. Richard Vaughan Norman, rector of Llanlowell, vicar of Llantrettaint, Magor and Ridwick, and juſtice of the peace for the county of Monmouth.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Margaret Smallman, miſtreſs of the charity-ſchool in this city. Miſs Woodcock, daughter of the rev. Francis Woodcock.

At Clifford Court, after a ſhort illneſs, ſir Richard Williams, bart. of Goldnighton's.

At Suitmill, Mr. John Smith.

At Yorkhill, Mrs. Patrick. This family exhibits a ſingular inſtance of longevity. The deceaſed was in her 85th year. Her huſband, who is ſtill living, is 90. His brother, who reſides in the ſame pariſh, is 93; and the wife of the latter enjoys perfect health at the extraordinary age of 99.

At Cotmore, near Kingſton, ſuddenly, while eating his dinner, Mr. Lawrence Stephens.

At Lyonſhall, in the 27th year of his age, Mr. Joſhua Thomas Driver, late ſurgeon of the Rodney Eaſt Indiaman.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Chalford, Mr. Monkhouſe Tate, to Miſs Hunt, daughter of Mr. Hunt, of the Brades, near Birmingham.

At Henbury, Mr. H. J. Llewellin, of Briſtol, to Miſs Hudſon, of the former place.

At Briſtol, Mr. Samuel Price, to Miſs Ann Jones. Mr. Charles, ſoap-boiler, aged 35, to Mrs. Witt, aged 70. Mr. Trevelyan, to Miſs Revell. Lieut. Colonel George Duke, of the 26th regiment of infantry, to Miſs Emily Freeman. Mr. Benjamin Jennings, to Miſs Ann Morgan. Mr. William Browne, to Miſs Boeteſeur.

Died.] At Glouceſter, in his 83d year, Mr. Samuel Niblett. In a very advanced age, Mrs. Mary Pauncefort, the laſt of the very ancient family bearing that name.

At Thornbury, the Rev. Wm. Howell, B. D. many years vicar of that place, and one of the oldeſt juſtices of the peace, for the county of Glouceſter. As a public magiſtrate, he diſcharged his duty with ability and faithfulneſs for more than 30 years.

At Wellſcote, Mrs. Prentice.

At Tewkeſbury, Mr. Wm. Ball, Crafton.

At Old Sodbury, Miſs Chapp.

Mrs. Whittle, of Chorley.

At Briſtol, Mr. Silcox. Mr. Richard Smith. Mrs. Halifax. Miſs Hannah Levy. Mr. Lloyd. Mr. Fitch. Mrs. Coghlan. Mr. George Plumley. Mrs. Norton. Mrs. Bowden. Mrs. Jones. Mrs. Broderip, of King's ſquare. Mr. Gabriel Smith Bradley. Mr. William Foot. Mrs. Rogers. Aged 78, Mrs. James.

At the ſame place, Mr. Edward Shiercliff, proprietor of the circulating library, St. Auguſtine's Back, and author of the Briſtol Guide. He was a man highly reſpected for candour, ingenuouſneſs and ſuavity of manners.

At his houſe, on St. Michael's Hill, after an illneſs of a few days, Thomas Whitehead, eſq. banker.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Buckingham, aged 34, Mr. Patrick O'Hagan, a member of the Buckingham troop of yeomanry cavalry. His remains were interred with military honours.

At Newport Pagnell, aged 67, Mr. Wm. Underwood

Underwood. Among other charitable legacies, he has bequeathed 100l. to the Northampton General Infirmary.

ESSEX.

About two o'clock in the morning of the 16th inſtant, the houſe of Mr. Thomas Harris, of Burleigh, was diſcovered to be on fire by one of the men and an apprentice, who alarmed the family, but too late to ſave the life of Mrs. Harris, her two ſons, and two daughters. The eldeſt daughter fortunately eſcaped through a window, whilſt the diſtracted parent, regardleſs of her own ſafety, and only anxious for that of her children, periſhed with them in the flames. Mr. Harris was abſent on a journey at the time.

Married.] At Colcheſter, Mr. John Lingwood, to Miſs Sarah Whitaker Wade.

Died.] At Chelmsford, aged 86, Mr. Stephens Levitt. And the following day, aged 76, Mrs. Levitt, his wife. Mr. Scott.

At Colcheſter, Mr. Samuel Nockolds, an eminent hat manufacturer.

Mrs. Woodward, of Feering Fraine.

After a lingering illneſs of ſeveral years, Thomas Selwyn, eſq. of Down Hall.

At Springfield, in his 49th year, Mr. Richard Balls, of the Three Cups publick-houſe.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Peter Colombine, jun. to Miſs Brunton. Mr. Benjamin Bates to Miſs Oſborn. Mr. Henry Toll to Miſs Gillman. Mr. R. Bacon, jun. to Miſs Noverre.

Mr. Robert Barnham, of Banham, to Miſs Sarah Keddell, of Saham Toney.

At Eaſt Watton, Mr. Richard Young to Miſs Ann Lemon.

At Diſs, Mr. Suſſum, of Finſbury Square, London, to Miſs Bacon, of the former place.

At Fakenham, Mr. Joſeph Redgrave to Miſs Hennant. Mr. Thomas Lamb to Miſs A. Johnſon.

At Holt, the Rev. John Glover to Miſs Jennis.

At Foulſham, Mr. Quarles, attorney, to Miſs Leaford, of Ely.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 88, Mr. James Hall. Aged 68, Mr. Thomas Partridge. In his 57th year, Mr. Prior. Aged 62, Mr. Thomas Nelſon.

At Lynn, Mrs. Selfe.

At Yarmouth, in the 22d year of her age, after a ſevere illneſs, Mrs. Margaret Smith.

At Surlingham, aged 52, Mr. Chriſtopher Coſſey.

At Backon, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. Atkinſon, wife of the Rev. Mr. Atkinſon.

At Morlingford, aged 64, Mrs. Mary Wright.

At Tivetſhall, aged 63, Mr. Robert Holmes, an opulent farmer.

At Lammas, aged 19, Mr. Tho. Coleby.

At the family ſeat, at Heydon, in the 73d year of her age, Mary Wiggett Bulwer, relict of W. Wiggett Bulwer, eſq.

At Diſs Heywood, aged 32, Mr. Doggett, a reſpectable farmer.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Lavenham, Mr. Weſtrop, ſurgeon, to Miſs Mary Foſter.

Died.] At Bury, in her 50th year, Mrs. Hart.

At Woodbridge, the Rev. T. Goodwin, rector of Martleſham.

At Redgrave, aged 73, Mrs. Barker.

At Biddleſton, aged 22, Mr. Tho. Stevens.

At Hadleigh, Elizabeth Gibbons, wife of Thomas Gibbons, M. D.

At Dalham, in his 68th year, Mr. George Fiſher.

Mr. Gabriel Truſſor, of Friſton Hall.

SUSSEX.

A very ſevere, and, for the ſeaſon, very unuſual tempeſt was experienced at Lewes on the 31ſt of laſt month. Two claps of thunder, in particular, were extremely loud and awful; and the lightning that preceded the peals ſet fire to the ſpire of Barcomb church, the flames of which ſoon alarmed the priſh, and aſſembled a great number of perſons to the ſpot. By dint of uncommon exertions, aided with a plentiful ſupply of water, the fire was at length fortunately extinguiſhed, after it had burnt about three hours, and conſumed between ſix and ſeven feet of the ſpire. The body of the church did not receive the ſlighteſt injury. Conſiderable damage was done by the ſtorm in ſeveral other places. The ſwifts of Hendfield wind-mill were driven round with ſuch velocity, that it was impoſſible to ſtop their motion, and the mill, in conſequence, caught fire.

Married.] At Lewes, John Vernon, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Cranſton, only daughter of the late Capt. Cranſton, of the navy.

At Tillington, Mr. William Biſhop, of Haſtings, to Miſs Sarah Putrick, of the former place.

At Steyning, Mr. Woolgar, aged 18, to Miſs Longley, aged 80. Upwards of 500 perſons attended this extraordinary wedding, and the bride received the warm congratulations of all the elderly ladies in the neighbourhood.

Died.] At Ipſwich, aged 22, Mr. Tho. Brown. Mr. John Carter. Mr. Edward Mayes.

At Rye, Mr. Waterman, attorney.

At Horſham, Mr. Grace, tanner.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Biſhop, maſter of the Golden Lion, to Miſs Mary Hodgman. Lieutenant Langley, of the Royal Glamorgan regiment, to Miſs Arabella Claringbould.

At Ramſgate, Mr. James Sharp, to Miſs Mary Stock.

At Preſton, near Feverſham, Mr. John Wiſenden, to Miſs Sarah Froſt.

At Biddenden, Mr. Seaman Beale, to Miſs Ann Witherden. Alſo, Mr. William Wimſett, to Mrs. A. Oſbourne.

At

At Minſter, Iſle of Sheppey, Mr. James Head to Miſs M. Leopard.

At Chatham, Mr. John Eggier to Mrs. S. Sharp. Mr. John Weekes to Mrs. Margaret Pettifor. Lieutenant Moſs, of the Hereford Militia, to Miſs Linderidge.

At Margate, William Cheſter, eſq. of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Peacock, of the Manſion Houſe in that town.

At Aſhford, Mr. William Jones, of the Royal Artillery, to Miſs Sparrow.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Thomas Elms, maſter of the Blue Anchor public houſe. Mrs. Young, wife of the Rev. Mr. Young, a diſſenting miniſter. Mrs. Gauſſon. Miſs Barham. Mr. Samuel Holneſs. In her 79th year, Mrs. Sarah Frances. Mr. Rouſe.

At Lewiſham, aged 89, Mrs. Hannah Butterworth.

At Margate, Mr. Greenwood, of the Crown and Thiſtle public houſe.

At Aſhford, aged 73, Mrs. Janneway.

At Rocheſter, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Lay. In a very advanced age, Mrs. Smith.

Died.] At Graveſend, Mrs. S. Tucker, wife of the rev. John Tucker, rector of this place.

At Deal, in her 81ſt year, Mrs. Mary White.

At Dover, aged 37, Mr. G. Shaw, cooper. In her 87th year, Mrs. Suſannah Broadley.

At New Romney, aged 55, Mr. Coates, one of the jurats of this corporation.

At Charms, Mr. George Harriſon, ſen.

At Bromley, after a lingering illneſs, John Booth, eſq.

At Upper Rainham, aged 73, Mr. John Ripley.

At Chatham, Mr. Ivet Pankhurſt, quarter-maſter of the ſhip-wrights in this dock-yard. Miſs Sarah Sugden, ſecond daughter of Mr. William Sugden, chief clerk of the commiſſioner's office.

SURREY.

Married.] The rev. Henry Wiſe, rector of Charlwood, to Miſs Porter.

Died.] At Vauxhall, Mrs. Payne.

At Kennington, aged 94, Mrs. Stokes.

At Kennington Croſs, Mr. John Brown, ſtock-broker.

At Chertſey, Mr. Martin, jun.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wheathamſtead, the rev. George Bell, A. M. to Miſs Sarah Dowbiggin, daughter of the late Dr. Dowbiggin, ſub-dean of Lincoln.

Died.] At Brookman's Park, in this county, the lady of Samuel Robert Gauſſen, eſq. M. P. of Warwick.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Chilton Candover, the rev. Richard Burleigh, A. M. late of Queen's College, Cambridge, and upwards of 32 years rector of the pariſhes of Candover and Woodmancote.

Near Lyndhurſt, R. V. Gilbert, eſq. major commandant of the New Forest rifle dragoons.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Henry Witherington, baker, of Reading, to Miſs Buſhell, only daughter of Mr. Buſhell, an opulent farmer, of Critton, Wilts.

Died.] At Reading, at the advanced age of 88, Mr. Richard Simeon. The according teſtimony of two generations renders any eulogium on his character ſuperfluous. Mr. Baker, ſurgeon and apothecary, of London-ſtreet. Mr. R. L. Bacon, grocer. Mrs. Lydia Alexander. Mrs. Simmonds. After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Ward. Mr. Cruttwell. Mrs. Lydia Speakman.

On his paſſage to Liſbon, the rev. William Goddard, rector of Weſt Woodhay, in this county.

At Brimpton, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Arundell.

At Longworth park, aged 86, Mrs. Jane Payn, widow of the rev. Francis Payn, A. M. late rector of Swerford, Oxon, and dean of Jerſey.

At Clewer, in his 66th year, Mr. William Cook, miller.

At Woodley, in his 39th year, Mr. Richard Elmby.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. Darby to Miſs Chambers. Mr. Perry to Miſs Courtney.

At Hungerford, the Rev. Mr. Rowlinſon to Miſs Shrimpton, of Marlborough.

At Donhead, Mr. John South to Miſs Cater.

At Stourton, Mr. John Child, linen-manufacturer, to Miſs Nicholas, of Charlton Muſgrave.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mrs. Stone.

At Hungerford, Mr. Henry Blake, of the Red Lion inn.

At Devizes, Mr. John Gamble, an eminent ſtone-maſon.

At Marlborough, in her 71ſt year, Mrs. Orchard. She had been confined to her bed for the laſt five years.

At Britford, Mr. John Newman.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

As ſome labourers were lately repairing the Wellington road, they dug up an earthen veſſel, containing about 2000 ſmall ſilver coins, of the ſize of ſixpences. They are of the reign of Edward the Firſt, and are in a ſtate of high preſervation.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Samuel Fyler, to Miſs Margaret Arnott, of Queen-ſquare. The rev. James Payne, ſon of the late rev. Canon Payne, to the hon. Mrs. Hyde, daughter of lord Francis Seymour, dean of Wells. Mr. Cunningham, of the theatre, to Miſs Loder, daughter of Mr. Loder, muſician. Mr. Jonathan Harman, to Miſs Moore. Captain Whelans, of the 61ſt regiment, to Miſs Frances S. C. Griffith. Mr. Quarlington, to Mrs. Gwinneſs. Lieutenant Colonel Hatton, of the 66th regiment of foot, to Miſs Hodges, eldeſt daughter of Jeremiah Hodges, eſq. of Apps-court, Surrey.

At

At the ſame place, Mr. John Hale, to Mrs. M. Williams.

At Wells, Mr. James Bacon, to Miſs Bull.

Married.] At Wayford, Mr. John Frampton, of Greenham Farm, to Miſs Elſwood, of Blackdown. The happy bridegroom has, for the laſt 45 years, been in the conſtant habit of paying his devoirs to the fair object of his affections regularly twice a week, in doing which he has travelled as a pedeſtrian, within that time, little leſs than 17,000 miles!

At Moolham-houſe, near Ilminſter, Mr. William Slater, to Miſs Amelia Wallington.

Mr. John Cook, grazier, of Rookſbridge, to Miſs Haynes.

At Chewton-Mendip, Mr. Lamorock Curtis, to Miſs Ann Hippiſley.

At Kingſdon, Mr. Thomas Parker, to Miſs E. Tucker.

At Barrington church, Mr. T. Brookman, of Sandford, to Miſs Parker, of Langford.

Died.] At Bath, John Gunning, eſq. F. R. S. A. S. S. ſurgeon-general to the army, and ſurgeon extraordinary to the king. Alſo Major Keighley.

At the ſame place, Aaron Knight, many years head hoſtler at the Mews in Avon-ſtreet: after doing his cuſtomary duty in the morning, he went into the hay-loft, and hung himſelf. He was an honeſt and faithful ſervant, but has been ſubject to fits of melancholy and deſpondency for a conſiderable time. He has left a wife and four children.

At his ſeat at Menford Caſtle, in a very advanced age, Dr. Pugh, an eminent and ſucceſsful practitioner.

At Winford, Mrs. Yorke.

At Stanton Wick, of the gout in his ſtomach, Mr. Joſeph Sage

At Bath, Mrs. Methold, relict of the late E. Methold, eſq. She has left handſome legacies to moſt of the charitable inſtitutions in Bath, and 50l. to the aſylum for poor blind perſons in Briſtol.

At the ſame place, after an illneſs of only a few hours, Mrs. Tarry haberdaſher. Miſs Davis, ſiſter of Dr. Davis. Mrs. Racey. In an advanced age, Mrs. Sheppard. Mr. Iſaac Matthews. Mr. John Gent, jun. apothecary. Mrs. Juliana Mackworth, ſiſter of the late ſir Herbert Mackworth, of Gnoll Caſtle, Glamorganſhire. Her death was occaſioned by a ſevere contuſion on the head, which ſhe received by a fall from the vineyards.

At Frome, ſuddenly, Mrs. Middleton.

Mr. James Turner, ſchoolmaſter of the pariſh of Keen, near Garton, was lately found drowned in a ditch near his own houſe. He was a very uſeful man in the neighbourhood, and ſupported an unblemiſhed character.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Frampton, Mr. William Saliſbury, to Miſs Jane Lucas.

At Pitcombe, the rev. William Frederick Grove, of Melbury Abbas, to Miſs Pounſett, of Cole-place, near Bruton, Somerſetſhire.

Died.] At Oſmington, near Weymouth, after a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Wood.

At Weſt Coker, Mr. Abraham Sandford.

At Odcombe, whilſt ſitting in his chair, juſt after he had paid his workmen, Mr. Harris, ſtone-cutter.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Robert Walpole Dudley, eſq. of the Wiltſhire militia, to Mrs. S. Grahame, widow of Robert Grahame, eſq. of Morphie.

At Tor-Abbey, Mr. William Throgmorton, to Miſs Giffard.

At Plymouth, Captain Elrington, of the army, to Miſs Colby, of Barnſtaple.

Died.] At Exeter, Thomas Hayman, gent. coroner for that city. Alſo, Mr. John Rickord. Mr. Alliſtone. In the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Kennaway.

At her ſeat at Croſs, near Torrington, the right hon. lady Clinton, widow of the late Robert George William Treſuſis, lord Clinton, who died in Auguſt laſt.

At Hall, in this county, Mr. Charles Chicheſter, aged 76.

At Silverton, aged 84, Mr. Robert Rowe.

WALES.

The following PROCLAMATION *for a* MEETING *of* WELSH BARDS, *at Midſummer, 1798, will prove that the race of bards and the religion of the Druids is not yet extinct.*

"In the year 1797, the ſun being in Alban Hevin, or the ſummer ſolſtice, an Invitation was given, in the hearing of the country, and the government, under the period of a year and a day, with protection for all who might ſeek for privilege and graduation in ſcience and bardiſm, to repair to the London Meeting, upon Primroſe Hill; to the Chair of Glamorgan, upon Tyle y Gawl; and to the Chair of North Wales at Caerwys; where there will not be a naked weapon againſt them; and then and there, in the preſence of M. Du, Iolo Morganwg, and B. Glas, and others, Bards according to the privilege of the Bards of the Iſle of Britain, to deliver and ſet forth the judgment of the ſeſſions, in the face of the ſun, and in the eye of the light, on all, with reſpect to genius and moral conduct, who may ſeek for preſidency and privilege. And alſo at the time and places aforeſaid, to pronounce on the merits, and to adjudge a prize, for the beſt Tranſlation, into Welſh, of Gray's Ode, "The Bard;" and relating to other matters, according to the rights and cuſtom of the Bards of the Iſle of Britain.

Y gwyr yn erbyn y Byd!
The Truth, in oppoſition to the World."

SCOTLAND.

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SCOTLAND.

David Martin, esq. portrait painter, died at his house in Edinburgh, on Saturday the 30th of December, 1797. Mr. Martin was born at Anstruther in Fife, and received the education of his early years from his father, Mr. John Martin, a man of a most respectable character, and very ingenious. In very early life Mr. Martin's genius for drawing discovered itself, procured him the notice of the neighbouring gentlemen, and introduced him to the acquaintance and friendship of Mr. Ramsay, late painter to his Majesty. With Mr. Ramsay he went to Rome, and resided in that school of the arts about three years. During the period of Mr. Ramsay's greatest fame, and while he was painter to the royal family, Mr. Martin was his friend and useful assistant. He did not confine himself to the pencil, which was employed not on portraits only, but occasionally on other studies: he frequently amused himself as an engraver and worker in mezzotinto, of which, his Summer Evening, and Ruins of Ancient Baths, and Earl Mansfield, and his Hume, and Rousseau, are distinguished specimens. Mr. Martin's predilection for Scotland is easily accounted for: his venerable parents and nearest relations resided there; his attachment to the metropolis was lessened by the death of his wife. In 1783, he left London; and since that time has enjoyed much reputation and success in his profession, and it is universally allowed, that no Scottish artist has appeared of superior, if of equal abilities.

The Countess of Stair, at her house in Galloway.

At Dundee, Mrs. Camilla Elizabeth Wright, wife of James Wright, jun. esq. daughter of colonel D. Campbell, and great grand-daughter, on the maternal side, to the late lord Rokeby, archbishop of Armagh, &c. She is greatly regretted by all her friends and acquaintance, who could justly appreciate great sensibility, a high sense of propriety, frankness, integrity of principle, and independance of spirit.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY, 1798.

OUR accounts from the more northern districts state, that notwithstanding the frost and falls of snow during this month, the operations of the husbandman have not been much retarded. In general, farmers have been busily employed in turning over their winter fallows, or in preparing their lands for barley and oats.

From Wales too we find, that the late changes in the weather have, in many respects, been favourable; speaking of those districts in the vicinity of the river Wye, our reporter observes, that the heavy rains, the torrents from the mountains, and the frequent and uncommon overflowings of the Wye, during the winter, have spread a cheap manure over the meadows, which has been mellowed by the warm weather that succeed; and as the practice of flooding is universally attended to in this country, there is perhaps scarcely a bit of pasture, all around, especially in the vallies, that is not considerably enriched. The wheat crops, of which alone any conjectures can yet be formed, looked, before the frost, very fine and promising; and the considerable fall of snow, by which the frost was ushered in, will probably contribute rather to their benefit than injury. In other parts of the kingdom, we also find, that the wheat crops, especially on dry loams, in general, appear well: but that on strong wet clayey soils they are not so promising.

TURNIPS. These roots have continued to stand the winter extremely well. In most of the districts north of the Tay, this crop seems to have failed.

GRAIN. The markets keep still rather on the decline.

Wheat, on the 17th instant, averaged throughout England and Wales, 49s. 6d. Barley, 26s. 11d. and Oats, 16s. 9d. per quarter.

MEAT. This continues pretty much the same as in our last Report.

In SMITHFIELD, on the 26th, *Beef* sold from 4od. to 5od. and *Mutton* from 44d. to 52d. per stone, sinking the offal.

HOPS. Kentish Hops fetch from 90 to 108s. bags; from 100 to 126s. pockets.

STOCK. Fat stock still continues high, but the prices of lean cattle are much lower.

HORSES. These are still getting cheaper.

ERRATA.

In the valuable paper, No. 27, *On Weights*, p. 13, l. 28, for *witis* read *wins*.— p. 14, l. 6, for *bonis* read *boni*.—p. 16, l. 36, for *lower* read *tower*.

In Mr. Richter's paper, No. 26, the first line, *The principal means by which*, should have been *the principle by means of which*. In the 25th line, the word *possible* instituted for *impossible*. In p. 534, col. 2, l. 8, from the bottom, *that necessary connection* should have been *text of necessary connection*.

In p. 134, col. 1, of *the present Number*, the head-line "CHEMISTRY" is, by the negligence of the printer, in its wrong place. It should be understood as preceding the subsequent paragraph respecting the "*Annales de Chemie*."

In Mr. Lott's Paper, No. 25, the duration of the lunar eclipse should be 3h. 59m. instead of 5. and *unujual*, instead of *unequal*, in the account of the solar spot.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

XXIX.] FOR MARCH, 1798. [VOL. V.

☞ *The Four Volumes of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *which are now completed, may be had complete of any Bookſeller, price Thirty Shillings, neatly half-bound, or any ſingle Number, or Volume, may be had ſeparate, at the Pleaſure of the Purchaſer.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING undertaken to examine the principles of the new theory of chemiſtry, I wiſh to excite as much attention as poſſible to the ſubject; and as your publication goes into the hands of all lovers of literature in England, I beg leave to make uſe of it, in order to ſtate, in a general way, what appear to me to be the ſtrongeſt objections to this ſyſtem, which has now reigned triumphant about twelve years, very few perſons beſides myſelf being advocates for the old doctrine of phlogiſtion. I have already publiſhed two pamphlets on the ſubject, and I intend to continue the controverſy till I have collected all the evidence that ſhall be ſufficient to decide the queſtion; and if in the iſſue I ſee reaſon for ſo doing, I ſhall publicly acknowledge my converſion to the doctrine that I now controvert, and ſhall even take a pride in ſo doing. In the mean time, having heard what has been advanced by ſome very able advocates for the new ſyſtem, in anſwer to my firſt pamphlet, I think I am pretty well apprized of all that can be ſaid with reſpect to thoſe experiments that are yet before us. But in time ſomething more deciſive may be produced. In reply to all that I have yet heard on the ſubject, I would obſerve,

1. When a metal, viz. iron, is diſſolved in the vitriolic acid, the antiphlogiſtians ſay, that the inflammable air which is procured does not come from the *iron*, but from the *water*, which is decompoſed in the proceſs. But, according to their theory, water conſiſts of two principles, *hydrogen gas* and *oxygen*, and therefore, if the hydrogen be ſet at liberty, in the form of inflammable air, there ought to remain an additional quantity of oxygen in the veſſel; and I aſk, where is it to be found? They ſay in the *calx* of the iron. But I anſwer, that this calx exhibits no appearance whatever of its containing any oxygen, and the acid attached to it yields leſs dephlogiſticated air on being ſubjected to a red heat, than the ſame quantity of the acid that was employed in the proceſs. And if this calx be afterwards expoſed to the heat of a burning lens in atmoſpheric air, it is ſo far from making any addition to it, that this air is diminiſhed.

It is acknowledged by my opponents, that after the ſolution, the acid in the veſſel will not ſaturate more alkali than it would have done before. Since, then, this additional quantity of oxygen which the new theory ſuppoſes, cannot be found, either in the form of an acid, or of dephlogiſticated air, what evidence is there of its exiſtence? And is not the probability greatly in favour of the inflammable air coming from the iron rather than from the water, and that by the loſs of this principle it becomes a calx. If this be the caſe, metals are compound ſubſtances, and water, as far as we yet know, a ſimple one; whereas, according to the new theory, metals are ſimple ſubſtances, and water the compound.

2. When ſteam is applied to red hot iron, inflammable air is procured, and the iron receives an addition of about one half of its former weight, and is the ſame thing with what the forge-men in England call *finery cinder*, and with the *ſcales of iron* in a blackſmith's ſhop. This ſubſtance the antiphlogiſtians ſay is an *oxyde of iron*, ſuppoſing that the water is decompoſed by paſſing in contact with it, when the hydrogen is ſeparated in the form of inflammable air, and the oxygen remains united to it. But I aſk, what is the evidence of this ſubſtance containing any oxygen, when it can neither be reduced to an acid, nor exhibited in the form of oxygenous gas, or dephlogiſticated air? I think that the addition to the iron is mere water, and when it is heated in inflammable air, the iron is revived, and the water ſet at liberty.

Another evidence of a ſolid ſubſtance, like this, containing oxygen, is its oxygenating, or as I call it, dephlogiſticating, the marine acid. But though this

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substance is completely dissolved in this acid, no sign of oxygenation appears. Indeed, some very slight sign, barely perceivable, sometimes appears on the solution of scale of iron, to which (being formed in the open air) it is probable that a small quantity of oxygen may adhere. But if this small quantity be developed, I ask why is not more discovered, when more was present? The agent is the same, and it has much more matter to act upon.

They say that this finery cinder is a *partial oxyde* of iron, and common *rust of iron* a complete oxyde. But since iron receives a much greater addition to its weight by becoming finery cinder, than by being converted into rust, and all the addition is allowed to be pure oxygen, the former ought to contain more of this principle than the latter. Besides, finery cinder is incapable of becoming rust. The contrary, indeed, is asserted; but let the observation of the fact decide between us.

I farther observe, that when any solid substance, containing oxygen or dephlogisticated air, is heated in inflammable air, a quantity of fixed air is formed, by the union of the oxygen from the substance and the inflammable air in the vessel. This is the case when *minium* is revived in these circumstances, but not so when finery cinder is used, nothing but water being found in the vessel. Also, when iron, or any substance containing phlogiston, is heated in dephlegisticated air, fixed air is produced. This the antiphlogistians say comes from the *plumbago* in the iron. But the plumbago in the iron employed is not one hundredth part of the weight of the fixed air produced, if the plumbago could be separated, and decomposed, in the process, which it cannot.

That fixed air may be produced by the union of dephlogisticated and inflammable air, I farther prove by heating together *red precipitate*, which yields only dephlogisticated air, and *filings of iron*, which give only inflammable air; when there is a copious production of the purest fixed air. This, however, I am informed my opponents deny. With me the experiment has never failed. Let others judge between us. If this be the fact, here is a copious production of what the antiphlogistians call the *carbonic acid* without any *carbone*, which they say is the only source of it.

But the argument which my opponents urge with the greatest confidence, is drawn from the supposed composition of water, viz. from dephlogisticated and inflammable air burned in a certain proportion to each other. I say, however, that when these two kinds of air are fired together, they produce either the nitrous acid, or phlogisticated air, which is known to be capable, by decomposition, of forming nitrous acid. When the inflammable air is more than sufficient to form nitrous acid, the phlogisticated air is produced. This I demonstrate, by firing the two kinds of air in a close tube of glass or copper.

To this my opponents have objected, that when I produce any acid, it must have come from the decomposition of the *phlogisticated air*, which I had not been careful to exclude in the process. But I am confident that, in my last method of making the experiment, there was not the least sensible quantity of phlogisticated air present, and that, in all the cases, the acid produced was a hundred times more than the phlogisticated air could have formed. Whenever their flame burned strongly, so as to ensure more dephlogisticated air than they wished, the water they produced was not free from acidity, and whenever it was, they found a surplus of phlogisticated air, which agrees with my experiments.

That dephlogisticated and inflammable air, uniting in certain circumstances, can form phlogisticated air, I have shewn in several processes. Inflammable air, exposed to rust of iron confined by mercury, becomes in time wholly phlogisticated air, and the rust is converted into a *black powder*, which no doubt is the same thing with plumbago. This substance, therefore, is iron superfaturated with phlogiston.

On the whole, I am as far as ever from seeing any evidence of either the composition or decomposition of water; but on the contrary, much and very satisfactory evidence against it. I write, however, with no other view than to promote a full and fair discussion of the subject, which is certainly of considerable importance in chemistry. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Northumberland, J. PRIESTLEY.
Dec. 20, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I wrote my note of Jan. 1, 1798, (which you inserted in your number for that month) I had not indeed seen Mr. Scott's third and fourth letters; neither had your correspondent Mr.

Mr. BLAIR. For the ships, by which they were brought, had not arrived. By those ships Mr. SCOTT sent me a copy, requesting I would reprint the letters, in any publication which I might be preparing on the subject of nitrous acid. But I have since received from Mr. SCOTT, instructions *to suppress what he says about the effect of bathing*, as he is not satisfied with his trials. This retractation, together with remarks on some material points, will appear in the collection now in the press; for it is too late (in consequence of what has been published here) to suppress the remarks on the nitrous bath, as the author wished.

I am afraid the collection of cases will be a few weeks longer in appearing than I gave reason to expect. A considerable number of communications are printed. But some, which were promised two months ago, are not yet come to hand—and I could wish to present the public with a respectable body of facts. I find by my correspondence in America, that they have been employing nitrous acid there—"*with various, but, for the most part, with good success.*"—I hope we shall, ere long, know how far this and the other substances newly brought into question, are useful—that we may use them so far, and no farther.

I am, Sir, with good wishes for the success of your exertions, yours,

March 7, 1798. THOMAS BEDDOES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following is an extract of a letter from my correspondent at Philadelphia, respecting a late attempt to penetrate to the *Welsh Indians*, dated the 9th of December, 1797.

"I was in hopes to have had it in my power to communicate something concerning JOHN EVANS. Dr. JONES, of Lower Dublin, has received a letter from him a few days ago. I have sent two messages for a copy of it, but it is not yet come to hand. I understand that EVANS has returned to Kentucky, without finding his brethren. I was apprehensive of his miscarriage; for Judge TURNER, on his arrival in this city last spring, informed me that MACKAY, the acting partner in the Missouri Company, had returned to St. Louis, finding the western Indians in a hostile position. Nothing was then mentioned of EVANS, further than that the judge said the commandant of St. Louis, in a letter to him, complained that Mr. EVANS would not comply with some Spanish etiquette previously to his setting out on his journey: indeed, I had often heard from men of observation, that he had not a sufficient knowledge of mankind to balance his enterprising enthusiasm. These remarks I make without knowing the contents of his letter, a copy of which I shall certainly send you the first opportunity, with some further comments upon the subject."

Extract of a second letter, dated the 30th of Dec. 1797.

"In my last I promised you a copy of JOHN EVANS's letter; but the whole being rather a crude composition, and rather long, I send you the substance of his report, which has been published in several of the American papers; and in making it known in Europe, you will oblige several of our friends.

"The ideas, which I suggested in my last letter, on the subject of this mission, I still retain. I was always doubtful of the existence of *Welsh Indians*; but, in my opinion, we are left in the dark as much as ever, in respect to their existence or non-existence. Those who have asserted that there are such a people may have equal credit, in the scale of probability, with those who only, by superficial research, declare they cannot find them. EVANS's account is very lame, and to me appears doubtful. We may know more about it hereafter; and should I hear any thing farther, I shall not fail to communicate it.

"After enumerating his difficulties and sufferings on the Mississippi, which have been already published, EVANS gives a short account of his journey up the Missouri.

"In August, 1795, says he, I started from St. Louis, in company with JAMES MACKAY, commandant on the Missouri; and wintered, the same year, with the Mahas nation, on the said river. Whilst here, I spent twenty-five days with the Indians, on their hunting ground, and then returned to Post Mahas, where I carried two months.

"In February, 1796, I recommenced my journey westward, and, at the distance of 300 miles from the Mahas, was discovered by some hostile Indians, called the Seaux. Being obliged to retreat, I again returned to the Mahas; but in June following, undertook the same route, and, in August, arrived at the Mandans and Big-Belly nation, 300 leagues from the Mahas, and 600 leagues from the confluence of the Missouri with the Mississippi.

"The Missouri, for 260 leagues from St. Louis, traverses and forms beautiful meanders through fine meadows, as level as a table: the vale or bottom is from twelve to eighteen miles in breadth. The river sometimes glides along the hills on each side, but its general course is to the south of the plain: for 400 leagues it is full of little islands, and receives very considerable streams above R. Platte, 190 leagues from St. Louis. From the Pancas to the Mandans, which is about 190 leagues, it has forced its way, and runs furiously through mountains and hills full of mine.

"Having explored and taken a chart of the Missouri, for 1800 miles, I returned with its rapid current, in 68 days, to St. Louis, July 15, 1797, after being absent nearly two years. I was well received by the Spanish officers, who pressingly solicited me to undertake another adventure, across the continent, to the Pacific.

"In respect to the *Welsh Indians*, I have only to inform you, that I could not meet with such a people; and from the intercourse I have had with Indians, from lat. 35 to 49, I think you may with safety inform our friends, that they have no existence.

"The applications made to me, by this government, prevent my coming at present to Philadelphia; should I accept of the offer, it will be some time before I see you."

Signed, "JOHN THOMAS EVANS."

The above is the result of the expedition undertaken by EVANS, which was announced to take place about five years ago; and accompanied by some documents, upon which the hope of succeeding therein in a great measure depended. The above accounts do not explain clearly why EVANS returned from the point mentioned by him, which, from all the information received, is short of the situation assigned for the people he was in search of. Yours, &c. MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH no man can more eagerly strive than I do, to obey the apostolic injunction, "Live peaceably with all men," yet there is one respect in which I rank with the disaffected part of this nation, and have seldom failed for several years of my life, to oppose one of the positive laws of my country. I allude now to the State Lottery, and my mode of opposition is this. I endeavour to persuade all my friends, particularly those who think they would have good luck, to avoid buying tickets, or shares of tickets; and although this be absolutely flying in the face of that government which has, in its wisdom, projected and commanded this scheme of finance, yet I have hitherto contrived to steer pretty clear of punishment, because, although there are many clauses in the act which constitutes and appoints a lottery, there is not one which compels us to purchase tickets. In my opposition, therefore, I proceed securely, and, what is more, I act fairly; for I never repeat my annual admonitions unless at the close of the drawing. There are two reasons why I act thus; first, that I may not seem factious or invidious, and, secondly, because at the end of a lottery, I find many persons inclined to take my advice, who, at the beginning of it, would not listen to me.

But why, you will say, am I so hostile to lotteries? I will answer in few words—Because I once was fortunate, and from that time had to date the miseries from which I am recovering only by very slow degrees; for I suppose I need not tell you, that a war is a very unhealthy time for persons recovering from losses in trade. It is a bad time to *pick up*, as we say—It is like sending a consumptive pair of lungs into a sharp air, or curing the ague in the fens of Lincolnshire.

But to my story, which has been the burthen of my song for so many years.

You must know, Sir, that I began life in the humble capacity of a very respectable tallow chandler, in Whitechapel, and carried on for some time a very snug trade. Besides families and chance customers, I furnished two hospitals with candles, and frequently had the honour to throw light on the many subjects of political speculation, which were agitated in a neighbouring public house. Things went on then, Sir, exactly as they should do. My profits, if not great, were certain; and, upon the word of a tallow-chandler, I declare they were honest, for I made it a rule to stick to the trade price, and never refused at Christmas to give my customers' maids a few rush-lights, in order to shew them how to play *whisk* like their masters. As to politics, I went not a jot farther than the Daily Advertiser enjoined me; and, like a good subject, I had a heart-felt satisfaction in the victories of my country, especially when they were so great as to require the aid of my trade to

give

give them an additional brilliancy.—My wife assisted me in my business, as a wife ought; and if any business called me from home, there was she behind the counter, and as attentive as myself. I kept one maid servant, and a boy to carry parcels. My two children had got such schooling as was thought proper for their expectations. I intended my son to succeed me in business; and, as for my daughter, she would have made an excellent house-wife, which is all, in my humble opinion, that tradesmen's daughters ought to be. I paid all parish rates with pleasure, and served parish offices so honestly, that I do not think I *eat* more than *two children* in all my time, which is saying a great deal. As to amusements, we never desired the expensive ones. Now and then, in very fine weather, I would treat my family to Sadler's Wells, or *Barnaby* Spa, but as to trips by sea, we never went farther than Gravesend, and carrying our own provisions with us, and coming back by the next tide, you must allow all this was very moderate.

In this happy state things went on for some years. All was sun-shine and broad day-light; aye, and good broad humour at night with us. But happiness will have an end. There are many ups and downs in life. The devil is never tired of the many pranks he plays us poor honest folks. It happened one day, Sir, that my wife received a hand bill about the lottery, wrapt round an ounce of green tea which we had brought to treat the curate of our parish with. What there was in this wicked bill, I do not now remember, but the woman would not rest until she had bought a ticket, or a share of one. I had not been used to contradict her, and perhaps the devil might enter into me at the same time, for I believe he generally prefers a whole family, when he can get them. The ticket was bought, and I had been happy if it had proved a blank; but in a few days it was pronounced an hundred pound prize. A second ticket followed of course, and a third; and before the lottery had done drawing, I was master of five thousand pounds sterling money. This was a sum of which there is no mention in the records of our family for several generations. I seemed, indeed, born a great man without the help of ancestors.

But alas! this was the beginning of sorrows and evils. My wife now declared war against all business, industry, and frugality; and as it was by her advice I bought the ticket, she took the whole merit of our success out of the hands of Dame Fortune, and insisted that we should lay out our money like people of fashion. People of fashion! These were her very words; and, she added, likewise, that she must now see a little of the world, and metamorphose me and my children after her own way.

Would you believe it, Sir? I cannot say that I was wholly against all this, because I could not help feeling how much more comfortable it is to have five thousand pounds, than to be daily toiling to make up as many hundreds; but I declare, that if it had not been for this money, I never should have thought of becoming a man of fashion, for I had no other notion of such at that time, than that they were persons who required *long credit*. But to proceed—The first step my wife took, was to dispose of our stock in trade, and this was easily done, at the loss of about three hundred pounds, for we were very precipitate, and the buyers knowing that we could not for shame's sake keep our stock on hand, resolved to ease us of it in the genteelest way possible; and I may truly say, for the first time of my life, that my candles were burnt at both ends. This being over, my wife discovered that there was something very pernicious in the air of Whitechapel, and determined to leave the place. My lease had fifteen years to run, and I soon got a tenant who agreed to pay me less than I was obliged to pay the landlord; but this was nothing to a man who, by the sale of his effects, had added a pretty handsome sum to the above five thousand.

After much consultation (for we found the whims of people of fashion come very naturally) we hired a house in one of the streets near Palace-yard, because it was only 100*l.* a year rent, and was so *centrical* (as my wife called it) to the playhouses, and the palace! By this you will learn, that she knew as much of the centre of the playhouses as she did about the circumference of our fortune. But here, however, we sat down, and a discovery having been made, naturally enough I must say, that the furniture of our old house was not proper even for the servants' rooms of our new one, we employed an honest broker, who furnished us completely, from top to bottom, with every article in the newest taste. We had carpets which it was almost heresy to walk upon; chairs on which I dare not

sit

ſit down without a caution, which deprived them of all eaſe; and tables which were ſcreened, by ſtrict laws, from the profane touch of a naked hand.

Our diſcoveries had now no end. We found that tea was not ſo hurtful to the nerves when drank out of a ſilver tea-pot, and, ſome how or other, the milk and the ſugar derived certain new qualities, from being contained in veſſels of the ſame metal. I had ſaved ſome pounds of my beſt candles from the general ſale, as I thought I could uſe my own goods cheaper than if I bought them of a ſtranger, who would of courſe treat me like a gentleman. But lack-a-day, my wife's lungs were immediately ſo affected by the ſmell of the tallow, that I was obliged to conſign my wares, the work of my own hands, to the uſe of the ſervants, and order wax lights in their place.

You have now ſeen me removed from Whitechapel to Palace-yard, my houſe new furniſhed in a faſhionable ſtyle, as handſome and as uſeleſs as money could purchaſe. I had hopes I might now be at reſt, and enabled to purſue my old plans, and was one night ſtepping out in ſearch of ſome friendly public-houſe, where I might ſmoke my pipe as uſual, and enjoy the luxury of talking politics, and eating a Welſh rabbit, but no ſuch thing could be permitted. What! a man of my ſtanding ſmoak tobacco! Smoaking was a vulgar, beaſtly, unfaſhionable, vile thing. It might do very well for Whitechapel, or the Tower Hamlets, but would not be ſuffered in any genteel part of the world. And, as for cheeſe, no cheeſe was fit to be brought to table but Parmeſan, or perhaps a little Cheſhire ſtewed in claret. "Fie, huſband, how could you think of tobacco and Welſh rabbits: I am abſolutely aſhamed of you: at this rate we might as well have been living at Whitechapel."

To do my wife juſtice, however, as ſhe deprived me of the pleaſure of ſeeing company out of doors, ſhe took care to provide me with a ſufficient number of viſitors. There were Miſters and Miſtreſſes, Maſters and Miſſes, from all parts of St. Margaret's and St. John's pariſhes, none of which I had the ſmalleſt previous acquaintance with; but my wife always maintained, that ſeeing company was the mark of faſhionable life, and things had proceeded now too far for me to raiſe objections. Indeed one day drove another out of my head, and I began to be reconciled to faſhionable life. I thought it mighty pleaſant to have new furniture too good for uſe, and new acquaintances of no uſe at all; to drink wines which do not agree with one's ſtomach, and to eat of diſhes which one does not know the uſe of. We had likewiſe our card-parties, where my wife and I ſoon learned all the faſhionable games. How we played, I ſhall not ſay, but we diſcovered in no long time, that it was not *Whitechapel play*.

My two children, you may ſuppoſe, did not eſcape the general metamorphoſis; the boy was diſpatched to Eton ſchool, to be brought up with the children of *other* people of fortune, but the girl was kept at home to ſee *life*, and a precious life we led. The morning was the moſt innocent part of it, for we were then faſt aſleep; and yet, Sir, you cannot think how difficult it was to caſt off old cuſtoms, for I frequently awoke at ſix or ſeven o'clock, and would have got up, had not my wife reminded me that it was unfaſhionable, and aſked, "What muſt the ſervants think?"—Aye, Sir, and even ſhe, with all her new quality, would ſometimes diſcover the old leaven of Whitechapel. One night, when a lady ſaid ſhe believed it would rain, my wife anſwered, perhaps it *mought*. Another time, on ſeeing a great man go to the Houſe of Lords, although ſhe had with her at that moment one of the firſt people of faſhion in the Broad Sanctuary, ſhe exclaimed, "There's a go!"

Pride, however, will have a fall. Grandeur muſt one day or other expire in the ſocket. My wife was now ſeized with a very ſtrange diſorder, the nature of which I cannot better explain, than by ſaying, that ſhe loſt the uſe of both her feet and legs, and could not go out unleſs in a carriage. This was the more extraordinary, becauſe, when at home, or even on a viſit, ſhe never could ſit a minute in one place, but was perpetually running up and down. She threw out broad hints, therefore, that a carriage muſt be had, and a carriage therefore was procured; but mark the conſequences, two ſervants were added to our former number. To be ſure, every body muſt have a coachman and footman. One buſineſs was now, to uſe our homely phraſe, "as good as done," and what little the town left, was fully accompliſhed by a viſit to Brighton, and another to Tunbridge.

Here, Sir, is a blank in my hiſtory, which I ſhall fill up no otherwiſe than by informing you, that I took the advantage of an Inſolvent act, and by the aſſiſtance of ſome friends, who did not deſert me when I deſerted them, I am once more quietly

quietly fet down in my old fhop, completely cured of my violent fit of grandeur. I am now endeavouring to repair my affairs as well as I can, but I cannot hold my head fo high. They are perpetually afking me at the club, "What my t'other end of the town friends would have faid in fuch and fuch a cafe?" and as I go to church on Sundays, I fometimes hear the neighbours faying, "Aye, there goes the man that got the prize." Wherefore, Sir, for the benefit of all fuch unfortunately lucky men as myfelf, I hope you will give this a place in your Magazine. I am, Sir, your very humble fervant, DAVID DIP.

Whitechapel High-ftreet,
March 10, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

I HAVE been lately occupied with the perufal of the recent accounts of China, by Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, and Mr. ANDERSON. The firft is too verbofe; but both are intereffting. Some confiderations naturally arife, of high importance to human fociety.

I do not find that I have difcovered from either works, the ftate of property in China; though no topic can be more intereffting. Are the eftates large, or fmall? Is the inheritance firm and fecure? Thefe are queftions not anfwered. We only know that there is no hereditary nobility—and that large eftates, if fuch exift, can beftow no fort of influence, or political power. There is no church and ftate: there is no property government—Yet I have heard of fome diftant countries, not far from Terra Incognita, in which it is faid, that church and ftate muft ftand or fall together; nay, the clergy gravely *toaft*, CHURCH *and ftate*, while the French were content with a lefs prepofterous order of words, *l'Etat et l'Eglife*.

In the fame countries, it is faid, that property is the natural and juft foundation of power; and that a man will ferve his country in proportion to the ftake he has in its welfare. Good heavens! what fools thefe Chinefe are! Their government is a government without church and ftate, a government in which property is a political cypher—fuch a government cannot ftand a dozen years.

It has ftood five thoufand years; and has feen all the eminent empires and republics rife and fall.

What is the caufe of this unaccountable myftery?

There is no myftery. The plain caufe is, that the government of China is founded on the model of that of heaven, in which there is no church and ftate, no property government.

Pray explain the emperor:—

He indeed is no deity, except in power. He *may* be a tyrant; but a country, containing three hundred millions of fouls, is fo wide, that his tyranny is comparatively fmall, and felt only by a few rich people round him, a few ambitious men, who chufe to trample the flippery ice of fortune.

Setting the emperor afide, I fay the government of China refembles the perpetual ariftocracy of heaven, in that radical point, that it is regulated by MIND only.

It is a mere LITERARY government, in which the fkilful, (a perpetual and indefeafible law of nature) conduct and guide the ignorant.

Their fchools and colleges, inftead of ripening fools into eloquent fenators, or pedantic clergy, are dedicated to inftruct youth in the united practical fciences of morals and politics. A man is promoted in exact proportion to his merit and knowledge. The examinations are public: and no influence is, or can be ufed.

There is a rabbinical fable of a rebellion in heaven. It is impoffible. Pure incorporeal minds muft feel their own gradations. Even on earth, the men of greateft genius are always the moft modeft; becaufe they are moft confcious of the abilities of others, and of their own defects. An angel muft fee, by one glance of intuition, whether he be inferior or fuperior, in the grand progreffive fcale of exiftence.

In China, government is as it ought to be, a province alloted only to TRIED SKILL. A man proceeds, in proportion to his learning and juftice, from a fmall office to a greater. A Chinefe will laugh at the idea of alloting even the meaneft fhare in government to a raw college ftudent, or a templar.

I repeat, therefore, that the amazing duration of the Chinefe empire, its univerfal cultivation, ftupendous population, unexampled profperity and happinefs of its inhabitants, its contempt of foolifh wars, &c.* in fhort, every thing the

* No foreign conquefts has ever affected the internal government of China, becaufe it is founded on MIND, is regular as the univerfal laws of morality, immutable as truth, eternal as fpace.

exact

exact reverse of all other ſtates, ancient and modern,—all, all, ariſe from one ſimple cauſe:

Its government is the exact reverſe of moſt others, becauſe it is the province of men of letters; becauſe it is the ſacred prerogative of MIND *only; while moſt others are abandoned to court intrigues,—to the wickedneſs and ignorance of men of rank and property —to tygers, ſometimes called warriors, ſometimes ſtyled heroes—idiot favourites—hereditary ſtupidity—the yellow fever of corruption—brutal force and terror—and the worſt of all plagues, perverſe, ignorant, profligate miniſters, who in China would be burned, if they aſpired to the loweſt rank of Mandarins.* Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has often been the misfortune of the writers of travels to deceive their readers, by magnifying, in the livelineſs of their imagination, the objects they deſcribe; or to be themſelves deceived by the idle tales of the *Ciceroni* in Italy, and in other countries by thoſe of the *valets de place* who generally accompany them. I have lately met with two inſtances of the errors into which the travellers were led by the univerſal love of mankind for the wonderful. Give me leave, Sir, to correct them in your intereſting Magazine.

Pretending to know more than is commonly known in England about the hiſtory of the ſo juſtly famous Mrs. Langhans's monument, at Hindelbank, near Berne, Dr. SMITH * attributes its origin to ſome revengeful feelings in Mr. *Nahl*, the ſculptor, who thought himſelf diſgraced by the painting and gilding the family of D'E----, had cauſed to be daubed over the ſuperb mauſoleum he had erected to one of their relations in the ſame church. The learned Dr. will, I hope, give credit to a native of Berne, and niece of Mrs. Langhans, when ſhe aſſerts, that he knows, and has written even more than what is commonly known in Switzerland, and in the family of this lady. The anecdote with which he has amuſed his readers is as fabulous, though not ſo much ſentimental, as that of MAYER†.

He has feigned that the ſtatuary, while he was occupied in erecting a ſuperb monument to vanity in a country village, became paſſionately enamoured of the curate's wife, a beautiful woman in the prime of life, and that, a deeply concerned witneſs of her untimely death, he thought of immortalizing at once, his tenderneſs and her deplorable fate.

Permit me, Sir, to contradict thoſe two ſtories, equally founded on truth. Mrs. Langhans was truly beautiful, and of the moſt amiable diſpoſition; but the tender ſympathy for the grief of an inconſolable huſband, the unanimous prayers of a flock by whom the curate and his wife were ſincerely beloved, and who rewarded the labours of the artiſt, determined, alone, Mr. *Nahl, a Pruſſian ſculptor*, to exert his great talents on this mournful occaſion. The love of truth, and the tender care for the ſacred memory of a relation, much eſteemed and reſpected, prompt me to deſire you to inſert this letter in your Magazine.

I will not attempt a deſcription of this monument, ſo often given in many Engliſh books of travels, and known by a fine French print, and an Engliſh one after it; both, it muſt be confeſſed, give a very inadequate idea of it. If, then, ſome amateurs of arts, after the reading of this letter, and of the various accounts of travellers, would wiſh to ſee its original model, made by the ſtatuary himſelf, which is in my poſſeſſion, I would very willingly gratify their curioſity.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

ELIZABETH WEBBER.

No. 8, Mount-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare, 13th Dec. 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

B. G. in anſwer to N.'s queſtion reſpecting what is meant by the "communion of ſaints," has, after a proteſtant divine, given only a partial view of the ſubject. This article of the ancient creed, referred by the tradition of the church to the apoſtles themſelves, comprizes one of the leading dogmata of the catholic religion: it does not merely expreſs, according to B. G.'s quotation from Archbiſhop Secker, "that communion of benevolence, kind offices, inſtruction, and edification, which ſhould be among all good chriſtians;" but as a *point* of the orthodox creed, *acknowledged* by the fathers of the church, further implies, that the faithful on earth communicate, or are in communion with the angels, and ſaints in heaven. It has indeed been the general belief of Chriſtians from

* Vol. iii. p. 176. "*Tour on the Continent in* 1786 *and* 1787," &c.

† "*Tableau Hiſtorique, Politique et Philoſophique de la Suiſſe*," p. 22, lettre xx. de Berne.

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from the time of the apostles, that there is immediately within the divine presence, besides the hosts of angels, a society, or community of patriarchs, prophets, martyrs, and other holy persons *, who, in their state of glory, still sympathize with the faithful below, under their manifold trials; assisting, and comforting them in various ways, or presenting their prayers, and interceding for them with the divine majesty.

The communion of saints, and also the nature of the intercourse which subsists between the saints of the triumphant, heavenly church, and members of the suffering church, or purgatory, and those of the church militant on earth, is explained, and at the same time enforced as an indispensable article of belief, by the following decree of the council of Trent. "The holy synod commands all bishops, and all others who have the charge and care of teaching, diligently to instruct the faithful: first, concerning the intercession and invocation of saints; and concerning the honouring of reliques; and the lawful use of images, according to the practice of the catholic and apostolic church, received from the primitive ages of Christianity, and according to the consent of the holy fathers, and the decrees of the holy councils; teaching them that the saints now reigning, together with Christ, do offer their prayers to God for men; that it is good and profitable to invoke them with humble supplication, and to fly to their prayers, aid, and assistance, for the obtaining the benefits of God, through his son Jesus Christ, our Lord, who is our only Redeemer and Saviour."

Whoever, therefore, in repeating the creed, seriously professes his faith in the "communion of saints," must believe not only the above statement respecting it, but likewise pledges his belief in the preceding article, "the holy catholic church;" by which is understood, in the opinion of good Christians, founded on the authority of ancient divines †, "the society of the faithful, who are united by the profession of the same faith, and by a participation in the same sacraments, under the authority of legitimate pastors, whose visible head is the pope, bishop of Rome, successor of St. Peter, vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth."

Your correspondent N. in proposing his question, had probably some doubts respecting the consistency of the English church, which obliges its members, during divine service, solemnly to repeat the catholic profession of faith, and yet, in reality, condemns, or rejects *, the principal articles of it.

Feb. 22, 1798. R. M.

* Revelations, chap. 4. 6, 7. 20, &c. Compare, "*St. Cyprian de Mortalit.*" "*Ambros. de Viduis.*" "*Augustin. de Civitate, lib. xx. cap. 9.*"

† "*St. Bernard, ep. 113.*" "*Cyprian. Lib. de Unitat. Eccles.*" "*Augustin. Lib. de Verâ Relig. cap. 5. and 7.*" &c. &c.

* Articles of the Church of England, 22.

THE ENQUIRER, No. XV.

What is Education?

THE other day I paid a visit to a gentleman with whom, though greatly my superior in fortune, I have long been in habits of an easy intimacy. He rose in the world by honourable industry; and married, rather late in life, a lady to whom he had been long attached, and in whom centered the wealth of several expiring families. Their earnest wish for children was not immediately gratified. At length they were made happy by a son, who, from the moment he was born, engrossed all their care and attention. My friend received me in his library, where I found him busied in turning over books of education, of which he had collected all that were worthy notice, from Xenophon to Locke, and from Locke to Catharine Macauley. As he knows I have been engaged in the business of instruction, he did me the honour to consult me on the subject of his researches, hoping, he said, that, out of all the systems before him, we should be able to form a plan equally complete and comprehensive, it being the determination of both himself and his lady to chuse the best that could be had, and to spare neither pains nor expence in making their child all that was great and good. I gave him my thoughts with the utmost freedom, and after I returned home, threw upon paper the observations which had occurred to me.

The first thing to be considered, with respect to education, is the object of it. This appears to me to have been generally misunderstood. Education, in its largest sense, is a thing of great scope and extent. It includes the whole process by which a human being is formed to be what he is, in habits, principles, and cultivation of every kind. But of this a very small part is in the power even of the parent himself;

himself; a smaller still can be directed by purchased tuition of any kind. You engage for your child masters and tutors at large salaries, and you do well, for they are competent to instruct him; they will give him the means, at least, of acquiring science and accomplishments; but in the business of education, properly so called, they can do little for you. Do you ask then, what will educate your son? Your example will educate him; your conversation with your friends; the business he sees you transact; the likings and dislikings you express; these will educate him---the society you live in will educate him; your domestics will educate him; above all, your rank and situation in life, your house, your table, your pleasure-grounds, your hounds and stables will educate him. It is not in your power to withdraw him from the continual influence of these things, except you were to withdraw yourself from them also. You speak of *beginning* the education of your son. The moment he was able to form an idea his education was already begun; the education of circumstances—insensible education—which, like insensible perspiration, is of more constant and powerful effect, and of infinitely more consequence to the habit than that which is direct and apparent. This education goes on at every instant of time; it goes on *like* time; you can neither stop it nor turn its course. What these have a tendency to make your child, that he will be. Maxims and documents are good precisely till they are tried, and no longer; they will teach him to talk, and nothing more. The *circumstances* in which your son is placed will be even more prevalent than your example; and you have no right to expect *him* to become what you yourself are, but by the same means. You, that have toiled during youth, to set your son upon higher ground, and to enable him to begin where you left off, do not expect that son to be what you were, diligent, modest, active, simple in his tastes, fertile in resources. You have put him under quite a different master. Poverty educated you; wealth will educate him. You cannot suppose the result will be the same. You must not even expect that he will be what you now are; for though relaxed perhaps from the severity of your frugal habits, you still derive advantage from having formed them; and, in your heart, you like plain dinners, and early hours, and old friends, whenever your fortune will permit you to enjoy them. But it will not be so with your son: his tastes will be formed by your present situation, and in no degree by your former one. But I take great care, you will say, to counteract these tendencies, and to bring him up in hardy and simple manners. I know their value, and am resolved that he shall acquire no other. Yes, you make him hardy; that is to say, you take a country-house in a good air, and make him run, well clothed and carefully attended, for, it may be, an hour in a clear frosty winter's day upon your gravelled terrace; or perhaps you take the puny shivering infant from his warm bed, and dip him in an icy cold bath, and you think you have done great matters. And so you have; you have done all you can. But *you* were suffered to run abroad half the day on a bleak heath, in weather fit and unfit, wading barefoot through dirty ponds, sometimes losing your way benighted, scrambling over ledges, climbing trees, in perils every hour both of life and limb. Your life was of very little consequence to any one; even your parents, encumbered with a numerous family, had little time to indulge the softnesses of affection, or the solicitude of anxiety; and to every one else it was of no consequence at all. It is not possible for you, it would not even be right for you, in your present situation, to pay no more attention to your child than was paid to you. In these mimic experiments of education, there is always something which distinguishes them from reality; some weak part left unfortified, for the arrows of misfortune to find their way into. Achilles was a young nobleman, *dios Achilleus*, and therefore, though he had Chiron for his tutor, there was one foot left undipped. You may throw by Rousseau; your parents practiced without having read it; and you may read, but *imperious circumstances* forbid you the practice of it.

You are sensible of the advantages of simplicity of diet, and you make a point of restricting that of your child to the plainest food, for you are resolved that he shall not be nice. But this plain food is of the choicest quality, prepared by your own cook; his fruit is ripened from your walls; his cloth, his glasses, all the accompaniments of the table, are such as are only met with in families of opulence; the very servants who attend him are neat, well dressed, and have a certain air of fashion. You may call this simplicity, but I say he will be nice, for it is a kind of simplicity which only wealth can attain to, and which will subject him to

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be disgusted at all common tables. Besides, he will from time to time partake of those delicacies which your table abounds with; you yourself will give him of them occasionally; you would be unkind if you did not; your servants, if good natured, will do the same. Do you think you can keep the full stream of luxury running by his lips, and he not taste of it? Vain imagination!

I would not be understood to inveigh against wealth, or against the enjoyments of it; they are real enjoyments, and allied to many elegancies in manners and in taste; I only wish to prevent unprofitable pains and inconsistent expectations.

You are sensible of the benefit of early rising; and you may, if you please, make it a point that your daughter shall retire with her governess, and your son with his tutor, at the hour when you are preparing to see company. But their sleep, in the first place, will not be so sweet and undisturbed amidst the rattle of carriages, and the glare of tapers glancing through the rooms, as that of the village child in his quiet cottage, protected by silence and darkness; and, moreover, you may depend upon it, that as the coercive power of education is laid aside, they will in a few months slide into the habitudes of the rest of the family, whose hours are determined by their company and situation in life. You have, however, done good as far as it goes; it is something gained to defer pernicious habits, if we cannot prevent them.

There is nothing which has so little share in education as direct precept. To be convinced of this, we need only reflect, that there is no one point we labour more to establish with children than that of their speaking truth, and there is not any in which we succeed worse. And why? Because children readily see we have an interest in it. Their speaking truth is used by us as an engine of government. "Tell me, my dear child, when you have broken any thing, and I will not be angry with you." "Thank you for nothing, says the child. If I prevent you from finding it out, I am *sure* you will not be angry;" and nine times out of ten he *can* prevent it. He knows that, in the common intercourses of life, *you* tell a thousand falsehoods. But these are necessary lies on important occasions.

Your child is the best judge how much occasion he has to tell a lie; he may have as great occasion for it, as you have to conceal a bad piece of news from a sick friend, or to hide your vexation from an unwelcome visitor. That authority which extends its claims over every action, and even every thought, which insists upon an answer to every interrogation, however indiscreet or oppressive to the feelings, will, in young or old, produce falsehood; or, if in some few instances, the deeply imbibed fear of future and unknown punishment should restrain from direct falsehood, it will produce a habit of dissimulation, which is still worse. The child, the slave, or the subject, who, on proper occasions may not say, "I do not chuse to tell," will certainly, by the circumstances in which you place him, be driven to have recourse to deceit, even should he not be countenanced by your example.

I do not mean to assert, that sentiments inculcated in education have no influence; they have much, though not the most: but it is the sentiments we let drop occasionally, the conversation they overhear when playing unnoticed in a corner of the room, which has an effect upon children, and not what is addressed directly to them in the tone of exhortation. If you would know precisely the effect these set discourses have upon your child, be pleased to reflect upon that which a discourse from the pulpit, which you have reason to think merely professional, has upon you. Children have almost an intuitive discernment between the maxims you bring forward for their use, and those by which you direct your own conduct. Be as cunning as you will, they are always more cunning than you. Every child knows whom his father and mother love, and see with pleasure, and whom they dislike; for whom they think themselves obliged to set out their best plate and china; whom they think it an honour to visit, and upon whom they confer honour by admitting them to their company. "Respect nothing so much as virtue, (says Eugenio to his son) virtue and talents are the only grounds of distinction." The child presently has occasion to enquire why his father pulls off his hat to some people and not to others; he is told, that outward respect must be proportioned to different stations in life; this is a little difficult of comprehension; however, by dint of explanation, he gets over it tolerably well. But he sees his father's house in the bustle and hurry of preparation; common business laid aside, every body in movement, an unusual anxiety to please and to shine. Nobody is at leisure to receive his caresses, or attend to his questions; his lessons are interrupted, his hours deranged. At length a guest

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gueſt arrives—It is my Lord—whom he has heard you ſpeak of, twenty times, as one of the moſt worthleſs characters upon earth. Your child, Eugenio, has received a leſſon of education. Reſume, if you will, your ſyſtems of morality on the morrow, you will in vain attempt to eradicate it. "You expect company, Mamma, muſt I be dreſſed to-day?" "No, it is only good Mrs. ſuch a one." Your child has received a leſſon of education, one which ſhe well underſtands, and will long remember. You have ſent your child to a public ſchool, but to ſecure his morals againſt the vice which you too juſtly apprehend abounds there, you have given him a private tutor, a man of ſtrict morals and religion. He may help him to prepare his talks, but do you imagine it will be in his power to form his mind? His ſchoolfellows, the allowance you give him, the manners of the age, and of the place, will do that, and not the lectures which he is obliged to hear. If theſe are different from what you yourſelf experienced, you muſt not be ſurpriſed to ſee him gradually recede from the principles, civil and religious, which you hold, and to break off from your connections, and to adopt manners different from your own. This is remarkably exemplified amongſt thoſe of the Diſſenters who have riſen to wealth and conſequence. I believe it would be difficult to find an inſtance of families, who, for three generations, have kept their carriage and continued Diſſenters.

Education, it is often obſerved, is an expenſive thing. It is ſo, but the paying for leſſons is the ſmalleſt part of the coſt. If you would go to the price of having your ſon a worthy man, you muſt be ſo yourſelf; your friends, your ſervants, your company muſt be all of that ſtamp. Suppoſe this to be the caſe, much is done; but there will remain circumſtances which perhaps you cannot alter, that will ſtill have their effect. Do you wiſh him to love ſimplicity? Would you be content to lay down your coach, to drop your title? Where is the parent who would do this to educate his ſon? You carry him to the workſhops of artiſans, and ſhow him different machines and fabrics, to awaken his ingenuity. The neceſſity of getting his bread would awaken it much more effectually. The ſingle circumſtance of having a fortune to get, or a fortune to ſpend, will probably operate more ſtrongly upon his mind, not only than your precepts, but even than your example. You wiſh your child to be modeſt and unaſſuming; you are ſo, perhaps, yourſelf, and you pay liberally a preceptor for giving him leſſons of humility. You do not perceive, that the very circumſtance of having a man of letters and accompliſhments retained about his perſon, for his ſole advantage, tends more forcibly to inſpire him with an idea of ſelf-conſequence, than all the leſſons he can give him to repreſs it. *Why do not you look ſad, you raſcal?* ſays the Undertaker to his man, in the play of the Funeral, *I give you I know not how much money for looking ſad, and the more I give you, the gladder I think you are.* So will it be with the wealthy heir. The lectures that are given him, on condeſcenſion and affability, only prove to him upon how much higher ground he ſtands than thoſe about him; and the very pains that are taken with his moral character will make him proud, by ſhewing him how much he is the object of attention. You cannot help theſe things. Your ſervants, out of reſpect to you, will bear with his petulance; your company, out of reſpect to you, will forbear to check his impatience; and you yourſelf, if he is clever, will repeat his obſervations.

In the exploded doctrine of ſympathies, you are directed, if you have cut your finger, to let that alone, and put your plaiſter upon the knife. This is very bad doctrine, I muſt confeſs, in philoſophy, but very good in morals. Is a man luxurious, ſelf-indulgent? do not apply your *phyſic of the ſoul* to him, but cure his fortune. Is he haughty? cure his rank, his title. Is he vulgar? cure his company. Is he diffident, or mean-ſpirited? cure his poverty, give him conſequence—but theſe preſcriptions go far beyond the family recipes of education.

What then is the reſult? In the firſt place, that we ſhould contract our ideas of education, and expect no more from it than it is able to perform. It can give *inſtruction*. There will always be an eſſential difference between a human being cultivated and uncultivated. Education can provide proper inſtructers in the various arts and ſciences, and portion out to the beſt advantage, thoſe precious hours of youth which never will return. It can likewiſe give, in a great degree, perſonal habits; and even if theſe ſhould afterwards give way, under the influence of contrary circumſtances, your child will feel the good effects of them, for the later and the leſs will he go into what is wrong. Let us alſo be aſſured, that the buſineſs of education, properly ſo called,

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is not transferrable. You may engage masters to inſtruct your child in this or the other accompliſhment, but you muſt *educate* him yourſelf. You not only ought to do it, but you *muſt* do it, whether you intend it or no. As education is a thing neceſſary for all; for the poor and for the rich, for the illiterate as well as for the learned; providence has not made it dependent upon ſyſtems uncertain, operoſe, and difficult of inveſtigation. It is not neceſſary with Rouſſeau or Madame Genlis, to devote to the education of one child, the talents and the time of a number of grown men; to ſurround him with an artificial world; and to counteract, by maxims, the natural tendencies of the ſituation he is placed in in ſociety. Every one has time to educate his child; —the poor man educates him while working in his cottage—the man of buſineſs while employed in his counting-houſe.

Do we ſee a father who is diligent in his profeſſion, domeſtic in his habits, whoſe houſe is the reſort of well-informed intelligent people—a mother, whoſe time is uſefully filled, whoſe attention to her duties ſecures eſteem, and whoſe amiable manners attract affection? Do not be ſolicitous, reſpectable couple, about the moral education of your offspring! do not be uneaſy becauſe you cannot ſurround them with the apparatus of books and ſyſtems; or fancy you muſt retire from the world to devote yourſelves to their improvement. In *your* world they are brought up much better than could be under any plan of factitious education which you could provide for them; they will imbibe affection from your careſſes; taſte from your converſation; urbanity from the commerce of your ſociety; and mutual love from your example. Do not regret that you are not rich enough to provide tutors and governors, to watch his ſteps with ſedulous and ſervile anxiety, and furniſh him with maxims it is morally impoſſible he ſhould act upon when grown up. Do not you ſee how ſeldom this over culture produces its effect, and how many ſhining and excellent characters ſtart up every day, from the boſom of obſcurity, with ſcarcely any care at all?

Are children then to be neglected? ſurely not; but having given them the inſtruction and accompliſhments which their ſituation in life requires, let us reject ſuperfluous ſolicitude, and truſt that their characters will form themſelves from the ſpontaneous influence of good examples, and circumſtances which impel them to uſeful action.

But the education of your houſe, important as it is, is only a part of a more comprehenſive ſyſtem. Providence takes your child, where you leave him. Providence continues his education upon a larger ſcale, and by a proceſs which includes means far more efficacious. Has your ſon entered the world at eighteen, opinionated, haughty, raſh, inclined to diſſipation? Do not deſpair, he may yet be cured of theſe faults, if it pleaſes heaven. There are remedies which you could not perſuade yourſelf to uſe, if they were in your power, and which are ſpecific in caſes of this kind. How often do we ſee the preſumptuous, giddy youth, changed into the wiſe counſellor, the conſiderate, ſteady friend! How often the thoughtleſs, gay girl, into the ſober wife, the affectionate mother! Faded beauty, humbled ſelf-conſequence, diſappointed ambition, loſs of fortune, this is the rough phyſic provided by providence, to meliorate the temper, to correct the offenſive petulancies of youth, and bring out all the energies of the finiſhed character. Afflictions ſoften the proud; difficulties puſh foward the ingenious; ſucceſsful induſtry gives conſequence and credit, and developes a thouſand latent good qualities. There is no malady of the mind ſo inveterate, which this education of events is not calculated to cure, if life were long enough; and ſhall we not hope, that he, in whoſe hand are all the remedial proceſſes of nature, will renew the diſcipline in another ſtate, and finiſh the imperfect man?

States are educated as individuals, by circumſtances; the prophet may cry aloud, and ſpare not; the philoſopher may deſcant on morals; eloquence may exhauſt itſelf in invective againſt the vices of the age: theſe vices will certainly follow certain ſtates of poverty or riches, ignorance or high civilization. But what theſe gentle alteratives fail of doing, may be accompliſhed by an unſucceſsful war, a loſs of trade, or any of thoſe great calamities, by which it pleaſes Providence to ſpeak to a nation in ſuch language as will be heard. If, as a nation, we would be cured of pride, it muſt be by mortification; if of luxury, by a national bankruptcy, perhaps; if of injuſtice, or the ſpirit of domination, by a loſs of national conſequence. In compariſon of theſe ſtrong remedies, a *faſt*, or a *ſermon*, are preſcriptions of very little efficacy.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Am a conſtant reader of your Monthly Magazine, and muſt own I am much pleaſed with the Journal of Mr. HOUSMAN; but I am ſorry he ſhould ſo far miſlead your readers, by ſtating in your Magazine for January, 1798, that adjoining the road from Birmingham to Wolverhampton, he aw a number of fires burning in a field of oats; and that the works for forging iron in that neighbourhood belong to Mr. WILKINSON: it is true that Mr. W. has large works there, but though he has expended perhaps 60,000l. in his erections, there are many works in the vicinity of Wolverhampton which make more iron than he does. I have attended Mr. HOUSMAN hitherto with pleaſure, as I know moſt of the places he ſpeaks of. I am, Sir, &c.

Dance, JAS. LOXDALE.

Near Wolverhampton,
2d March, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

UNDERSTANDING that conſiderable doubts have ariſen reſpecting the authenticity of the manuſcripts of the late Rev. Mr. Toplady, (which came into my hands, as his executor, and which I have ſince communicated to Mr. Row, for publication,) I feel myſelf called upon to ſtep forward, and vindicate them from the charge of *impoſition*. Thoſe perſons who ſuppoſed them to be ſurreptitious, muſt have done ſo from a knowledge of that clauſe in Mr. T's will, which directs "all the manuſcripts of, and in his own hand-writing, to be conſumed by fire, within one week after his interment." It muſt however be obſerved, that Mr. T. little thought, at the time of his making his will, that he ſhould perform, in part, this ſad office himſelf, which he actually did, aſſiſted by me. We were two days occupied in the buſineſs; and thoſe few writings, which have eſcaped the flames, would doubtleſs have ſhared the ſame fate as the reſt, if it had not been for the intervention of the late Dr. Gifford, and the Rev. Mr. Ryland ſenior, of Northampton, who called to ſee Mr. Toplady, during his illneſs, and found him in the very act of deſtroying his papers. They expreſſed their ſincere regret at this proceedure, and endeavoured to divert him from the further execution of his purpoſe. To this, Mr. Toplady, after repeated expoſtulations, at length reluctantly conſented. I then, turning to me, he ſaid, "My dear friend, you are at liberty to do whatever you pleaſe with the reſt," which declaration has virtually done away the injunction laid upon me by his will.

And here I cannot but lament, the loſs which the religious and literary world have ſuſtained, from the ſcrupulous delicacy of Mr. T's mind. The anſwers he aſſigned to me for this part of his conduct, were, that "ſome paſſages might be twiſted from their intended meaning, which, when dead, he ſhould not be able to defend." I perceived, among the MSS. which were committed to the flames, many works of taſte and genius, particularly a very voluminous "*Hiſtory of England,*" nearly completed. There are, however, among the manuſcripts which have been reſcued, "*An Eſſay towards a conciſe Chronological Dictionary,*" and, "*An Hiſtory of the Ancient State of Britain,*" in ſixteen letters, addreſſed to the late Mrs. Catherine Macaulay, which I doubt not will confirm his reputation as a writer. I underſtand Mr. Row deſigns ſhortly to publiſh them.

I cannot conclude this letter without improving the opportunity of returning my ſincere thanks to Mr. Row for the very liberal manner in which he has conducted himſelf, and the ample juſtice he has rendered, at an enormous expence, to the publication of the books of my dear deceaſed friend. I am confident, the public feel themſelves equally indebted to his exertions in the cauſe of religion. I have only to add, that I have given up all the manuſcripts I have found to Mr. Row, who will publiſh them in a ſeventh volume, as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers ſhall be found. From my knowledge of the contents, I can aſſure the public, that for uſefulneſs, ſentiment, and language, they are not inferior to thoſe publiſhed in Mr. Toplady's life-time. If any perſons ſhould ſtill entertain doubts of their authenticity, they may, by reference to Mr. Row, Great Marlborough-ſtreet, ſee the MS. in the hand-writing of Mr. Toplady himſelf, or upon application to me, I will give them every ſatisfaction in my power. I remain your's, &c. WILLIAM HUSSEY.

Kenſington Gore, March, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE begin to read, with delight, thoſe works of genius, with which German literature is now richly ſtored. Yet we fail not to remark in them,

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them, a wild extravagance of fancy, and a morbid irritability of feeling, which we cannot eaſily ſuppoſe to be copied from nature. The feveriſh pride, the wild, maddening love, the imagination extracting from every incident and appearance, new means of ſorrow; make the Werter of Goethe, appear almoſt a being different in genus from thoſe which romance and real life preſent to us in Britain. Schiller is equally accounted to have, in his fine dramas, overleaped the bounds of nature. Charles Moor, Fieſco, with the young hero and heroine of his "*Cabal and Love*," appear to us ſo extravagant in all their fancies and all their diſtreſſes, that we ſhould not, probably, endure with patience, their repreſentation upon our ſtage.

But, ſome facts have fallen within my knowledge, which incline me to believe, that theſe characters muſt ſeem to the Germans, for whom they were written, to be ſufficiently within the range of the probabilities of ordinary life. I have had occaſion to be acquainted with ſeveral gentlemen from Germany, who have viſited this country. I think that I have obſerved in them all, *that generic character*, of which "Werter," and others imagined by Schiller, are but ſubordinate ſpecies. They were men of virtue and learning, of elegant manners, of a certain generoſity of nature, fitted to win affection, and to command eſteem. But, their imaginations were uncommonly fervid and romantic; their feelings were pregnant with exceſſive ſenſibility; they were, in their tempers, jealous of the reſpect and attentions which they thought their due, even to a degree that it was impoſſible to ſatisfy; there ſeemed to hang about them a wayward ſickliniſs of ſpirit, unfitting them for the ſober and uniform buſineſs of common life. In one of the early volumes of the old "*Annual Regiſter*," there is an affecting account of the trial, condemnation, and execution of a youth, named Stirn, for the murder of a Mr. Matthew, which ſeems to confirm, in a remarkable manner, this idea of mine. Stirn was a German youth, of extraordinary genius and accompliſhments, who had come into England to ſeek a ſituation, in which his qualifications might make his fortune. With difficulty he obtained the employment of an uſher in a boarding-ſchool. His integrity, the elegance and accuracy of his knowledge, with his aſſiduity in teaching, made his aſſiſtance exceedingly valuable to the maſter of the ſchool; while, on the other hand, the incredible jealouſy of his temper rendered him exceſſively troubleſome, as an inmate in the family. Ere he had been long here, he became acquainted with Mr. Matthew, by whom he was invited, with offers of reſpectful treatment and a liberal ſalary, to take up his reſidence in his family, for the purpoſe of inſtructing his wife and daughter in muſic, and Mr. Matthew himſelf in the Greek and Roman claſſics. With Mr. Matthew he had not long reſided, when he began to fancy, that mockery and inſults were offered to him, which had no exiſtence, ſave in his own diſtempered imagination. He became furiouſly querulous; and reciprocal ill-humour was naturally excited in the minds of Mr. Matthew and family. Frequent explanations made Stirn, from time to time, curſe the gloominеſs of his own temper, intreat pardon for his ſuſpicions, and abjure them in the deepeſt anguiſh of heart. Nevertheleſs were theſe ſuſpicions ſtill renewed on the very next moment, and ſtill exaſperated beyond their former rage. Matthew became at length no leſs unjuſt than Stirn; in the madneſs of reſentment, he accuſed the youth of attempting to ſeduce the affections of his wife, and of filching ſome articles of his property; then thruſt him contemptuouſly out of doors. Stirn, utterly incapable of theſe crimes, or indeed of any baſe and mean act, was driven, by this treatment, to the laſt frenzy of deſpair. He regarded himſelf as contaminated and debaſed beyond the poſſibility of reſtoration to honour, by the very circumſtance of any perſon's having dared to name ſuch crimes in the ſame breath with his name. Branded as a thief, and as a ſeducer driven ignominiouſly out of doors; how ſhould he continue longer in England? how return to meet the eyes of his friends in Germany? No; thus vile, he could not endure to live: nor ſhould the author of his woes ſurvive the wrongs which he had done him! Having ſolicited a meeting with Mr. Matthew, in the preſence of ſome common friends; the unfortunate youth ſeized an opportunity of ſhooting him through the head; and was, with difficulty, prevented from conſummating the ſame violence upon himſelf. He was then ſeized, conveyed to priſon, brought to trial, condemned to death. I do not certainly remember, whether he did not, by taking poiſon, withdraw himſelf from the ignominy of a public execution. I think, upon recollection, that before he reſolved to aſſaſſinate Matthew, he had

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had, in vain, called him out to single combat. Besides, if I mistake not, there is not a little in those distinctions of rank, and those subdivisions of dominion which are established in Germany, that tends to foment this irritability of imagination and temper. The pride of birth and rank still reigns there, in its full vigour, infests all the scenes of common life, and continually disturbs the pleasures of social intercourse. There are in Germany, a very great multitude of poor nobility, who have nothing but the pride and pretensions of high birth, the education, the manners, and the wants of gentlemen; and who are obliged to seek their fortune in the world, amid difficulties with which it often happens that their pride can ill brook, to contend. The intercourse too, among the inhabitants of so many different principalities and states, is necessarily carried on with a punctiliousness and jealousy, which are not so vigilantly exercised in the intercourse of persons who are, all alike, subjects of the same great kingdom.

If I err not in my inference from these facts and considerations, Schiller and Goethe, and the German writers of taste and fancy in general, are, by it, in a great measure vindicated from that charge of extravagance, which English critics have too hastily urged against them. What would be with us extravagance, is with them but nature. Characters not very dissimilar to those of Moor and Werter are not unfrequent in Germany. It is from the state of human society in that country, that the wild, terrific pathos and sublimity of the German works of genius, take their origin. To those facts and characters which I have above cited in explaining my opinion, may be added, what the account of his life by Tissot furnishes, concerning the late amiable Dr. Zimmermann.

R. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE insertion of the following correction of the remarks in your last number, on the London and Middlesex Universal Tontine, will be esteemed a favour, by yours, &c.

March 3, 1798. J. J. G.

The number of deaths and defaulters, which in the society's advertisement is printed 986, should be 586, but the reduction which this makes, in the sum I have stated as the charge of management, will be overbalanced, by adding the payment of one shilling per share to the agent, on the admission of each member; and thus corrected, the allowance to the agent, for his trouble in managing the concern, will be *three thousand two hundred and twenty-two pounds*. It must be observed, that this is exclusive of the expence of preparing the articles, of advertisements, and all other incidental charges, which were paid out of the fines.

By an oversight of your printer, the following reference to some judicious observations on the unprofitable nature of tontines, for a short term of years, was omitted.

* General Introduction to the fifth edit. of "*Dr. Price's Observations on Reversionary Payments*," published in 1792.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE executor of the late Henry Flood found, amongst other valuable papers, "*The History of the present Mr. Pitt's Administration*," from its commencement to that accomplished senator's decease; complete and ready for the press. The manuscript interspersed with characters of the most distinguished statesmen in Great Britain, and containing materials for two 8vo volumes, was committed to Mr. Edmund Malone, who undertook with avidity its immediate publication. Upwards of four years have elapsed, since that sacred depoſit of his friend's fame was made by Sir Lawrence Parsons. Through the channel of your valuable miscellany, I therefore ask permission to inquire into the fate of a production, that I conceive must contribute to the information, not less than the entertainment, of all those who feel interested in the common cause of Great Britain and Ireland. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, A DRAPER.

Dublin, January, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent A. P. B. in your Magazine for January, treats the accounts of *toads* having been found alive in solid rocks and trunks of trees, as fabulous; and compares them to the visionary tales of ghosts and spectres; grounding his disbelief principally upon the uncertainty of the evidence, which, he justly remarks, has never been given by the eye witnesses themselves, but through so many channels, that the original propagator can seldom be traced out

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out to prove his assertions. I am glad to have it in my power to add something towards establishing the truth of this unaccountable phenomenon; with the advantage of relating only what fell under my own immediate observation.

I was led to make an experiment on a toad, by the perusal of one of Dr. Franklin's essays; where he asserts (though only from report) that they will live for ages in solid rock; and also assures us of a fact equally astonishing, and out of the common course of nature: that flies, corked up in wine in the West-Indies, &c. may frequently be restored to life in England, by exposing them to the heat of the sun's beams. This he tried himself, and has established beyond any doubt. Sir, Franklin, on this occasion, expresses himself rather romantically; he wishes he, and a few choice friends, could in the same manner be preserved in a cask of Madeira, and revived at the end of a century, to see how his dear country America flourished.

I was as doubtful as your correspondent in respect to the toads; but did not presume to dispute such high authority, merely on account of the improbability of the story, without assuring myself by the more certain test of experiment, which frequently, as in the present instance, baffles our reasoning.

I accordingly caught a large toad, which I confined in a glass tumbler, covered at the top with a large piece of cork, closed with sealing wax, so effectually, that no fresh air could be admitted, nor any thing possibly escape. In this state I left it in my room, and in a few hours, returning, found the glass, (which I had corked too tight) broken, and the animal escaped through the window, and fallen on to the pavement nearly fourteen feet, which must have hurt it, and very probably hastened its death.

I committed it once more to a similar confinement, with more caution, and in this state actually kept it alive *six months*. As I had no thoughts of publishing this circumstance at that time, I did not make so many observations as I otherwise should have done; but frequently remarked in the tumbler small black substances, resembling in shape little animals; and, as these alternately appeared and disappeared, the toad must have swallowed them; so that it is possible it possesses the property of the ruminating animals, in a much greater degree; for the throat had a constant motion, as if in the act of mastication; yet, what is rather extraordinary, all the time I kept it, I never once saw its mouth open; and it seemed as strong a few days before it died as at first; so that I attribute its death rather to the fall, than to confinement, or want of food. The sides of the glass were so frequently obscured by a dark moisture, that I could scarcely discern the animal through them.

Your correspondent A. P. B. doubts, very naturally, that a creature furnished with lungs should exist when deprived of air; but what is here related, in my opinion, is a proof to the contrary; as the very small quantity in the glass, at the time of closing it up, would be vitiated and unfit for respiration in a few minutes; and I find no difficulty in admitting, that if this animal can (in direct contradiction to all the known laws of animated nature) exist for six months, deprived of air, food, or water, it may, for any argument we can produce to the contrary, survive centuries in similar circumstances; nor should I be at all surprised, if it was found to live in vacuo for a considerable time; an experiment, however, I have no inclination to try. I rather think what I have already done needs some apology, and shall add a few words in my own justification, as it may appear, that in this experiment I have permitted curiosity to get the better of humanity.

I have read, with abhorrence, the cruel experiments of Fontana, and some others, where thousands of harmless creatures, under the pretext of being serviceable to mankind, were put to death, in the most shocking and prolonged tortures: but in the present instance, I felt assured, that if the toad could live one day without fresh air, it must exist by means we are unacquainted with, and without pain or effort. Indeed, had it suffered visibly from a few minutes' confinement, which I naturally expected, I should certainly have liberated it, and pursued the trial no further; but on the contrary, it seemed so perfectly at ease, that I fully expected it would have survived me, and the present generation. I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Sir, your's most respectfully,

EGERTON SMITH,

Navigation Shop, Pool-lane, Liverpool, Feb. 11, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have lately heard of several instances, in which the scurvy prevailed to a great

great degree in ships, wherein the seamen had a considerable quantity of lime-juice and vegetables daily distributed to them. In all these instances, the disease broke out after a continuance of cold, rainy, and stormy weather; which made it necessary to keep the ports shut, obliged the seamen to remain much between decks, and allowed them no opportunity of drying their cloaths. I was, in consequence of such information, led to enquire and think of the modes of ventilating ships; and one occurred to me, which I cannot but believe would be very effectual, requiring no labour, and it might be put in practice at an inconsiderable expence.

The principle of the plan which I propose, I find, by looking into the "*Encyclopædia*," is not new; but I think the mode of accomplishing it, which I propose, could not have occurred, or it would have been carried into execution. If Sir, you think well of the plan, you will oblige me, by procuring its insertion in the Monthly Magazine, as, by this means, the public may be put in possession of it, and be enabled to judge of its expediency.

The plan which I offer is extremely simple, it consists merely in causing two tubes to descend from above the deck to the bottom of a vessel, or as low as ventilation is required; and which should communicate by smaller pipes (open at their extremities) with those places designed to be ventilated. There should be a contrivance for stopping these communicating pipes, so that ventilation may be occasionally prevented from taking place, or confined to any particular part of the vessel.

One of the principal air tubes should descend as near to the stern of the vessel as convenient, and the other as near to the stem.

Through that tube which is in the head, the foul air is to be extracted; and through that which is in the stern, the fresh air is to descend to the different decks and other apartments of the vessel.

The extraction of the air is easily effected, in the following manner: let a transverse tube be fitted to that which descends in the head of the vessel; it may be sunk within the level of the deck, so as to cause no inequality of surface. Let it be continued till it comes beneath the fire-place, then ascend in a perpendicular direction through the fire, and open a little above it; or it may be made to communicate with the chimney.

It would be more convenient if the fire was near the place where the tube rises through the deck; and, in Indiamen, I am told, that the fire is in the forecastle; but the experiment must equally succeed, if the tube be made to descend again till it is beneath the common fire-place.

The effect that will result from this contrivance, is obvious; when the tube which passes through the fire, is heated, the air will ascend with a force proportionable to its levity, and the ascending column can only be supplied from below, consequently it must come from all those parts of the ship with which the main tube communicates.

When the ports are open, the quantity of air thus exhausted from the ship, will be supplied from all quarters; but if they were all shut, and the hatchways and other openings completely closed, the renewal of fresh air is made certain by means of the tube which descends in the stern. The main air tube, where it rises above the deck in the stern, should, I think, have an horizontal one fitted to it, which might be made to traverse, so that it could be turned to windward; it might also expand at its extremity like the mouth of a trumpet; and thus perfectly fresh air must enter, and the force of the gale would tend to impel it into the vessel.

When that part of the tube which passes through the fire, is red hot, the draught which would be thus occasioned, might, perhaps, be too great, and the open pipes which communicate with the decks, might emit and imbibe the fresh air in so direct a stream, that it might be injurious to those persons within the current.

I therefore think it would be better, if those smaller pipes which lead from the main tubes were made to run along the decks, and communicate with them by numerous orifices. Two pipes opening into the main exhausting tube, might be extended along the tops of the deck, in the angle formed between the sides and the ceiling: and thus the air would be extracted equally from all parts, and in a manner not likely to occasion injurious currents. Some division of the stream of air which enters from the stern, might also be made, if it were thought necessary.

Thus, I imagine, a very complete, and

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in no way injurious, ventilation may be obtained: the air in the veſſel would be perfectly changed when the fire was ſtrong, without expence or trouble; and a gradual and ſalubrious alteration of it might, at all times, be made, by a very little additional quantity of fuel. The air tubes ſhould conſiſt of ſeparate joints, ſo that occaſionally they might be taken to pieces.

I forbear to dwell upon particulars, as there are many circumſtances in the conſtruction and management of a ſhip, with which I am unacquainted, which might require alterations in this plan, the principle and general deſign of which is all that I ſuppoſe myſelf capable of judging.

The draft, I imagine, might be made ſo conſiderable, as even to allow of the conveyance of heated air into the interior parts of the veſſel, ſhould it, under any circumſtances, be thought expedient.

Another advantage, which, as it appears to me, might ariſe from this contrivance, is, that of being able to dry the wet cloaths, by producing a current of air through any allotted part of the ſhip. For this purpoſe, the cloaths ſhould be hung up in a cloſe chamber, into which two pipes ſhould be introduced, leading from each of the principal air tubes, and their communications with every other part of the veſſel ſhould be cut off, ſo that the whole current of air, which the fire produces, may be made to paſs through this chamber.

I have, Sir, already mentioned the circumſtances that led me to think of this plan; which appears to me ſo obvious and ſimple, as to reflect no credit on the propoſer of it. As the ſubject is ſo foreign to my general purſuits, I may probably judge erroneouſly reſpecting it; but whilſt I retain my preſent ſentiments, I ſhould feel myſelf culpable were I not in ſome way to make it public. In tranſport veſſels, which are crowded with perſons between decks, the enabling them, in all weathers, to breathe freſh air in ſuch a ſituation, is ſo important an object, as to vindicate me in this intruſion on your time, and on the public, although the ſcheme which I have laid before you, ſhould prove ineffectual.

I mentioned the plan to ſome gentlemen converſant in nautical affairs; but they thought the tubes would be injured, or put out of order, by the rough uſage which they would meet with on board a ſhip. This objection is of no weight, in my eſtimation; as the copper pipes may be made of any required degree of ſtrength, may be placed againſt the ſides of the veſſel, and may even be incaſed in wood. I have neither leiſure nor inclination to be obtruding this plan on the notice of thoſe to whom ſuch ſchemes are uſually preſented; but, Sir, if you think well of it, you will oblige me by laying it before the public. I am, Sir, with much reſpect, your obedient ſervant,

JOHN ABERNETHY.

St. Mildred's Court, March, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Perfectly agree with your correſpondent G. C. (M. M. Oct. p. 270,) in the general ſentiment of the injuſtice and impolicy of confiſcating the property of the public creditor. But I can by no means accord with all the ſentiments contained in his letter, or the arguments upon which he builds his concluſion. Adopting, as I have done, upon mature deliberation, the ſettled conviction, that every thing that relates to the morals and political inſtitutions of ſociety, ought to be open to free and unreſerved diſcuſſion; my mind could not but revolt, at finding every attempt at inveſtigation on this ſubject moſt dogmatically proſcribed three diſtinct times, in one ſhort letter of a ſingle page. Had the Magazine which contains this letter reached my retreat at an earlier period, I ſhould have troubled you with my animadverſions before: for I am deeply impreſſed with the magnitude of the object; and whatever may be the confidence of G. C. in legiſlative deciſions, I am convinced that the time is faſt approaching, when no recognition of miniſters, no vote of parliament, can prevent the diſcuſſion he would prohibit. May that diſcuſſion be neither tumultuary nor impaſſioned! May the public mind be properly prepared to weigh every circumſtance, and conſider this important branch of our internal policy in all its relations and conſequences! May the criſis of deciſion not precede the hour of mature deliberation! If this ſhould be the caſe, I make no doubt that the people will be relieved from the oppreſſion of this national burthen, and the public creditor be indemnified as he ought. But let the fundholder reſt his claim upon a juſt founda-

tion. Let him not insist upon pledges he has never received; nor call, for the payment, upon those, who have neither asked, accepted, nor been benefited by the loan. That the clergy universally, the land-holders in general, and a large portion of the mercantile and manufacturing interest, may be considered as parties to the contract, cannot well, I think, be called in question. By their concurrence the funding system has been adopted; by them, in their own persons and the persons of their agents, has the debt in question been contracted; and in the pursuit of their ambitious and rapacious projects, has been accumulated the enormous burthen under which we groan. The revenues of the higher orders of the clergy, the salaries of placemen, the perquisites of office, the rent-roll of the free-holder, and the profits of the merchant and the banker, all have been extended by this compact with the capitalist---this wholesale plundering of posterity. Nothing, therefore, can be more atrocious, than for men of these descriptions to contemplate "the open robbery of those public creditors," with whose capitals they have so long been sporting. And yet from these classes (with exception to the two last, who are themselves too deeply interested,) assisted perhaps by a few uncalculating enthusiasts, is the attempt to be chiefly apprehended. Thus far, your correspondent G. C. and myself do not appear materially to differ. But I can by no means assent to the indiscriminating proposition, that, "the fund-holder has a right to look for his capital to *the whole* capital of the nation; its lands, its shipping, its foreign territories, its buildings, its trade, its manufactures, in a word, whatever constitutes its wealth," (including, of course, the industry and ingenuity of its inhabitants.) These, I say, are *not all* included in the pledge; for the description embraces immense bodies of people who have never been benefited by the contract, nor, by themselves or their agents, have joined in the pretended security; but who, convinced (in the language of your correspondent) that this "shameful mass of debt was contracted to accomplish the most shameful purposes," would long since have embraced the opportunity, if it had ever been offered, of checking the career of this hateful system of anticipation, that beggared their posterity to enslave themselves. But upon what foundation does G.C. attempt to establish his hypothesis of an universal pledge? Why, truly, the reasoning is as futile as the conclusion is false. "Since every man in the kingdom," says he, "*by paying taxes*, has guaranteed these ministerial loans, we are all become partakers of the consequences, and partners in the acts." Might it not with as much propriety be asserted, that I become a partner in the act of highway robbery, by delivering my money when the pistol is at my breast? Far be it from me to be so eager a candidate for a solitary cell in Cold Bath-fields, as to draw an actual parallel between taxation and robbery on the highway: but the comparison goes far enough to support my argument; and I concern myself no further. Taxation, it must be admitted, is not the voluntary act of the party taxed; and I dare say I am not singular when I declare, that I would never have paid a single sixpence towards the interest of a debt, contracted without my consent, if I had not known that the laws and the magistrates would compel me so to do. It is not what we have *suffered*, but what we have gained, that must involve us, by implication, in a contract to which we never assented; and if the public creditor cannot prove, at least, a profitable and *voluntary* connivance, the unrepresented classes have assured a right to refer him, for indemnity, to the contracting parties. Upon these, indeed, his claim is solid and indubitable. These are the real debtors; and, if *the power of recovery* is not withheld from these, the creditor will have a right to prosecute his client; and "if not to the last shilling," at least to such a compromise as may divide the loss, resulting from their inordinate speculations, equally and equitably between them.

This is, in brief, my opinion, as to the justice and morality of the case. I am far, however, from considering the property of the fund-holder as out of danger. My sentiments, in this respect, at present, I believe, are far from being popular with *any party*; and under the influence of what circumstances the question may be hurried to an irrevocable decision, it is impossible at this time to foresee. A people groaning under seven and twenty millions of annual taxes, may become regardless of every thing but their own emancipation; and, considering the shortest road as the best, may shut their ears, in their turns, to the voice of reason and the pleadings of compassion; and devote, by one rash act, sixty thousand families

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millies to beggary and ruin *. Or it may happen, that "those who *profess themselves* the admirers of order and good government," may find themselves in such a dilemma, that either the placeman or the stock-holder must be sacrificed; and as self-preservation is the first law of nature, and *places and sinecures are freehold property!* it is easy to decide which way the scale will turn. Nay, there is even a class of aristocratic innovators, among whom perhaps may be found "men of large landed property, professional lawyers, clergy maintained by a religion that inculcates honesty, and some British senators," who, under the mask of reform, aim only at the revival of the old feudal system in a new shape; and to whose views, accordingly, the confiscation in question would considerably administer. Let us hope, however, that a candid investigation of the claims of the stock-holder, may place them on a foundation not to be shaken by the rashness of the first description of men, the cupidity of the second, or the intrigues of the third. Certain it is, that from whatever quarter *(except one)* such an attempt were to proceed, an obstinate civil war must be the consequence; while a fair and equal representation of the people, might at once relieve the industry of the nation from the enormous burthen, and satisfy the demands of the public creditor.

March 2, 1798. * * *

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

KNOWING that your valuable Magazine has an extensive circulation in the commercial, as well as the literary world, I am induced to submit the following article, with a list of the number of commissions of bankruptcy (taken from the London Gazettes) from the year 1748 to the end of the year 1797, to your consideration.

Number of bankruptcies from the year 1748 to the end of the year 1797.

Year.	*Number.*	*Year.*	*Number.*
1748 —	130	1773 —	507
1749 —	91	1774 —	337
1750 —	169	1775 —	350
1751 —	172	1776 —	435
1752 —	153	1777 —	535
1753 —	242	1778 —	656
1754 —	238	1779 —	522
1755 —	223	1780 —	458
1756 —	279	1781 —	458
1757 —	274	1782 —	558
1758 —	315	1783 —	532
1759 —	254	1784 —	521
1760 —	221	1785 —	502
1761 —	182	1786 —	510
1762 —	230	1787 —	509
1763 —	243	1788 —	707
1764 —	322	1789 —	562
1765 —	259	1790 —	585
1766 —	342	1791 —	583
1767 —	360	1792 —	636
1768 —	351	1793 —	1302
1769 —	344	1794 —	816
1770 —	397	1795 —	708
1771 —	433	1796 —	760
1772 —	523	1797 —	869

Total amount, from 1748 to 1797, 21,645

The year 1793, in which the present war commenced, stands conspicuous; the number of bankruptcies for that year amounting to one thousand three hundred and two! To such an alarming extent had bankruptcy arrived in that year, that it threatened to involve consequences of the most serious national importance; and the interposition of the legislature was thought necessary. To stop the tide of bankruptcy, to restore private credit, and thereby recover the energy of the national commerce, parliament voted 5,000,000l. of exchequer bills, at an interest of 2½d. per diem, or 16s. per ann. for the assistance of houses of known solvency and reputation.

"It is scarcely more than four years ago, (meaning the year 1793) says a celebrated writer, in a late treatise on finance, "that such a rot of bankruptcy spread itself over London, that the whole commercial fabric tottered; trade and credit were at a stand; and such were the state of things, that to prevent, or suspend a general bankruptcy, the government lent the merchants six* millions in

* As far as I can learn, there are about 60,000 stock-holders. Of these, however, it may be said, there are many who have other property, and who, of course, would not be entirely ruined by the act of injustice under contemplation. But what is to become of the widows, the orphans, the wards of chancery, the aged, the imbecile,—that vast train of helpless individuals, who have no other means of subsistence than their little annuities in the stocks? If there were no other argument than common sympathy against it, yet the heart of every benevolent man would recoil at the project.

* This is an error: the actual sum granted by parliament was *five* millions; out of which the merchants of London received nearly one million; at Manchester, about 250,000l. at Liverpool, 130,000l. and at Bristol, 40,000l.

government

government paper; and now the merchants lend the government twenty-two millions in *their* paper!" Such, however, were the effects of this temporary relief, that the number of bankruptcies, which, in the month of May (the period of the greateſt number) amounted to 228, fell in June to 165; and they ſtill continued to decreaſe in July and Auguſt; in September they diminiſhed, and were nearly on a par with the numbers in September 1792; they again, however, greatly increaſed in November, and have continued to increaſe, more or leſs, ever ſince, as will be ſeen by the liſt. I am, indeed, afraid that this increaſe will be progreſſive, as long as the preſent *juſt* and *neceſſary* war ſhall continue.

Although war, and other unforeſeen accidents, indiſpenſably ſwell the catalogue of bankruptcy, and involve hundreds of our honeſt citizens in ruin; yet it is to be lamented, that there are *men* who add no inconſiderable number to the liſt more from motives of *policy* than from *neceſſity*, and who *flouriſh* among the *wherecases*, to the abſolute ruin of other honeſt and induſtrious tradeſmen. The French made a judicious diſtinction between *bankruptcy* and *failure*; the firſt they conſidered as voluntary and fraudulent; and the latter as conſtrained and unavoidable, by means of unforeſeen accidents.

Between theſe two characters there ought, certainly, to be ſome diſtinction; the honeſt man, who breaks in conſequence of misfortunes, cannot, with juſtice, be placed, as he now is, on a level with the *fraudulent bankrupt*. In ſome countries there is a law which condemns a bankrupt, according to the French definition of the word, to wear green and other coloured caps, (at Lucca they wear one of an orange colour) as a badge of diſgrace; perhaps, Mr. Editor, if ſuch a law, under proper regulations, exiſted in this country, it would, in ſome degree, check the preſent rapid progreſs of *bankruptcy*. I remain your's, &c. M. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Have ſeen ſeveral articles in your paſt numbers, reſpecting forgeries on the Bank, one of which, in particular, ſuggeſts the following queries, which I wiſh ſome of your law correſpondents to anſwer, through the medium of your Magazine.

Mr. LANDSEER, the engraver, ſtates, that a plan has been refuſed, by the Bank Directors, which had been approved by himſelf, and Meſſrs. HEATH, SHARP, FITTLER, LOWRY, and BARTOLOZZI, as well calculated to leſſen, if not prevent forgeries.

I have, among many others, been a ſufferer by forgeries; in ſuch caſes the Bank makes the perſon to whom they trace the note, pay the amount, without offering the ſmalleſt proof of its being a forged one.

Have the Bank a right to declare, that a note which they trace back to me is a forged one, and yet to offer no proof that it is ſo?

If it be a forged one, have they a right, and what right, TO KEEP IT, without paying the amount?

If a perſon has loſt money in this way, has he a right to bring any action of damages againſt the Bank, as having been the cauſe of his loſs, by iſſuing notes which any common engraver might copy, when they might have *iſſued ſuch as could not be copied* by any of the known arts of engraving. A SHOPKEEPER,

Strand, February 13, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Hope you will permit me to inſert, in your far-known Magazine, an emendation of a paſſage in Ariſtotle; a paſſage which all the critics and commentators ſeem to have overlooked. It is in the xviiith chapter of the ſecond book of his "*Art. Rhetor.*" where he is diſcourſing concerning the manners of the rich: I do not think the common acceptation of the ſentence right: it runs thus: ὁ γαρ πλοῦτος, δοκει τιμη τις ειναι της αξιας των αλλων. The Stagyrite had ſaid in the preceding ſentence—"Rich men are diſpoſed to be proud and inſolent, as they ſuppoſe they have all things that are good, ἁπαντα ταγαθα;" in this next then comes γαρ, which appears to have no connection with the former period. Inſtead of γαρ then, I would ſubſtitute γαν: which two, in their abbreviated ſtate, are not very unlike one another; and inſtead of αλλων, I would put αὐτων, which is ſurely no great violation of text. The ſentence now will run thus: "rich men are diſpoſed to be proud and inſolent, as they ſuppoſe they have all things that are good; *wealth then (in their opinion) is, as it were, a certain glory, or boaſt, ariſing from the eſtimation of thoſe ſame things that are good.*"

W. C. H.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT *of* NEW-YORK *and its* ENVIRONS, *with* OBSERVATIONS *on the* INHABITANTS, *&c.*

MR. EDITOR,

AT a period when the rising grandeur of the United States of North America attracts universal admiration, a transient sketch of the flourishing city of New-York, may prove not unwelcome to some of your readers: permit, therefore, a voyager who lately made that maritime port his residence, to present you with the following impartial lines.

Having early imbibed a partiality in favour of the new fœderal republic, I resolved to cross the vast Atlantic, and bid a temporary adieu to the worse than savage warfare and tumultuous commotions that desolated unhappy Europe!—I therefore took my passage in an American trader bound for New-York, and after a tedious and stormy passage of eight weeks, to my extreme satisfaction, I found myself securely moored alongside the quays of that celebrated city. To dwell upon the dangers of the voyage, the despondency arising from sea-sickness, or the badness and scantiness of our fare, is not my intention; I shall only caution others, who incline to make the same trip, prudently to provide themselves with a private stock of provisions, and not to trust alone to the cabin fare! Dr. Franklin wisely recommends the like precaution: but I had not then read his wholesome advice. Winter had commenced its usual rigors, on our arrival off the Jersey shore, and the keen north-westers sufficiently indicated the change of climate. Off Barney-gatt, a heavy gale drove us out to sea, after broaching our last cask of water! but fortunately it abated the third day, and a fair breeze springing up, wafted us merrily into our destined port. The night of our arrival was beautifully serene, though piercing cold; the moon-beams shone resplendent, exhibiting in the softest colours, the highly romantic and variegated scenery around the magnificent harbour of New-York—a perspective in itself ever interesting and delightful to behold, and then rendered infinitely more so, to one so long accustomed to the dull, cheerless, and unvarying scene of sky and water!—a *coup d'œil* so sublime, and at so still, contemplative an hour of the night, could not fail to harmonize with my feelings, and predispose me favourably towards Columbia: no sounds, save those of the southern breeze wafting us swiftly along, and of the gliding vessel foaming through the lucid waves, disturbed my reverie! absorbed in these pleasurable sensations, I imperceptibly reached the place of anchorage in the east river, at dawn of day: here, along the numerous docks and quays, or slips (as the Americans call them), the larger vessels usually load and unload. On first perambulating the city, the most striking novelty which awakened my attention, was the multitude of negroes and mulattoes, of both sexes; whose appearance, however, bespoke comfort and humane treatment. The well-known accents of the English tongue universally spoken here, strongly reminded me of good old England, while a thousand nameless incidents and reflections crowded on my memory, intermingling regret with the satisfaction I felt on being safe-landed on a kindred-shore! The extent and beauty, and population of New-York, accorded perfectly with the expectations I had formed: the latter is said to exceed 45,000, which I think not over-rated: the streets are in general wide and regular, with well-paved foot-paths. The merchants and principal tradesmen chiefly inhabit Pearl and Water streets, which run, though rather irregularly, throughout the city; but the handsomest houses and public edifices are near the Battery, and in Broadway, and the contiguous streets.—Broadway is undoubtedly the handsomest street in America, and for beauty of situation, unrivalled perhaps in Europe! The buildings, in the ancient parts of the town, are mostly Dutch-built, and gable-end towards the street, but look neat; some of their dates are of the last century, inscribed in conspicuous figures on their fronts: the modern houses are in the English style, and several of them would not discredit London itself. Cleanliness in the suburbs, and docks, is but ill-preserved; and, to this unsufferable neglect, during the intense summer-heat, the prevalence of dangerous fevers is probably owing:—at low-water, the stench occasioned by the effluvia arising from the docks on the east river, is horrible; and in their vicinity the fever always commences—an evident proof of the real cause; which abuse ought, and might easily be remedied, at a trifling expence and labour, when compared with the health and safety of the public. Some of the churches are handsome structures, with elegant spires. The new coffee-house

house in Water-street, appropriated to the purpose of an exchange, is a lofty, handsome brick edifice. The governor's house, on the Battery, facing Broadway, can lay claim to no pretensions for elegance of architecture, though large and massive. In the hospitals, neatness, good order, and humanity, prevail; greatly to the credit of the opulent New-Yorkers, who laudably vie in these and other patriotic institutions, with the Philadelphians and Bostonians. The society of Friends or Quakers, who are here very numerous, particularly merit commendation, as being liberal benefactors and promoters of every benevolent undertaking. Nothing delighted me more in this very pleasant city, than its admirable maritime situation, and the picturesque variety of its views, from several parts of the city and environs: the finest may be enjoyed from the Battery, the Belvedere, the North-river Baths, and from Brooklyn or Long Island. The prospect from the Battery is really enchanting! Where the fortifications once stood, now erazed, the area is adorned with the governor's house, and some elegant modern buildings, and the remainder laid down in grass-plats and walks, shaded with trees. Both rivers are navigable for vessels of the largest burthen, as line of battle ships frequently demonstrated during the last war. Hell-Gate is a dangerous kind of whirlpool in the eastern channel, some few miles from the city; and requires an expert pilot. The Belvedere is an airy, elegant structure, near the city on the banks of the said channel, (improperly termed the East-river, being merely an arm of the sea, separating the main land from Long Island) and fitted up as a house for public entertainment and the convivial meetings of the British club, at whose expence it was built. I had some opportunities of witnessing the zealous attachment of its respectable members to the mother-country! Here the club occasionally give assemblies: this delightful spot is aptly named the Belvedere, the perspective from hence being exquisitely fine, especially at the vernal season; when the innumerable orchards on Long Island are in full blossom, and the well cultivated hills along its finely-indented shores then appearing in their most luxuriant beauty. The harbour, and its verdant islands, and the eastern-channel, are seen to particular advantage from the assembly-room of the Belvedere. The best views of the romantic Hudson, are from the western quays and upper part of the city, likewise from the openings of the new-streets leading from Broadway. York-Island is connected with the main land at King's-bridge, about 12 miles from the city; the soil is generally barren, though in some places tolerably cultivated, and embellished with gentlemen's seats. On Long Island I rarely found the soil fertile, being for the most part rocky, sandy, and sterile, though Flat-bush, and some few spots are exceptions: the inhabitants seem an industrious, stout, hardy race, chiefly of Dutch descent: the Dutch language is yet taught in their grammar schools, though English is the common idiom. Farming is most productive on the western part of the island, from its vicinity to the metropolis, whose markets it regularly supplies with butter and milk, poultry, fruit, vegetables, and corn. This island extends considerably above a hundred miles in length; the breadth is trifling in proportion. Jamaica, Brooklyn, and Flat-bush, are pretty villages.

New-Town, or Newton, is a small place, remarkable for the excellent apples produced in its district: New-Town pippins being well known even in Europe.

Salisbury-Plain, in the centre of the island, is noted for grouse-shooting, and other game, and for the races held occasionally there; I never attended them, but understood they were sorry enough!

Rockaway, a bathing-place much frequented in the season, is near 30 miles from New York, on the southern shore of the island; here they often fish for and catch sharks, yet I never heard of accidents to bathers, from these voracious tigers of the deep! A tolerable inn afforded us some shelter from the tormenting mosquitos, that in myriads infest the sandy shores and marshes of the island, and are a vexatious drawback on the rural pleasures resulting from a residence on its pleasant farms: these abominable gnats pervade all the coasts of the United States, and are excessively troublesome, particularly to strangers, as I wofully experienced: far inland, where the soil is elevated and dry, and the country cleared of wood, they are almost unknown. They seldom make their appearance in New-York city till July or August, and disappear early in October; but in the Jerseys they nearly devour the traveller, from April to November: I have seen their women and children, especially those of a fair complexion, covered with their bites, and inflamed

inflared to that degree, as if they had had the measles. In the city of New-York, the climate is undoubtedly very healthy, notwithstanding the extremes of heat and cold to which it is subject, in common with the reft of the United States; the air is pure and reviving, except during the fultry dog-days; but the fervid heat of the fummer and autumnal feafons is greatly mitigated by the refreshing wholefome fea-breeze, and the currents of air from either river. At all feafons the fky is generally ferene; on an average, I believe that nine months out of the year may be reckoned clear fair weather! confequently, to robuft conftitutions, able to endure fuch extremes of heat and cold, the American climate may be more defirable than our own gloomy, variable, and rainy atmofphere. The natives, however, do not appear to wear fo well as the Englifh, and other northern people of Europe; to me they looked, in general, full ten years older than they actually were, and, feldom have that bloom fo common with us. Their premature lofs of teeth is almoft proverbial, which defect I attribute rather to their exceffive ufe of animal food, fpirituous liquors, and molaffes, than to any malignant or injurious quality of the climate. I have never feen handfomer men than feveral of the New-York gentlemen and Long-Ifland farmers; tall of ftature, portly and well-made, they evidently have not degenerated from their anceftors—but the ladies are puny, pale, or fallow, and foon look old; probably owing to their litlefs, inactive life, and immoderate indulgence of tea, and thin chocolate, and fuch like enervating flops: they dread the approach of fummer, and well they may! for the thermometer ranges in the fhade from May till October, ufually between and 80 and 90 degrees, fometimes higher, as I myfelf have obferved it in the months of July and Auguft: in the middle of May, at Philadelphia, I found it in the fhade at 86: at New-York it was fome degrees lower—it not unfrequently falls or rifes from 20 to 30 degrees, within 24 hours! fuch violent and fudden viciffitudes of temperature, muft be exceedingly trying to delicate conftitutions, and eafily accounts for the premature old age, fo obfervable in the United States. Confumptions and fevers are the moft prevalent difeafes in New-York: the latter might be obviated, by keeping the city fweeter near the water-fide, and the former would, in all likelihood, be rare, would the women ufe more exercife, and a more generous diet. To conclude with refpect to climate, the American authors themfelves acknowledge, that their winters may be compared to the Norwegian, the fpring to that of England, fummer to Egypt, and autumn to Italy. The ferry of Paulus-Hook, at the Hudfon's mouth, is conficderably above a mile wide; fome gentlemen's feats on that fide, interfperfed among the rocks and woods, have a very pretty effect, viewed in perfpective from the city: and in winter, the huge maffes of floating ice and congealed fnow, flowing down the Hudfon, have a fingular and grand appearance. This noble ftream is navigable for fhips of conffiderable tonnage, as far as the new city of Hudfon, 130 miles from its mouth, and for fmaller veffels up to Albany. The flourifhing trade and improving cultivation along its banks, amply evince the growing profperity and ftrength of the ftate. As the north-river commands the trade and navigation of an extenfive back-country in this and Vermont States, fo does the eaftern-channel that of Connecticut, Long-Ifland, and Rhode-Ifland, or Providence-Plantations; thus the city of New-York is alike admirably fituated for home and foreign commerce, for health and pleafure. Elegant and commodious packets continually fail between Newport in Rhode-Ifland, and this city. The fafhionable lounge in New-York, during the hot fummer months, is on the battery, where the reviving fea-breeze, and delicious ice-creams, combine their exhilarating powers to invigorate the languid fpirits of the beaux and belles, after a fcorching day; and a charming fight it is from thence, to contemplate the radiant fun fetting in the glowing weft, or the pale moon-beams quivering on the furface of the beauteous waters! To enhance the variety of the evening fcene, fometimes fhips are perceived crowding fail, almoft clofe to the battery, outward or homeward bound, while the gaping and buzzing multitude cheer the adventurous mariners, or inhale the foft breathing zephyrs, forgetting, for a while, the toils and cares of the busy day! I am unacquainted with a more charming promenade, unlefs, indeed, the Steyne at Brighton, on a fine fummer evening, may be compared to it—each has its refpective beauties.

The New-Yorkers, in their habits of life, partake of the Englifh and Dutch manners,

manners, but the latter are faſt wearing away, like the language. The Quakers, of both ſexes, ſtrongly reſemble their European brethren, and retain more of the Engliſh neatneſs and activity than the reſt of their fellow-citizens—the ſame obſervation forcibly occurred to me during my ſtay in Philadelphia. One fifth of the whole population of New-York is ſuppoſed to conſiſt of negroes and people of colour—an hideous-looking race, pert and ſaucy, idle and lazy; ſuch an odious and unnatural mixture of ſociety is, in my opinion, the moſt unpleaſant circumſtance attending a reſidence in the midland and ſouthern ſtates of America—Would it not be ſounder policy to ſend theſe people into Georgia, and provide them with lands and implements of huſbandry, affording them protection, if neceſſary, againſt the attacks of the ſavages and Spaniards? The fetid effluvia of the negroes, in warm weather, ſcents an apartment worſe than aſafœtida; the menial ſervants being chiefly of that deſcription, one can readily imagine the fragrant noſegay of an American dwelling, during an Egyptian ſummer!—but the natives are uſed to it, and heed it not. To obviate this, and other unpleaſant conſiderations of greater import, ſuch as the vicious intercouſe between the whites and blacks, might not the New-Yorkers give encouragement to the poor Iriſh and Scotch emigrants, of both ſexes, who annually viſit their hoſpitable ſhores—the modern refuge of the perſecuted and diſtreſſed, the reſtleſs and the wandering!—and thus totally do away the mungo and the tawney breeds? the town and ſuburbs ſwarm with both. How inconſiſtent with the American republican doctrines of liberty and equality, to obſerve in the papers, advertiſements for the ſale and purchaſe of negroes and their children; like black cattle, and with as little ceremony, tranſferred from hand to hand! how diſgraceful is ſuch an indecent practice, to the acknowledged good ſenſe and patriotiſm of the Anglo-Americans!—however, let us look at home, ere we cenſure them.

The police of the capital is good, at leaſt, crimes of a dangerous kind are ſeldom heard of, and very rarely committed by the native-whites; not here alone, but throughout the United States: yet the morals of the populace, and the youth, as in moſt other ſea-ports, are vicious in the extreme; more proſtitutes, probably, abounding in New-York, Philadelphia, and Charleſtown, than in any towns of the mother-country, of equal ſize. The merchants are induſtrious, and ſedulouſly active and expert in their commercial tranſactions, emulating their neighbours in wealth and ſplendour, and extent of enterprize; and will, perhaps, ere long, outvie them all! for, New-York bids fair to become the grand emporium of commerce, of the Federal Republic, notwithſtanding the ſanguine expectations of the new city of Waſhington on the Potomac. Their public amuſements are ſimilar to ours in England, viz. plays, aſſemblies, concerts, billiards, balls, &c. but they have another, their favourite winter diverſion, which we are ſtrangers to, and that is ſleighing, or riding on ſledges—a kind of carriage, drawn ſwiftly by one or more horſes along the frozen ſurface of the ſnow—the eaſe and rapidity of the motion, the joyous hilarity of the parties on theſe occaſions, and the purity and ſerenity of the air, can only be conceived by them who have experienced ſuch a ſingular and expeditious mode of travelling! in theſe feſtive excurſions, the American fair throw off their uſual reſerve and *ſang-froid*, evincing as much gaiety and vivacity as their lovers and admirers can poſſibly deſire! Conſumptions are much attributed to theſe nocturnal frolics, from the ſudden expoſure to the keen, froſty air, after the exceſſive fatigue of dancing; ſuch parties uſually terminating with a dance, and tea or coffee, at ſome of the numerous houſes of public entertainment in the neighbourhood of the city. I ſuſpect, however, that Hymen derives as many votaries from theſe mirthful Laponian jaunts, as Eſculapius! a warm fur dreſs, on theſe occaſions, is a requiſite precaution: it is really amuſing, to obſerve the extreme eagerneſs of the Americans for this darling exerciſe, and how anxiouſly they wiſh for the long duration of froſt and ſnow.

Inland, at Hudſon and Albany, for inſtance, the weather is leſs broken by ſudden thaws than at New-York, where, from the vicinity of the ſea, it is moiſter and more variable. The New-Yorkers begin to encourage muſic, and the drama; but the arts and ſciences are leſs attended to than among their more northern neighbours: at preſent, they appear totally abſorbed in the purſuits of wealth and pleaſure. Take them in general they are an acute, ſhrewd, high-ſpirited people; fond of buſineſs and of good cheer; warm in their tempers and prejudices, but ſociable and friendly, where their circum-

ſtances

stances admit. The country people resemble their neighbours of New-Jersey and Pensylvania; a plodding, sober, hardy race; staunch republicans, but not so active and intelligent as the New-Englanders or Virginians, though handsomer in feature and complexion than the latter.

Many of the settlers in this state are emigrants from New-England and Great Britain, and chiefly in the farming line; agriculture, next to commerce, being the most lucrative employ. In the personal appearance of the Anglo-Americans, nothing is so striking as their height of stature: probably being the tallest race of whites existing! with this difference among them, in the southern states the inhabitants generally being of a lank, meagre habit of body, and swarthy or sallow complexioned, and in the midland and northern much fouler and fairer. The Back Woodsmen, as the whites all along the interior line of the states are termed, are almost gigantic. The Americans are remarkable also for their straight, clean make; few of them having knock-knees or round-shoulders; and their countenances, in general, are more expressive than the northern Europeans. The name of Friend, or Quaker, in the mother country, almost implies gravity and sedateness; but among their less methodical descendants, across the Atlantic, merriment and conviviality are as eagerly pursued as among other sectaries; nevertheless, they are equally distinguished by the useful accompaniments of diligence, punctuality, sobriety, and other virtues: their women may well be called the Fair Quakers! and may serve as a pattern for their charming sex; for in every truly amiable quality they excel; in the mental and domestic accomplishments none exceed them: I found women amongst them of extraordinary sense and information: the hours that frivolous women of fashion and dissipation devote to idleness and folly, these lovelier females employing to very different purposes. As to the political tenets of the Quakers, who are very numerous in all the midland states, they are, unanimously, decided republicans; yet hospitable and well-disposed to the British: although not of their religious persuasion, I associated much with them during my abode in America; therefore, in justice to their merits, I embrace this public acknowledgment of their many laudable qualities. The American women are fond of dress, and follow the London fashions, as eagerly as our provincial ladies: they are modest and reserved to strangers, and are almost idolized by the men, who deservedly pay them every respect and indulgence: a convincing proof with me, both of their morals and understanding. In their matrimonial connections, both sexes, to their credit, apparently consult real affection and choice, more universally than we do. Wedlock with them is not a mercenary and sordid, but an honourable, disinterested, and indispensable tie. The selfish or vicious character of a rich old bachelor is, of course, rare among them: so is the practice of giving portions with daughters; instead whereof, it is customary for parents to furnish the house of the young couple, according to their station in life, which is termed a "setting off." Children inherit in the way of Gavelkind; parental affection and common sense thus taking their due course, unshackled by the arbitrary, unnatural, and proud distinctions, that disgrace modern Europe, wherever aristocracy and hereditary rank hold their iron sway. This commendable practice effectually prevents the eldest son from beggaring his juniors; whilst it ensures that happy mediocrity of property and condition which pervades the Fœderal States of America. Rowing, sailing, and bathing, are favourite diversions with the New-Yorkers; and in these wholesome exercises no people have a finer scope to indulge. The markets are plentifully supplied with all sorts of excellent provisions—fish, flesh, and fowl, &c.; several of the former I think much inferior in their respective kinds to ours: viz. skate, mackarel, and cod; however, they have others peculiar to their coast; the sheep's-head for instance, and the black fish. Their fruits, the apple excepted, are likewise greatly inferior in flavour to those of England; but the defect, I incline to imagine, lies in the want of attention to horticulture, not to climate and soil: though the extreme severity of their winters is perhaps unfavourable to the production of the more delicate kinds of fruit.

The wines most in use are Madeira and Claret, but Lisbon, Port, and Sherry, are not uncommon. Spirits and water, cyder, and London porter, are likewise the common beverage. House-rent is dear; so is labour: in fact, New-York, in consequence of the vast increase of commerce and population, is become one of the dearest and most expensive towns to reside in upon the American Continent: though on

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Long Island, within a few miles of the capital, a family can live comfortably with a moderate income.

The classes of emigrants most likely to prosper in America, are the industrious, sober mechanic—the laborious farmer—and the active trader; not the literary man—the lounging idler—or the fine gentleman.

Sincerely wishing a long continuance of the invaluable blessings of peace and civil tranquillity to United America, I conclude, Mr. Editor, with subscribing myself, your humble servant

J. S. DE CAMPOLIDE.

London, Feb. 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for January last, is a criticism on the "*Apotheosis of Milton*," which is spoken of as undoubtedly written by Dr. Johnson. It is, indeed, printed in one of the latter of those volumes, which have been published as the works of Dr. Johnson; but, from the internal evidence, I never believed it to be the production of Johnson; and Mr. Boswell's life of him contains sufficient evidence that it was not written by him. Boswell says, "It has been erroneously supposed, that an Essay published in the "*Gentleman's Magazine for* 1739," was written by Johnson; and, on that supposition, it has been improperly inserted in the edition of his works by the booksellers, after his decease. Were there no positive testimony as to this point, the style of the performance, and the name of Shakespeare not being mentioned in an essay, professedly reviewing the principal English poets, would ascertain it not to be the production of Johnson. But there is here no occasion to resort to internal evidence; for my lord bishop of Salisbury (Dr. DOUGLAS) has assured me, that it was written by Guthrie."

Among the injurious attacks against Milton, may be numbered the parallel between Milton and Chatterton, published in the life of the latter, in order to aggrandize Chatterton. Milton, in that parallel, is treated with the most gross and shameful injustice.

March 13, 1798. H. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WROTE a letter some time ago, requesting that one of your numerous correspondents would inform me, through the channel of your Magazine, whether there were not societies in London, or other places, for the purpose of bestowing annual sums of money upon clergymen possessed of benefices of small value; and, also, of the manner in which to proceed for obtaining such donations. Since my sending that letter, which, either from your judging it not suitable for your work, or from its being by some accident lost, was never inserted; I have found that something of this nature is given annually by a Mr. Stone, but upon what conditions I know not. I have, therefore, to desire you will favour me so far as to give this a place in some future number, and as early as possible, provided it be not contrary to the original design of your repository; and, likewise, that some of your readers will communicate what information they can upon the subject.

When it is considered that there are livings *under twenty pounds per annum*, much blame must attach to the Governors of queen Anne's bounty; and especially if it be true, as has been asserted, that they might have augmented every living in the kingdom to the yearly value of *one hundred pounds*.

I would offer it to the consideration of your correspondent B. G.* whether Bishop Pearson has not given a more perfect and complete illustration of "the communion of saints," than that of Archbishop Secker. After explaining these words severally, the Bishop thus concludes: "I am fully persuaded of this, as of a necessary and infallible truth, that such persons as are truly sanctified in Christ, while they live among the crooked generations of men, and struggle with all the miseries of this world, have fellowship with God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, as dwelling with them, and taking up their habitations in them: that they partake of the care and kindness of the blessed angels, who take delight in the ministration for their benefit: that, besides the external fellowship which they have in the word and sacraments with all the members of the church, they have an intimate union and conjunction with all the saints on earth, as the living members of Christ; nor is this union separated by the death of any, but as Christ, in whom they live, is the lamb slain from the foundation of the world, so have they fellowship with all the saints, which, from the death of Abel, have ever departed in

* In the Magazine for January last, p. 28.

the

the true faith and fear of God, and now enjoy the preſence of the Father, and follow the lamb whitherſoever he goeth. And thus I believe the communion of ſaints *." I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Ravenſtone-dale. J. ROBINSON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIMILES OF HOMER, VIRGIL, AND MILTON, (CONTINUED.)

From Wild Beaſts.

A Moſt ſpirited repreſentation of a Lion tearing his prey, is exhibited by Homer in the following ſimile.

As when the mountain lion, fierce in ſtrength,
Amid the grazing herd the faireſt head
Selects his prey; he firſt the ſinewy neck
Breaks with ſtrong teeth; then tearing wide his way
Drinks down the blood, and all the entrails quaffs;
And though the baying dogs and herdſmen round
At diſtance clamour loud, dares none advance,
And brave the fight, pale fear ſo chills their breaſts;
Thus 'mid the Trojan bands no heart ſuſtain'd
To meet Atrides, glorying in his might.
Il. xvii. 61.

The reſemblance is the more exact, as Menelaus employs himſelf in ſtripping the armour of Euphorbus, after he had killed him.

The joy with which the ſame hero is inſpired, when he beholds Paris coming to meet him, is expreſſed in a ſimile nearly of the ſame kind.

So joys the lion when a mighty prey
Hung'red he ſeizes, or the horned ſtag,
Or ſhaggy goat: with greedy haſte he tears,
He gorges, though around the active hounds
And mettled youth attack. *Il.* iii. 23.

The latter part of this deſcription anticipates, as it were, the event, which is only expected in the real action. Virgil, as uſual, applies the ſimile more correctly in his imitation of it. The ſubject is Mezentius ruſhing upon and killing the youthful warrior, Acron, diſtinguiſhed by his gay ornaments.

Impaſtus ſtabula alta leo ceu ſæpe peragrans,
(Suadet enim veſana fames) ſi forte fugacem
Conſpexit capream, aut ſurgentem in cornua cervum,
Gaudet hians immane, comaſque arrexit, & hæret
Viſceribus ſuper incumbens: lavit improba teter
Ora cruor. *Æn.* x. 723.

As when a lion, that, with hunger bold,
Roams grimly round the fences of the fold,
Spies a tall goat, the chief of all the train,
Or beamy ſtag, high ſtalking o'er the plain;
His horrid mane he rears, he runs, he flies,
Expands his jaws, and darts upon the priae;
The prize he rends with a tremendous roar,
And, growling, rages in a foam of gore.
Pitt.

There ſeems to be an impropriety in repreſenting the Lion as wandering about the *ſtalls* or *folds*, when he meets with the *ſtag* or *roebuck*, (for *caprea* is erroneouſly rendered *goat*) which are inhabitants of the foreſt: in other reſpects, the deſcription is highly ſpirited; in particular, the epithet given to the ſtag "*ſurgentem in cornua*," "riſing in antlers," is very poetical. The word *beamy*, borrowed by this tranſlator, from Dryden, expreſſes the ſame image, though leſs forcibly: that of *high-ſtalking* is foreign to the purpoſe; and the whole of the tranſlation is much too diffuſe.

I ſhall add one more paſſage relative to this animal, in which a ſtriking and characteriſtic circumſtance is introduced. The ſtern reſolution of Ajax protecting the dead body of Patroclus, is expreſſed in the following image:

He ſtood, as broods a lion o'er his young,
Whom thro' the foreſt as his whelps he leads
The hunters meet: he grimly glares around,
And all his angry brow in folds deſcends
To veil his eyes. *Il.* xvii. 133.

It is impoſſible to doubt that ſuch a picture was taken from the life.

The *Leopard* or *Panther* is once alone introduced by Homer as an object of compariſon, nor can it be ſaid, that the picture drawn is remarkably characteriſtic of the animal, though neither can it be blamed as incorrect.

As the pard ſprings forth
To meet the hunter from her gloomy lair,
Nor hearing loud the hounds, fears or retires,
But whether from afar, or nigh at hand
He pierce her firſt, altho' tranſfix'd, the fight
Still tries, and combats deſp'rate till ſhe fall,
So brave Antenor's ſon fled not, or ſhrank,
Till he had proved Achilles.
Il. xxi. 573. *Cowper.*

The application of the ſimile is void of all peculiar propriety; for Agenor only ſtops in flight, hurls a ſingle ſpear, and is ſnatched away, unwounded, by Apollo.

The

* See Pearſon on the Creed, p. 359. edit. 1710.

The *Tiger*, a congenerous animal, amid a flock of sheep, affords Virgil a simple comparison, without any description, to Turnus having burst his way into the Trojan camp. But Milton has derived a very characteristic simile from the same terrible beast, in which its manner of seizing its prey is pointed with much picturesque exactness.

Then as a tiger, who by chance hath spy'd
In some purlieu two gentle fawns at play,
Straight couches close, then rising changes oft
His couchant watch, as one who chose his ground,
Whence rushing he might surest seize them both,
Grip'd in each paw. *Par. L.* iv. 403.

The application is to Satan, watching the actions of Adam and Eve in Paradise.

The *Wolf*, a more ignoble beast of prey, but one, which from its bloody and savage character, would suggest fit comparisons to the painter of war-scenery, has been introduced by Homer with his usual truth and spirit. The following is a perfect piece of natural history.

As wolves that gorge
The prey yet panting, terrible in force,
When on the mountains wild they have devour'd
An antler'd stag new-slain, with bloody jaws
Troop all at once to some clear fountain, there
To lap with slender tongue the brimming wave;
No fears have they, but at their ease eject
From full maws flatulent the clotted gore;
Such seem'd the Myrmidon heroic chiefs
Assembling fast round the valiant friends
Of Iwift Æacides. *Il.* xvi. 156. *Cowper.*

Their hunting in troops, their greediness in devouring, their thirsty constitution, the form of their tongues and manner of drinking, are such circumstances as a Buffon would select in describing them. The application, as a simile, answers the poet's purpose of impressing a terrific idea of the Myrmidons; but it would have been more perfect, had they been returning from the combat, instead of going to it. The eagerness with which they throng round their leader in a close troop, is the truly resembling circumstance of the picture.

Another natural simile, but not wrought with the force of the former, is derived from this animal, by Homer, where he describes the rout of the Trojans, by the victorious Greeks, headed by Patroclus.

As savage wolves rush furious on their prey
Or kids or lambs, snatch'd from the scatter'd flock
Amid the mountains left by heedless swain
To roam untended, sudden as beheld
They lose their feeble lives, in pieces rent;
So furious rush'd the Danai on their foes.
Il. xvi. 352.

Virgil has three similes, not borrowed from Homer, in which the manners and actions of wolves, familiar to the inhabitants of a pastoral country, are represented with much nature and spirit. The first is an attack of a troop of wolves in a mist, compared to the nocturnal exploits of a desperate band of Trojans, during the sack of their city.

Inde lupi ceu
Raptores, atra in nebula, quos improba ventris
Exegit cæcos rabies, catulique relicti
Faucibus expectant siccis; per tela, per hostes
Vadimus haud dubiam in mortem.
Æn. ii. 355.

As hungry wolves, while clouds involve the day,
Rush from their dens; and, prowling wide for prey,
Howl to the tempest, while the savage brood,
Stretch'd in the cavern, pant and thirst for blood;
So thro' the town, determin'd to expire,
Through the thick storm of darts, and smoke and fire,
Wrapt and surrounded by the shades of night,
We rush'd, &c. *Pitt.*

This translation, and still more Dryden's, seems to me to mistake the material circumstance of "*atra in nebula*," which they paint rather as a storm, than "a dark mist."

Turnus, attempting to break into the Trojan camp, and eagerly trying a very accessible part, is very happily paralleled in the following lines:

Ac veluti pleno lupus insidiatus ovili,
Cum fremit ad caulas, ventos perpessus et imbres,
Nocte super media; tuti sub matribus agni
Balatum exercent: ille asper & improbus ira
Sævit in absentes: collecta fatigat edendi
Ex longo rabies, & siccæ sanguine fauces.
Haud aliter Rutulo, muros & castra tuenti,
Ignescunt iræ. *Æn.* ix. 59.

As beat by tempests, and by famine bold,
The prowling wolf attempts the mighty fold;
Lodg'd in the guarded field beneath their dams,
Safe from the savage, bleat the tender lambs;
The monster meditates the fleecy brood;
Now howls with hunger, and now thirsts for blood;

Rages

Roams round the fences that the prize con-
tain,
And madly rages at the flock in vain:
Thus, as th' embattled tow'rs the chief de-
feries,
Rage fires his ſoul, and flaſhes from his eyes.
Pitt.

The impotent rage of the aſſailant, and the ſecurity of thoſe lodged within the walls, could ſcarcely, in all the range of nature, have met with an aper compariſon.

A ſtriking circumſtance of character in the wolf has ſuggeſted to Virgil a ſimile applied to the cowardly Aruns, who, after inflicting a mortal wound on Camilla with his javelin, affrighted at his own deed, ſhrinks back in flight.

Ac velut ille, prius quam tela inimica ſe-
quantur,
Continuo in montes ſeſe avius abdidit altos,
Occiſo paſtore lupus magnove juvenco,
Conſcius audacis facti, cauſamque remul-
cens
Subjecit pavitantem utero, ſilvaſque petivit.
Æn. xi. 809.

As when a prowling wolf, whoſe rage has
ſlain
Some ſtately heifer, or the guardian ſwain,
Flies to the mountain with impetuous ſpeed,
Confus'd, and conſcious of the daring deed,
Claps cloſe his quivering tail between his
thighs,
Ere yet the peopled country round him riſe.
Pitt.

It is but juſtice to obſerve, that the ſtrong expreſſion of the laſt line but one, in the tranſlation, is copied from Dryden's.

Milton could be no more than an imitator in chuſing the Wolf for an object of compariſon; but the application in the following ſimile is new, and the reſemblance very perfect. It refers to Satan, leaping with a bound over the wall of Paradiſe.

As when a prowling wolf
Whom hunger drives to ſeek new haunt for
prey,
Watching where ſhepherds pen their flocks
at eve
In hurdled cotes amid the field ſecure,
Leaps o'er the fence with eaſe into the fold.
Par. L. iv. 183.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONCERNING THE AUTHOR OF SOME POEMS ASCRIBED TO EZEKIEL.

PROFESSOR Eichhorn (*Einleitung ins alte Teſtament*, vol. 3, p. 174.) has ſupported the opinion, that the oracles of Ezekiel are genuine throughout, that the collective fragments aſcribed to him, were all really written by this poet. A diſſonance of character in theſe compoſitions, invites rather to embrace an oppoſite ſuſpicion.

Whoever reads the firſt twenty-four chapters of Ezekiel, will be ſtruck with the identity of manner which pervades them. The poet is evidently a man of vigorous and buſy imagination, but of low and ignoble taſte; prone to ideas phyſically and morally (c. iv. and c. xxiii.) obſcene. He appears to know Jeruſalem and its vicinity, and the banks of the Chebar, (Chaboras) from Carchemiſh (Kerkiſieh) to Tel-abib (Thallaba): with the reſt of the world he betrays little acquaintance. His favourite formula is to begin with a parallel, or allegory, which he leaves awhile wholly enigmatical, and then explains by the narration of a correſponding event. (c. v. c. viii. &c.) He is a diffuſe writer: not content to indicate, he compleats all his images; deſcribes from head to foot, with needleſs detail and induſtrious circumſtantiality; and, inſtead of ſelecting the fineſt groupes, parades before us the entire proceſſion of his thoughts. Of his writing, the general * tenour is didactic, and invites the peruſal of fellow-captives.

From the xxvth to the xxxiid chapter incluſive, a diſtinct and loftier vein of poetry prevails. Nothing low, or ſpun-out, here requires apology. All is dignified, ſimple, conciſe, ſublime. A profuſion of geographical knowledge is ſeduloufly diſplayed; ſuch as might be expected from a profeſſed hiſtoriographer of the campaigns of Nebuchadrezar, and from the companion of his marches. Theſe poems all relate one or other enterprize of the king of Babylon; and ſeem rather addreſſed to metropolitan readers than to captive Jews. They were evidently written on the ſpur of the occaſion; ſince, at the moment of the blockade of Tyre, the poet does not heſitate to threaten its capture, (c. xxvii.) but, in a ſubſequent poem, we find (c. xxix. v. 18.) that the ſiege had been unſucceſsful, and that the king was marched forward to Egypt. For this miſcalculation, for this want of foreſight, the poet apologizes, and addreſſing himſelf to the king of Tyre, ſays nearly: "It is true, I called your reſiſtance proud, but I perceive you eſtimated rightly your ſtrength; you were wiſer

* The xixth chapter indeed, might paſs for fragment of Jeremiah.

than

than I." And, on this occaſion, the poet names himſelf (c. xxviii. v. 3.) Daniel. It is worthy of remark, that theſe poems minutely agree in character with the later oracles* aſcribed to Iſaiah, and with the xlvith to liſt chapters of Jeremiah.

The xxxvth, xxxviiith, and xxxixth chapters of Ezekiel, have alſo the appearance of official war-ſongs. The two latter evidently relate to an expedition againſt the Scythians. Some heſitation will be felt in aſcribing the ſeries of five chapters uninterruptedly to Daniel; as the xxxviith chapter is much in the ſtile of Ezekiel.

Now it is not at all improbable, that the celebrated Daniel was a ſort of poet-laureat to Nebu * Khadrezar; that he attended his expeditions, and compoſed ſongs of triumph or regret over the ſhifting ſcenery of his enterprizes. Daniel, and the other hoſtages ſelected on the firſt reduction of Jeruſalem, appear to have imbibed, in the Chaldean ſchools, a ſteady alliance to the court of Babylon; for he is deſcribed, by his legendary biographer (Daniel ii. 48.), as in high favour with his ſovereign.

Inaſmuch as theſe obſervations have weight, they tend to authorize the ſegregation of a very fine ſet of oracles from thoſe of Iſaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel, and the aſcription of them to Daniel.

* "Iſaiah flouriſhed under Uzziah one year, under Jotham 16 years, under Ahaz 16 years, and under Hezekiah about 14 years; to which if we add 25 years, before which age he would ſcarcely have aſſumed the prophetic office, we may ſuppoſe him to have lived about 72 years. Of the many oracles aſcribed to him, the firſt nine chapters allude to perſons of his own æra, and to events within his obſervation; they have the common character of the poetry of his country about that time; they are ſuch as might be expected from the ſon of the grazier at Tekoa, and may fafely be conſidered as written by him.

"With the tenth chapter of the work bearing his name, begins poetry of a much higher order, the production of a mind more refined by culture: the ideas take a more comprehenſive range: in geography, in hiſtory, the poet is more learned: with Babylon and its vicinity, he ſeems familiar; with Cyrus, and every minute particular of the memorable ſiege, he is correctly acquainted; in the arts of compoſition he is an adept; his ſtyle paces with the meaſured ſtep of grace; his wide genius is equal to the boldeſt ſoar, and ſeems to foreſee the immortality to which it was born. Now it is certain, that the xvth and xvith chapters of theſe oracles, are not the work of Iſaiah. They allude to the fall of Moab, and were written (xvi. 14.) within *three* years of its deſtruction. But Moab was overthrown (Joſephus, Ant. x. 9.) about five years after the taking of Jeruſalem by Nebuchadrezzar, or his ſervants, and a long century after the death of Iſaiah.

"It remains, then, to conſider thoſe and all the ſubſequent chapters, as an anthology, by various uncertain hands; or from the identity of character (and that of no common nor imitable kind) which pervades them, to aſcribe them to ſome one later author. If this reſource be preferred, as in reaſon it ought, it might be contended, that the work aſcribed to Daniel, cannot be his *(Collins Scheme of Literal Prophecy*, p. 149, &c.) but is a poſterior writing, probably as late as Antiochus Epiphanes: that the exiſtence of this legend, no leſs than the teſtimony of Ezekiel, is a proof of the high traditional reputation of Daniel, which muſt have had ſome cauſe; that the compoſition of theſe poems is a probable cauſe; and that the traits of idea prevailing in them, are ſuch as his time, his place, his circumſtances, would peculiarly tend to ſuggeſt: and, conſequently, that the name of Daniel ſhould once again be prefixed." *Monthly Review*, vol. XXIII. p. 491.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,
(CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almoſt every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carliſle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of diſtinction, for the purpoſe of collecting authentic information relative to the ſtate of the poor. The Journal comprifes an account of the general appearance of the country, of the ſoil, ſurface, buildings, &c. with obſervations agricultural, commercial, &c.

LEICESTERSHIRE is famous for its fine breed of cattle and ſheep. Theſe animals have lately been improved to a great degree of perfection by ſome ſpirited farmers in the north of that county; among whom the late Mr. Bakewell, of Diſhley, was the leader. That gentleman ſelected the beſt ewes from Lincolnſhire, and cows from Lancaſhire; he continued to breed from the ſame ſtock, ſtill picking the fineſt boned, beſt ſhaped, and ſuch of the animals as

* Nebu is poſſibly the Perſian *nayb*, a mere title occurring alſo in the names Nabonaſſar, Nabopolaſſar, Nebuzaradan, &c. Khadrezar ſeems to be the mode of writing, in Babylon letters, the old Aramic word for *Khoſrou*, Khoſroes, or Cyrus, which the modern Syrians yet expreſs by Kezra *(D'Anville's L'Euphrate & le Tigre*, p. 121.) The orthography of Jeremiah and Ezekiel is, therefore, preferable to that of Kings and Chronicles, which read Nebuchadnezzar.

were

were moſt inclined to fatten, for future breeders, till he was acknowledged, by able judges, and by common experience, to poſſeſs the beſt and moſt profitable ſheep and cattle in the kingdom. The prices he ſold them for were moſt aſtoniſhing. It is ſaid that one ram brought him 1200 guineas in one ſeaſon; a cow of his breed has been ſold for 260 guineas, and a bull was let for 152 guineas, for four months only. Theſe improved breeds are now very deſervedly beginning to ſpread into moſt parts of the kingdom. The ſheep are uſually ſold to the butchers at two years old, for 2l. 15s. each. In Leiceſterſhire they experience ſome inconvenience for want of turnips; a few farmers ſend their ſheep into the neighbouring counties to winter on that root, which generally coſts about 5s. 6d. or 6s. each for twenty weeks. The expence of ſalving is alſo generally found unneceſſary, which is a peculiar advantage. This fine county was, not many years ago, moſtly in common or open fields, and produced a great deal of corn; ſince its incloſure it has been found moſt profitable in graſs: that circumſtance, as obſerved before, occaſions much murmuring among the inconſiderate people; who ought to recollect, that every pariſh or diſtrict cannot ſupply itſelf with all neceſſaries, and that the general intereſt of the nation at large is advanced, by applying the ſoil of every diſtrict to the production of ſuch kind of human food as it is beſt adapted to; becauſe a greater plenty may be expected. If Leiceſterſhire produces more beef and mutton than it would do grain, perhaps Oxfordſhire or Berkſhire raiſes more corn than it would do beef or mutton, on the ſame quantity of land: why, therefore, ſhould not the grazier farm the former, and the plowman the latter? I need not remind the advocates for the old ſyſtem, that the more animal food is produced in one diſtrict, the leſs is neceſſary to be raiſed in another; which, of courſe, gives more ſcope to the plow, where it is uſed to the greateſt advantage.—The population of Leiceſterſhire ſeems to be reduced under the preſent farming ſyſtem; a farm of 100 acres can now be occupied both at much leſs expence, and with much leſs labour. This alſo furniſhes the poor man with matter of complaint; but his arguments, in that reſpect, are equally groundleſs; for if labour be decreaſed here, it muſt be proportionably increaſed in corn diſtricts. It muſt, however, be allowed, that a temporary inconvenience to the labouring poor will take place, when ſuch a ſudden change in the agricultural ſyſtem happens, as that which has recently occurred in this county; but that inconvenience will decreaſe by degrees, till it wholly diſappears.—Leiceſterſhire ſeems, in general, to have a ſtrong ſoil; the ſurface uneven, and in ſome parts rather hilly; the air pure, but not ſo much water as might be wiſhed; nor are the roads ſo pleaſant as in ſome leſs fertile counties. But notwithſtanding theſe inconveniences, I have not hitherto, ſeen any county which, upon the whole, appears to afford ſo many deſirable objects in a country reſidence.

Auguſt 29, Brixworth to Northampton, ſix miles.—A pleaſant level country, and rather woody. The people reaping wheat; a great deal of that grain produced here, and very good: turnips are alſo much cultivated. I paſſed an elegant ſeat of Lord STAFFORD, on the left. Moſt part of this diſtrict appears to have been incloſed not many years ago. Buildings moſtly of ſtone. Northampton is a pretty large town; its ſtreets are wide and clean; houſes well built; flagged walks on each ſide the ſtreet; the market-place a large ſquare, and ſurrounded with very genteel houſes: this town, in ſhort, is the moſt pleaſant country market town I have ſeen, Oxford perhaps excepted. Northampton ſtands on a fine fertile plain, and the country around it is beautiful. This town was remarkable for the manufacture of ſhoes; but although ſhoe-making is at preſent one of the principal employs of the inhabitants, it is carried on now much leſs than formerly. Something is alſo done in wool-combing and jerſey-ſpinning, as alſo in working of lace. This town contains four pariſh churches, and a good infirmary. Farms in the neighbourhood 100l. to 200l. a year.

September 2d, I left Northampton, and went to Rode, in Northamptonſhire, eight miles. The ſoil is a ſtrong loam; ſurface uneven; pretty hedge rows; plenty of trees, and the road tolerably good. In this day's journey I again meet with flint mixed with the ſoil, and ſome curious petrefactions among the gravel with which the roads are made: theſe petrefied ſubſtances are called by the inhabitants crow ſtones and thunderbolts. The former have been ſhells ſomewhat reſembling cockles, and the latter are generally found two, three, or four inches long, about the thickneſs of one's little finger, and pointed at one end; they are nearly round, and have ſomething like a hollow

place in the middle, which time has filled up; but whether they have originally been animal or vegetable ſubſtances, I cannot form a conjecture. Many of the houſes are built with a whiteiſh freeſtone, and thatched. The people are reaping fine crops of wheat all along; the labourers ſeem lazy, and have bad methods of reaping; a ſervant girl in Cumberland would do much more work in the harveſt field, than any of theſe labourers which I have obſerved. Rode is a ſmall farming village, the buildings of which are mean, and thatched. Farms, from 20l. to 100l. a year, and the land belonging to the village moſtly in common field; the produce, wheat, barley, peaſe, and beans. Rent about 10s. 6d. per acre. The land, in moſt of the neighbouring pariſhes, is alſo in common field; the conſtant rotation of crops are, firſt, fallow; ſecond, wheat, or barley; third, peaſe, beans, or oats. Where common fields have been incloſed, the rents are generally doubled, which is the beſt proof of the great advantage of incloſing. In common fields, no hay or graſs, for paſture, can be had, and conſequently few cows are kept, and them miſerably fed on the headlands, &c. during the day, and are under the neceſſity of being confined in the night; a very great inconvenience. In this and the neighbouring villages, many of the women are lace-workers. In farmers' houſes, the work of the females is confined to cookery, ſowing, &c. and ſo far from being uſeful in the harveſt field, even in the moſt buſy times of the ſeaſon, that few of them know how to milk a cow. What a figure would theſe girls make in the ſervice of a Cumberland farmer! Labourers' wives and children employ themſelves, during the harveſt, in gleaning, and often collect a great deal of corn, and ſometimes as much beans as will feed a pig. It would certainly, however, be more advantageous, both to the farmer and the labourer, were the wives of the latter to reap along with their huſbands as long as they could get employ, and afterwards collect the gleanings of the fields. The property of the different owners in all the common fields in theſe counties, lies in long, narrow, and often crooked lands, which are ſeparated by ſtakes, ſtones, or more commonly by ſtripes of graſs land. Reſpecting the manner of managing the wheat in the field after reaping, I noticed all along, that they bind it up in ſmall ſheaves, and place them in what they call ſhocks, ten together, five on each ſide, but without laying two ſheaves horizontally along the tops, as is done in the north, in order to keep the ears from being injured by the wet. The manner of plowing and carting here, is nearly ſimilar to the mode followed in all the counties I have paſſed ſince I left Suffolk.

[*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE following Extract, from Mr. PRIEUR'S Account of the extraordinary collection of Saltpetre, which took place in the ſecond and third year of the French Republic, gives a wonderful proof of the energetic impulſe which pervaded that nation, when in a manner unprepared to reſiſt the formidable force in league againſt it.

"One ſtill recollects with aſtoniſhment and admiration, the enthuſiaſtic ſpirit of every Frenchman, at a time, when their country was in the greateſt danger; and the prodigious efforts which reſulted from it, towards furniſhing an enormous quantity of arms of every kind, and of gunpowder, which the nation was much in want of—the almoſt inſtantaneous erection of numberleſs buildings, in all parts of the Republic, for making and repairing all ſorts of poliſhed arms, muſkets, and cannons of every bore, both for the land and ſea ſervice; as well as the incredible quantity of ammunition, utenſils, machines, and other neceſſaries, for the conſumption and uſe of more than 900,000 men, ſtationed at one time on the frontiers, independent of the national guards in the interior*: in a word, ſo great a toil, as may be eaſily conceived, put in action an incredible number of workmen.

"It was found neceſſary to employ therein, thoſe men whoſe labour was of an analogous kind; that is to ſay, men of different vocations in the rough work of wood and metals; or even ſuch as were acquainted with the more refined and finiſhed parts. It was neceſſary alſo, in a manner, to make apprentices of thoſe workmen who had been taken from their

* To give a full idea of the enormity of this fabrication, it will be within bounds to declare, that, in one month, there were delivered from the founderies, 597 braſs, and 452 iron cannon, of different bores; and 7000 braſs, and 12 or 13,000 iron cannon, were mounted fit for ſervice, in the ſpace of one year.

uſual

uſual occupations, and to put them under intelligent and ſkilful maſters; theſe alſo were to be inſtructed by artiſts ſtill more experienced, who would throw a light upon the practical part, rectify, ſimplify, and intirely change it, in certain caſes, by taking advantage of the acquired and accurate knowledge of the firſt men of the kind: in ſhort, it was neceſſary, that all ſhould be conſtantly inſtructed, moved to action, encouraged, and ſuſtained, by a powerful government, which gave every proof of being devoted to the ſervice of its country, and was endowed with ſound judgment and energetic will. But, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, it was neceſſary to give impulſe to a whole nation, when the buſineſs was brought forward, of extracting every where the ſaltpetre earth contained in the French ſoil. This art was, in fact, an object more confined; it was almoſt generally unknown. Private intereſt was alarmed at ſeeing it ſet on foot; and ſtill more numerous prejudices produced a variety of obſtacles. Men could not be perſuaded that perſons ſo untaught, and at that time perfect ſtrangers to the buſineſs, could all at once engage in it with ſucceſs; they could not believe that France was ſo rich in that precious commodity, which was never known to have been extracted in ſufficient quantity for ordinary uſes; and of which a full ſupply had only been obtained, by means of what was brought from India.

" In the mean time, at the invitation of the National Convention, proclaimed by a decree of the 14th of *Frimaire*, *an.* 2, the citizens gave themſelves up to the making of ſaltpetre. The number of buildings erected in the Republic, on this grand occaſion, amounted rapidly to 6000. Neceſſary inſtructions were every where diſtributed by order of government. France was divided into large diſtricts, each of which was continually ſurveyed, by an inſpector ſkilled in arts and ſciences. Under each inſpector, in every department, was placed a former Director of the National Adminiſtration of Saltpetre Works; who appointed in each diſtrict, a citizen ſufficiently intelligent to preſide over the formation of the offices, and to regulate the works; and thus was activity eſtabliſhed in every place at once.

On the other hand, a ſummons was iſſued, for every diſtrict to ſend two robuſt and intelligent canneniers to Paris, to receive their inſtructions from the moſt ſkilful perſons *; who were to explain to them the art of preparing ſaltpetre—of refining it, and of making gunpowder; and to ſome of them, the mode of caſting cannon. Theſe pupils were then ſent back into the different eſtabliſhments, according to their capacities, to aſſiſt in the works. Government kept up an active correſpondence with all its agents; it ſupplied them occaſionally with every neceſſary, and every where made eaſy the executive part. It was known, that every diſtrict could eaſily furniſh a thouſand weight of ſaltpetre every decade, and orders were given for that quantity; places were pointed out where to ſend it to; the means of conveying it were fixed upon; and frequent accounts were rendered of every operation. In ſhort, ſo much care produced the deſired effects; more than ſixteen millions of pounds of rough ſaltpetre were collected in one year †; and the working of it up, although recalled in the following year, to the laws formerly enacted, ſtill yielded nearly five millions and a half of this ſaline ſubſtance.

" But thus filling the magazines was not ſufficient, it was neceſſary to refine it for making powder; the former mode was too tedious, too embarraſſing, in a word, was impracticable, conſidering the urgent neceſſity for powder. A new and more advantageous proceſs was propoſed by M. CARNY, which when properly executed, required leſs time, conſumes leſs fuel, diſpoſes the ſalt petre to dry more readily, demands leſs extent of ground and buildings, and conſequently occaſions leſs loſs of ſaltpetre.

* There were ſent to Paris, in conſequence of this order, about 1,100 men, to whom Citizens GUYTON, FOURCROY, DUFOURNY, BERTHOLET, CARNY, PLUVINET, MONGE, HASSENFRATZ, and PERRIER, gave inſtructive lectures, on the fabrication of ſaltpetre and cannon. This courſe commenced on the 1ſt *Ventoſe*, *an.* 2. and the ſummary of each lecture was formed into a little work, and printed by order of the Committee of Public Safety. This Committee alſo gave charge to Citizen MONGE, to draw up a complete deſcription of the proceſs for making cannon; in conſequence of which, he publiſhed a moſt valuable work upon that ſubject, in large 4to. with a number of plates.

† The ſumming up of the decadary accounts, addreſſed officially to government, announce a production of 16,754,039lbs of ſaltpetre, from the 14th *Frimaire*, *an.* 2. to the ſame date, *an.* 3.

"In a short time, the refinery of *l'Unité* was built, on the abbey-ground of St. Germain-des-pres, at Paris. Saltpetre flowed there in profusion; and this establishment alone yielded in the refined state, regularly every day, near 30,000lbs*.

"As to the process of making powder, it has not only been abridged, brought to perfection in the old powder works, and carried to a degree of strength hitherto unknown; but a fabric, which may be called gigantic, the *works* of *Grenelle*, was erected at one of the extremities of Paris. There, methods altogether new, were put in practice, for mixing and triturating the ingredients, as well as rendering the composition more compact, and for granulating it: the machines and mechanical means were also entirely new†. This immense fabric, which scarcely existed five months from its commencement, had delivered out to the armies more than 1500,0 olbs. of good powder, before the constructions necessary to the establishment were compleated—and, at a time, when it had proceeded so far as to fabricate daily 33,000 weight of well conditioned powder, it was accidentally blown up, and reduced to a frightful heap of ruins.‡

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN uncommon phænomenon appeared in the sky last night, and was observed from about half past six till near eight o'clock. It had the appearance of one large pillar or pencil of whiteish light, as if rising from some luminous body near the horizon; its lower part being hid behind Salisbury-Hill, where the light showed much brighter for a great way up, and as it ascended to the zenith, where it also dissipated, it grew much fainter and broader; the fixed stars being visible enough through it. Near the lower part, to the east, as some small clouds passed over it, now and then the darkened part made a beautiful break, or interruption, which was presently restored when the cloud had passed over. But the pillar, or body of light itself, had not the least appearance of that quivering or vibrating motion peculiar to aurora borealis; neither did it shift its situation during the whole time, so far as could be observed, which was a point or two to the north of east. About eight o'clock, or a quarter after, the sky grew hazy, then cloudy, and the whole was obscured.

At its first appearance, and indeed all the day, there was a pretty high westerly wind, and, except near the horizon, the sky was quite clear; but except the above perpendicular stream of light, there was not the smallest appearance of aurora borealis visible all the time.

If any of your correspondents have observed this phænomenon, or know of any such appearance upon record, it is requested they will be so kind as to favour the public with their farther observations.

Edinburgh, A. BRUCE.
13th Feb. 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it is one object of your valuable Miscellany to elucidate great and interesting characters, by the publication of authentic documents, I communicate the two following letters of Frederic the *Great*, King of Prussia. They were first given to the German public, by Mr. Nicolai, of Berlin, who received them from the Duchess of Brunswick, to whom they were written by that illustrious monarch. The first is on the death of her son Leopold, a prince no less distinguished for humanity than talents; the other, on the approach of his own dissolution, and written only six days before that event. They both display the mild and philosophic firmness of a character on which so much has been said, and so little is accurately known, because it has been delineated by men wanting either opportunity or abilities for such a task. Even the celebrated Zimmermann has greatly misrepresented this illustrious monarch, in those *anecdotes* which Mr. Nicolai proves to be a fabrication of error and misinformation. I. S.

LETTRE I.

Ce 12 Mai, 1785.

MON ADORABLE SOEUR,

IL y a 70 ans passés, que je suis au monde, et dans tout ce tems je n'ai vu que des jeux bizarres de la fortune, qui mêle quantité d'évé-

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* It was in part burnt, by accident, on the 4th *Fructidor*, *an.* 2. which circumstance did not long interrupt the business, although it was renewed on a less scale than before.

† This new method of making powder, was still due to Citizen CARNY, whose zeal was equal to his knowledge and talents.

‡ This catastrophe happened on the 14th *Fructidor*, *an.* 2. It was thought to have been occasioned by the imprudence of a workman, notwithstanding the strictest police and vigilance. It was afterwards judged prudent, to form several establishments on a smaller scale.

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d'évènemens facheux à quelques favorables qui nous arrivent. Nous balottons sans cesse entre beaucoup de chagrins, & quelques momens de satisfaction. Voilà ma bonne soeur, le sort commun de tous les hommes! Les jeunes gens doivent être plus sensibles à la perte de leurs proches & de leurs amis, que les viellards. Les premiers se resentent long tems de ces privations, au lieu que les personnes de nôtre age les suivent dans peu. Les morts ont l'avantage d'être à l'abri de tous les coups de la fortune, & nous qui restons en vie, nous y sommes sans cesse exposés. Toutes ces reflexions, ma bonne soeur, ne sont guères confolantes, je l'avoue. Heureusement que votre sagesse, & votre esprit vous ont donné la force de resister à la douleur qu'éprouve une tendre mère, en perdant un de ses enfans cheris. Veuille le ciel continuer de vous assister, en conservant une soeur, qui fait le bonheur de ma vie! Daignés ma bonne soeur, me croire avec le plus tendre attachement & la plus haute consideration. Mon adorable soeur, votre fidèle frère & serviteur,

FEDERIC.

LETTRE II.

Ce 10 d'Aout, 1786.

MON ADORABLE SOEUR,

LE medecin d'Hannovre a voulu se faire valoir chez vous ma bonne soeur; mais la verité est qu'il m'a été inutile. Les vieux doivent faire place aux jeunes gens, pour que chaque generation trouve sa place; & à bien examiner ce que c'est que la vie, c'est voir mourir & naître ses compatriotes. En attendant je me trouve un peu soulagé depuis quelques jours. Mon coeur vous reste inviolablement attaché, ma bonne soeur. Avec la plus haute consideration, mon adorable soeur, votre fidèle frère & serviteur,

FEDERIC.

TRANSLATIONS.

LETTER I.

12th *May*, 1785.

MY BELOVED SISTER,

I HAVE lived above 70 years in the world, and in all that time, I have seen nothing but the capricious freaks of fortune, who mingles with the few pleasing circumstances of our existence, a great number of mournful events. We fluctuate between continued troubles, and momentary gratifications. Such, my dear sister, is the common lot of mankind! Young people cannot but feel the loss of friends and relations, more acutely than the old. The former continue long to recollect their loss; while persons, of our age, shortly follow those whom they lament. The dead have the advantage of being beyond the reach of fortune; but we who remain alive, continue exposed to her shafts. These reflections, my dear sister, afford but little consolation, I confess. Happily, your wisdom and fortitude enable you to bear up against that sorrow, which a tender mother must feel for the loss of a beloved child. May heaven continue to support you, and preserve to me a sister, who constitutes the chief happiness of my life. Believe me, my dear sister, with the tenderest attachment, and the highest esteem, your faithful brother and servant,

FREDERIC.

LETTER II.

10*th of August*, 1786.

MY BELOVED SISTER,

THE Havoverian physician* was desirous of recommending himself to your favour, my dear sister; but the truth is, that he was of little service to me. The old must give place to the young, in order that each generation may find its place; and if we fairly enquire in what life consists, it is in seeing our fellow-citizens successively entering and quitting existence. Meanwhile, I should tell you, that I have felt myself rather easier for these few days past. My heart remains inviolably attached to you, my dear sister, and I am, with the highest esteem, my beloved sister, your faithful friend and servant,

FREDERIC.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON THE POETRY OF SPAIN.

BERNARDINO de Rebolledo was a count of the holy Roman empire, lord of Yrian, head of the Rebolledos of Castille, knight of the order of Santiago, comendador and alcayde of Villanueva de Alcardete, governor and captain general of the Lower Palatinate, general of artillery, minister plenipotentiary in Denmark, minister of the supreme council of war, &c. &c. but if Rebolledo had not been a poet, these titles would have been remembered only in the family pedigree, and on his own monument. On the 31st of May, 1597, he was baptized in Leon, his native city. From his earliest years, says the Spanish biographer, our Bernardino discovered his inclination for that happy union of arms and letters, which so many have made. Two centuries ago this union was less extraordinary than at present: in England we had a Raleigh and a Sydney. Spain affords more instances; Lope de Vega served in the Armada; Garcilaso died in battle, and the poem of Ercilla was written in his tent. But the world is grown wiser, though it may not have grown better, and the trade of war, once held so honourable, is now estimated as it should be. At the age of fourteen

* Zimmermann.

Rebolledo

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Rebolledo entered into the fleet of Naples and Sicily, in which service he remained eighteen years, and honourably distinguished himself. Afterwards he served in Lombardy, under Spinola. At the siege of Casal, his right arm was broken by a musket ball. Perhaps the poet remembers his wound, when, in that part of his "*Selva Militar y Politica*," which treats of besieged places, he enumerates, among the provisions necessary for the siege, physicians, surgeons, and medicine chests.

After serving in the Low Countries, and negociating with many of the German powers, the count was appointed plenipotentiary to the court of Denmark. But Copenhagen was besieged during his residence there, and for two years the Spanish ambassador assisted in defending the town. After so many toils and dangers he returned to Madrid, full of years and of glory; new honours were accumulated upon him, and he died in that city, universally respected, at the age of fourscore.

Amid the toils and occupations of so adventurous a life, Rebolledo produced those poems that have ranked him among the nine Castilian muses. They were printed separately at Amberes and at Copenhagen. An edition, in four volumes, was published about thirty years since at Madrid; but it is supposed, that some of his publications escaped the editor's search. The first of these volumes contains his "*Ocios*," chiefly consisting of lyric pieces. From this volume a curious epistle is extracted in the "*Parnaso Espanol*," hitherto my guide. The editor selects it as, in his opinion, the best poem in the *Ocios* of Rebolledo, and as displaying profound erudition, solid piety, exquisite taste, and accurate judgment. This praise is somewhat enormous, for what he calls a *Poema Bibliografico*, and what may properly be stated a catalogue in rhyme; for it is only a list of books recommended to a young student. In enumerating these, he begins with poetry; the names alone are mentioned of various poets, Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish, without one discriminating epithet or remark; except that Virgil is called, agreeably to Spanish gallantry, "the elegant defamer of Dido." England is only mentioned under the head of history, and the writers he recommends are Camden, Hector Boethius, and Biondi, a name with which I am unacquainted. He advises his friend to fly from the madness of Copernicus, whose opinions are contrary to revelation and common sense. Afterwards he mentions all the books in the Old and New Testaments, and gives the number of chapters in each; recommends for frequent perusal, the works of St. Teresa and Kempis, and concludes thus; "as you now aspire to a more secure state you must abhor your former way of life; but if you look back upon iniquity, I shall regard you as a new pillar of salt."

In the same volume there is a madrigal, curiously exemplifying the text; "every one that exalteth himself shall be abased, but he that humbleth himself shall be exalted." On the entrance into Biscay from Castile, through the Sierra de Orduna, between the little towns, or rather perhaps villages of Berberana and Lezama, a stream falls from the height of a mountain into a deep valley; through which a current of air continually passes, with such force, as to scatter the water on its fall, and sweep it away in vapour. The vapour, on its elevation, condenses, and falls in perpetual rain. This singular sport of nature is the subject of this little poem.

With what a deafening roar yon torrent rolls
Its weight of waters, from the precipice,
Whose mountain mass darkens the hollow vale!
Yet there it falls not, for the eternal wind,
That sweeps, with force compressed, the winding straits,
Scatters the midway stream, and, borne afar,
The heavy mist descends, a ceaseless shower.
Methinks that Eolus here forms his clouds,
As Vulcan, amid Etna's cavern'd fires,
Shapes the red bolts of Jove. Sure if some sage
Of elder times, had journied here, his art,
With many a mystic fable shadowing truth,
Had sanctified this spot, where man might learn
Wisdom from nature; marking how the stream,
That seeks the valley's depth, borne upward, joins
The clouds of heaven; but from its height abased,
When it would rise, descends to earth in rain.

T. Y.

[*The analysis of the 2d and 3d volume will be given in our next.*]

WALPOLIANA;

OR BONS-MOTS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE *HORACE WALPOLE*, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER I.

*** *This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr.* WALPOLE. *It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own handwriting; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Converſations with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, diſplay thoſe treaſures of Anecdotes, with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on ſubjects of Taſte and Literature.*

Mr. Gray, the poet, has often obſerved to me, that, if any man were to form a book of what he had ſeen and heard himſelf, it muſt, in whatever hands, prove a moſt uſeful and entertaining one. *Walpole.*

I. BERNIS AND FLEURY.

CARDINAL de Bernis, when only an Abbé, ſolicited Cardinal Fleury, then four ſcore, for ſome preferment. Fleury told him fairly, he ſhould never have any thing in his time: Bernis replied, "*Monſeigneur j'attendrai* *."

II. COUNTESS OF COVENTRY.

Towards the cloſe of the reign of George the Second, the beautiful counteſs of Coventry talking to him on ſhows, and thinking only of the figure ſhe herſelf ſhould make in a proceſſion, told him, the ſight ſhe wiſhed moſt to ſee was a coronation.

III. THE CLERICAL GOWN.

Mr. Suckling, a clergyman of Norfolk, having a quarrel with a neighbouring gentleman, who inſulted him, and at laſt told him, "Doctor, your gown is your protection;" replied, "it may be mine, but it ſhall not be your's;" pulled it off, and thraſhed the aggreſſor.

IV. PATRIOTISM OF WILKES.

Depend upon it, my dear Sir, that Wilkes was in the pay of France, during the Wilkes and liberty days. Calling one day on the French miniſter, I obſerved a book on his table, with Wilkes's name in the firſt leaf. This led to a converſation, which convinced me. Other circumſtances, too long and minute to be repeated, ſtrengthened, if neceſſary, that conviction. I am as ſure of it, as of any fact I know.

Wilkes at firſt cringed to Lord Bute. The embaſſy to Conſtantinople was the object of his ambition. It was refuſed—and you know what followed.

* My Lord, I ſhall *wait*.

V. BUTE'S MINISTRY.

Lord Bute was my ſchool-fellow. He was a man of taſte and ſcience, and I do believe his intentions were good. He wiſhed to blend and unite all parties. The tories were willing to come in for a *ſhare* of power, after having been ſo long excluded—but the whigs were not willing to grant that ſhare. Power is an intoxicating draught; the more a man has, the more he deſires.

VI. LADY WORTLEY MONTAGUE.

The letters of Lady Wortley Montague are genuine. I have ſeen the originals, among which are ſome far ſuperior to thoſe in print. But ſome of them were very immodeſt. When the publication was about to take place, Lord Bute, who had married her daughter, ſent for the editor, and offered one hundred pounds to ſuppreſs them. The man took the money, promiſed—and publiſhed.

Lady Wortley Montague was a play-fellow of mine when both were children. She was always a dirty little thing. This habit continued with her. When at Florence, the Grand Duke gave her apartments in his palace. One room ſufficed for every thing. When ſhe went away, the ſtench was ſo ſtrong, that they were obliged to fumigate the chamber with vinegar for a week.

Pope gave her the Homer he had uſed in tranſlating. I have got it: it is a ſmall edition by Wetſtein. Here it is. She wrote that little poem in the blank leaves.

VII. CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

A French gentleman, being married a ſecond time, was often lamenting his firſt wife, before his ſecond, who one day ſaid to him, "*Monſieur, je vous aſſure qu'il*

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qu'il n'y a perſonne qui la regrette plus que moi *."

VIII. CONJUGAL WIT.

Another French lady wrote this letter to her huſband. "*Je vous écris, parceque je n'ai rien à faire: je finis, parceque je n'ai rien a dire* †."

IX. MONKS AND FRIARS.

What you ſay is perfectly juſt. Some degree of learning is neceſſary even to compoſe a novel. How many modern writers confound monks and friars! Yet they were almoſt as different as laymen and prieſts. Monachiſm was an old inſtitution for *laymen*. The friars, *freres*, or brothers, were firſt inſtituted in the thirteenth century, in order, by their preaching, to oppoſe the lollards. They united prieſthood with monachiſm; but while the monks were chiefly confined to their reſpective houſes, the friars were wandering about as preachers and confeſſors. This gave great offence to the ſecular clergy, who were thus deprived of profits and inheritances. Hence the ſatyric and impure figures of friars and nuns, in our old churches. Do you remember any example of retaliation? I ſuppoſe there were ſimilar libels on the ſecular clergy in the chapels of friaries now aboliſhed ‡.

X. MR. HOLLIS.

Mr. Hollis is always publiſhing republican books; and yet profeſſes great veneration for our conſtitution. I cannot reconcile this; our conſtitution being, in its leading parts, an oligarchy, the form perhaps, of all others, the moſt oppoſite to a republic.

Nota. Before the French revolution, Mr. Walpole was ſo warm a friend of freedom, that he was almoſt a republican. The change of his ſentiments will be delineated in the cloſe of theſe anecdotes.

XI. SYMPTOMS OF INSANITY.

My poor nephew, Lord * * *, was deranged. The firſt ſymptom that appeared was, his ſending a chaldron of coals as a preſent to the Prince of Wales, on learning that he was loaded with debt. He delighted in what he called *book-hunting*. This notable diverſion conſiſted in taking a volume of a book, and hiding it in ſome ſecret part of the library, among volumes of ſimilar binding and ſize. When he had forgot where the game lay, he hunted till he found it.

XII. A LONGING WOMAN.

Madame du Chatelet, (Voltaire's Emilie) proving with child again, after a long interval, and king Staniſlaus joking with her huſband on it, he replied, "*Ah! Sire, elle en avoit ſi forte envie!*"—"*Mon ami,*" ſaid the old king, "*c'étoit une envie d'une femme groſſe* *."

XIII. A PRETTY METAPHOR.

A young lady marrying a man ſhe loved, and leaving many friends in town, to retire with him into the country, Mrs. D. ſaid prettily, "She has turned one and twenty ſhillings into a guinea."

XIV. ROYAL FAVOUR.

A low Frenchman bragged that the king had ſpoken to him. Being aſked what his majeſty had ſaid, he replied, "He bad me ſtand out of his way."

XV. MADAM DU BARRY.

A great French lady, who was one of the firſt to viſit Madam du Barry, after ſhe was known to be the royal miſtreſs, juſtifying herſelf to her niece on that account, ſaid, "It is reported that the king gave an hundred thouſand livres to countenance her; but it is not true."—"No, madam," replied the niece nobly, "I dare ſay it is not true; for it would have been too little."

XVI. PROOFS OF GENEALOGY.

A lord of the court being preſented for the firſt time, Louis XIV. ſaid afterwards, that he did not know the late lord of that name had had a ſon, having been reckoned impotent. "*Oh Sire!*" ſaid Roquelaure, "*ils ont été tous impuiſſans que pere en fils.*"

XVII. VOLTAIRE AND ADDISON.

A ſtory is told of Voltaire and Addiſon at a tavern. I do not believe Voltaire was in England while Addiſon was alive.

* "I aſſure, you, Sir, no one regrets her more than I."

† I write to you, becauſe I have nothing to do; I end my letter, becauſe I have nothing to ſay."

‡ Groſs errors of this kind appear in the writings of Mrs. RADCLIFFE, and Mr. LEWIS. "*The Monk*" of the latter, both in his book and play, being in fact a friar, a being of a very different deſcription. EDIT.

* "Ah! Sire, ſhe longed ſo much for it."—"My friend, it was the longing of a woman with child."

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XVIII. PRICE OF MAKING A PARK A GARDEN.

Queen Caroline spoke of shutting up St. James's park, and converting it into a noble garden for the palace of that name. She asked my father * what it might probably cost; who replied, "*only three* CROWNS."

XIX. AN ANECDOTE CORRECTED.

Let me correct a story relating to the great duke of Marlborough. The duchess was pressing the duke to take a medicine, and with her usual warmth said, "I'll be hanged if it do not prove serviceable." Dr. Garth †, who was present, exclaimed, "Do take it then, my lord duke; for it must be of service, in one way or the other."

XX. DOUBLE PUN.

A good pun is not amiss. Let me tell you one I met with in some book the other day. The Earl of Leicester, that unworthy favourite of Elizabeth, was forming a park about Cornbury, thinking to inclose it with posts and rails. As he was one day calculating the expence, a gentleman stood by, and told the earl that he did not go the cheapest way to work. "Why?" said my lord. "Because," replied the gentleman, "if your Lordship will find *posts*, the country will find *railing*."

XXI. PASSIONATE TEMPER.

General Sutton, brother of Sir Robert Sutton, was very passionate: Sir Robert Walpole the reverse. Sutton being one day with Sir Robert, while his *valet de chambre* was shaving him Sir Robert said, "John, you cut me;"—and then went on with the conversation. Presently, he said again, "John, you cut me"—and a third time—when Sutton starting up in a rage, and doubling his fist at the servant, swore a great oath, and said, "If Sir Robert can bear it, I cannot; and if you cut him once more I'll knock you down."

XXII. QUIN.

Quin sometimes said things at once witty and wise. Disputing concerning the execution of Charles I. "But by what laws," said his opponent, "was he put to death? Quin replied, "By all the laws he had left them."

XXIII. AN INNOCENT MINISTRY.

He used to apply a story to the then ministry. A master of a ship calls out, "Who is there?" A boy answered, "Will, Sir."—"What are you doing?"—"Nothing, Sir."—"Is Tom there?"—"Yes," says Tom. "What are you doing, Tom?"—"Helping Will, Sir."

XXIV. LORD ROSS.

The reprobate Lord Ross, being on his death-bed, was desired by his chaplain to call on God. He replied, "I will if I go that way, but I don't believe I shall."

XXV. ECCLESIASTIC SQUABBLE.

A vicar and curate of a village, where there was to be a burial, were at variance. The vicar not coming in time, the curate began the service, and was reading the words, "I am the resurrection," when the vicar arrived, almost out of breath, and snatching the book out of the curate's hands, with great scorn, cried, "*You* the resurrection! *I* am the resurrection,"—and then went on.

Nota. This, though copied from Mr. Walpole's own hand-writing, is suspected not to be very new. But ever old jests, that such a man thought worthy of writing, or speaking, cannot be unworthy of a place in this lounging compilation; and they often gained by passing through his hands.

XXVI. WEAK NERVES.

A clergyman at Oxford, who was very nervous and absent, going to read prayers at St. Mary's, heard a show-man in the High-street, who had an exhibition of wild beasts, repeat often, "Walk in without loss of time. All alive! alive, ho!" The sounds struck the absent man, and ran in his head so much, that when he began to read the service, and came to the words in the first verse, "and doeth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive," he cried out, with a louder voice, "shall save his soul alive! All alive! alive ho!" to the astonishment of the congregation.

[*To be continued regularly.*]

* Erroneously given to Chesterfield.

† By mistake put Lord Somers.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SOME ACCOUNT *of the late* STANISLAUS AUGUSTUS (PONIATOWSKY) KING *of* POLAND.

STANISLAUS Auguſtus Poniatowſky, was born on the 17th of January, 1732, O. S. He was the third ſon of Count Poniatowſky, a man of ſome talents, but of no family; who had been the favourite of Charles XII. of Sweden, and who on the death, or as it is now ſuppoſed, the *aſſaſſination* of that prince, retired to, and ſettled in his native country.

But if the birth of the father was obſcure *, that of the mother was uncommonly illuſtrious. She was the Princeſs Ezatoryſka, and boaſted the poſſeſſion of the nobleſt blood in the republic, as ſhe traced her deſcent from the Jagellons, the ancient ſovereigns of Lithuania. Their youngeſt ſon, the ſubject of theſe memoirs, who was known by the title of Count Poniatowſky, from his earlieſt youth, was the darling of his mother, a beautiful, accompliſhed, and ambitious woman. His education was commenced under her own eye, and not only ſuperintended, but in part directed by herſelf. She was indeed admirably calculated for this important charge; for ſhe herſelf was conſidered as poſſeſſed of extraordinary attainments; that too in a country, where the women are ſaid to be better inſtructed than the men. The young count was attentive to his ſtudies, and, at a very early period of life, fortunately imbibed a taſte for letters; to which he has been indebted for conſolation during his misfortunes. When about eighteen years of age, he was ſent to travel, and received inſtructions from his mother, after viſiting Italy and Germany, to proceed through France to England. As ſhe profeſſed a particular averſion to the court of Verſailles, ſhe enjoined him to remain there but a ſhort time; and as ſhe loved the Engliſh, ſhe on the contrary, permitted him to ſtay in Great Britain as long as he pleaſed.

Immediately on his arrival in this country, he waited on Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, who had been our miniſter at Warſaw; and during his reſidence there had received many civilities from his family. In the ſuite of that miniſter, and in no higher capacity than that of a gentleman of the † embaſſy, he repaired to St. Peterſburgh, and ſoon entered on a career that conducted him to a crown. Elizabeth was at this period ſeated on the throne of the Czars. She had married her nephew, the unfortunate Peter III. to an obſcure German princeſs; for the frequent revolutions in Ruſſia had rendered a match with any of the royal families of Europe too dangerous to become an object of deſire. The conſort of the grand duke was a bold and aſpiring woman; ſince but too well known under the name of Catherine II. Their tempers, ſtudies, and purſuits, were entirely diſſimilar. He was attached to the Counteſs Woronſoff; ſhe to the chamberlain Soltikoff, a handſome Ruſſian, who had juſt been ſent into an honourable circle ‡ on that very account. At this critical period, the young Pole appeared at Peterſburgh, and the grand ducheſs inſtantly dried up her tears. Staniſlaus Poniatowſky was then one of the handſomeſt men in Europe. His perſon was moulded into the moſt exquiſite ſymmetry; his air was noble; his manners faſcinating; in ſhort, he poſſeſſed a charming exterior, and his mind —a circumſtance extremely rare—appeared to be full as graceful as his perſon. He had cultivated a taſte for the arts; was acquainted with the principal languages of Europe; and had a certain ſoftneſs of manners, which afterwards degenerated, perhaps, into weakneſs; but at that time it appeared to proceed

* He is repreſented to have been a fortunate adventurer, who, from the humble ſituation of a ſervant in the family of Mlzielſky, in Lithuania, paſſed into the ſervice of Charles XII. and obtained the confidence of that prince. He afterwards attached himſelf to King Staniſlaus Leczinſky, whom he is ſaid to have betrayed; having deprived him of the *inſtrument of abdication*, formerly preſented to that prince, by Auguſtus II. in preſence of Charles XII. Certain it is, that he repaired to Warſaw, with this memorable paper, where Auguſtus rewarded him with the Princeſs Ezatoryſka, or Czartoryſka.

† He is, by ſome, ſaid to have been ſecretary.

‡ He was appointed ambaſſador to Denmark.

from

from a polished and refined education. Catherine, who was instantly struck with the person and accomplishments of the count, became greatly interested in his behalf, and determined to realize the sentiment of the poet:

"Love finds us equal, or it makes us so."

Even at this period, she is thought to have formed a party both against Elizabeth and her own husband. Certain it is, that the Chancellor Bestuscheff was devoted to her, and that by his means, she contrived to invest Poniatowsky with a public character. Thus powerfully patronized, he returned to Warsaw, with letters to Count de Bruhl, then prime minister of Poland, and speedily came back, adorned with the order of the white eagle, and the important mission of ambassador from the king and republic.

In this new capacity he did not forget to pay his respects to the little court of Oranienbaum *; and the archduchess was soon after (in February, 1758) delivered of a daughter, who was christened by the name of the Princess Anne; but lived only six weeks. The young plenipotententiary was fortunate enough to be a favourite with the whole of the archducal family. He smoked and drank with the prince; and, at the same time, continued to be the reigning favourite, during several years, with his consort. At length, however, the grand duke, who is said to have entertained some suspicions relative to the *paternity* of the Princess Anne, began to receive the Polish minister with coolness; and his visits to the palace were, soon after, wholly interdicted.

This, however, did not deter, but rather stimulated the romantic spirit of the young Pole, who, concealing the *insignia* of the white eagle, and disguising himself as a mechanic, frequently repaired to Oranienbaum, and entered the gardens which overlook the Gulph of Cronstadt, by means of a key he had procured for that purpose. One summer's evening, as he was passing through an alley that led to a pavillion, he happened to be seen by the archduke, who instantly recognized, and gave orders to arrest him. On being interrogated, he pretended to pass for a German taylor, who had come from Petersburgh to measure his highness's servants for some new liveries; but, when threatened with being committed to the guard-house, and perhaps dreading the *knout*, he at length discovered himself. On this, Peter affected to reprimand the officer of his guards, for his rude treatment of so distinguished a personage *, and gave orders for his release. This adventure, however, made so much noise in the diplomatic circle, that the ambassadors of France and Austria, who were alarmed at the influence of the young minister, actually complained to the empress; and her majesty was prevailed upon to solicit the recall of a plenipotentiary, who was supposed to have disturbed the union of persons so illustrious, and so nearly allied to her.

It was thus that Poniatowsky, owing every thing to, and losing every thing by love, was obliged to divest himself of his public character, and return to his native country and a private station. A series of important events, however, soon succeeded each other; and by agitating his hopes, consoled him, in some measure, for his disgrace. The Empress Elizabeth, during whose reign the Russian armies had encamped on the banks of the Rhine, and threatened the annihilation of the Prussian monarchy, died suddenly, and was succeeded by her nephew, on the 5th of January, 1762. The character of the new monarch was well known to him, and he was aware, from the masculine genius, and inordinate ambition of his consort, that some great

* A palace at some distance from the capital, presented to the young grand duke by his aunt, the Empress Elizabeth.

* It is but candid to observe, that this adventure is differently related by M. de Rulhieres.

"Le jeune cour commençait donc à être ouvertement divisée, quand une nuit, dans une maison de compagnie, Poniatowsky, près d'entrer chez la grand duchesse, sans avoir de prétexte sur le lieu, tomba entre les mains du mari outragé. Cet amant, ministre d'une cour étrangere, reclame, dans le péril qui le menaçait, les droits de son caractere; & le prince, qui vit dans cette aventure, deux cours compromises, n'osa rien prendre sur lui-même, fit déposer Poniatowsky dans un corps de garde, & depecha un courier au favori qui gouvernait l'empire.

"*La grande duchesse, faisant tête au danger, vient trouver son mari, convint de tout avec audace, lui representa ce qu'aurait de fâcheux & peut-etre funeste pour lui-meme, la publicite d'une telle aventure. Elle se justifia, en lui opposant la maitresse qu'il avait, au su de tout l'empire. Elle prenait que dornevant, elle traiterait cette fille avec tous les egards que sa fierté lui avait refusés jusqu'alors, &c. Le grand duc étonné par l'ascendant quelle conservait encore sur lui, & en même temps sollicité par sa maitresse, ferma les yeux, &c.*"

catastrophe was at hand. This was actually the case. The Chancellor Bestucheff had been banished to Siberia; his intrigues were principally directed towards the nobles. Catherine, however, knew, that in an absolute government, whoever can secure the military, may command the nation. She accordingly bent her thoughts to that sole object, and actually found means to gain a number of the guards. Her pretexts, specious, and admirably suited to the comprehensions of a barbarous soldiery, were founded on the innovations occasioned by the Prussian exercise, and an abolition of the ancient Russian uniform; the war in Holstein, the necessary absence in consequence of this, from the delights of the capital, but above all, the omission of the ceremony of Peter's being crowned at Moscow, which, according to the *popes* of the Greek church, made an insurrection cease to be a rebellion! Her agents consisted of three brothers of the name of Orloff, two of whom were soldiers *; of Passick and Bibikoff, two subalterns of the princess Daschkaw, who in the bosom of servitude had conceived some notions of a republic; of Count Panin, governor to the present emperor, who had imbibed favourable ideas of a limited monarchy, during an embassy to the court of Stockholm; and of Cyril Razoumoffsky, who from being a peasant of the Ukraine, had become commandant of the guards of Ismmailoff; and Hetman of the Cossacks of Little Russia.

The fate of one of the greatest empires in the world, was not only decided in a few hours, but even without a struggle. All the crowned heads of Europe were then as eager to recognize a fortunate usurper, as they have been since tardy in acknowledging a legitimate government; and ministers flocked from every part to pay their respects, on the elevation of Catherine! One prince only, struck with the immorality of her conduct, refused admission to her ambassadors.—This was the emperor of China!

No sooner had the first intelligence of this singular event reached the ears of Count Poniatowsky, than he instantly posted to the frontiers, and pressed eagerly to be permitted to repair to court. But a revolution had taken place, not only in that empire, but in the attachments of its present sovereign. Count Orloff, a man equally destitute of delicacy and education, who possessed a herculean form, and who was celebrated for nothing but personal bravery, enjoyed the affections of Catherine, and in some measure monopolized her favours. The same courier who had brought the letter from the count, was accordingly dispatched to him immediatety, with a short note, in which he was enjoined to repair to Warsaw, and expect every thing from the *friendship* of the empress. This unexpected reply at first affected him considerably, for he was greatly attached to her imperial majesty, and had always considered his absence from the court of Russia, as a species of exile *. Ambition, however, at length proved victorious, and he returned to his native country, pleased with the idea, that if he had lost a mistress, he was assured of a crown.

His hopes were, indeed, shortly realized, for Augustus, king of Poland, died at Dresden, on the 5th of October, 1763; this event was easily anticipated, for his majesty's health had been for some time in a declining state, and it was foreseen, that a constitution, enfeebled more by debauchery than age, could not long resist the pressure of disease. The Czarina was accordingly prepared for the occurrence; she had a large body of troops on the confines of the republic, and they entered Poland with equal joy and precipitation; for that unhappy, but fertile country, has always been considered as the paradise of the Russian soldiery. But the court of Petersburgh did not confine its operations to force alone; intrigue was had recourse to; splendid promises were made; threats were employed; and gold was distributed every where. To complete all, Warsaw was taken possession of by a body of Russians, and the imperial ambassador, Count Kayserling, who was omnipotent in that capital, already began to treat Poland like a conquered province.

* "Orloff le plus bel homme du nord, d'une naissance mediocre, gentilhomme, si l'on veut; par la possession de quelques payssans esclaves, ayant ses freres soldats dans les regimens des gardes, &c."

* Being obliged to leave Russia with precipitation, and without being able to procure a portrait of his mistress, in a country where the arts were but little cultivated, the first thing he did on his return to Warsaw, was to supply this deficiency. The painter, on this occasion, worked under the direction of the count, who, as it were, *dictated* the features. The resemblance is said to have been complete, and the empress was exceedingly flattered by this novel piece of gallantry.

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In this critical situation of affairs, the Diet was convoked, and the debates became tumultuous. The election was carried on, in express violation of one of the constitution laws, which declares every nomination void, during the continuance of foreign troops within the territories of the republic; and the deputies now voted under the menaces of a hostile army, and even within the reach of their cannon. At length, on the 7th of September, 1764, Count Poniatowsky was proclaimed king, by the name of Stanislaus Augustus. A similar event had before occurred in the history of the republic; for Augustus, elector of Saxony, was called to the throne in 1697, by means of a sham election, and under the protection of a Saxon army; Augustus, however, was a foreigner; Stanislaus a native; and but little could be expected from the reign of a prince, whose first public act was a violation of the liberties of his country! It is, notwithstanding, proper to remark here, that the mildness of the king's disposition, inclined him to manage the internal affairs of the nation with great moderation, and that he was but ill seconded by the nobles and clergy; who, boasting a savage feudal independence, kept the peasantry in the most abject state of slavery, and thus, in the end, paved the way to their own subjugation. Another preponderating cause, that essentially attributed to the approaching ruin, was the situation of the *Dissidents*: these consisted of such as followed the rites of the Greek, Calvinistic, and Lutheran churches; and being protected by the treaty of Oliva, their grievances afforded a specious pretext for the interference of foreign powers. Under Sigismund Augustus, the separatists of every description, were indulged with a seat in the Diet, and admitted to all the honours and privileges before confined to the Catholics; since that period, the members of the established church had wantonly excluded all but themselves from public employment, and even interdicted the profession of any other faith but that of the church of Rome.

Those appertaining to the Greek church, being powerfully protected by the court of St. Petersburgh, and those professing the reformed religion, by the courts of London, Copenhagen, and Berlin; a petition was presented to the king in 1765, in which the *Dissidents* demanded to be reinstated in their ancient rights and privileges, and to be placed on the same footing as the Roman Catholics; for, as they very justly observed, "the difference of sentiments upon some points of religion, among Christians, ought not to enter into any consideration with regard to the employments of the state. The various sects," added they, "although they differ in opinion among themselves, with respect to some matters of doctrine, yet agree in one point, that of being faithful to their sovereign, and obedient to his orders: all the Christian courts are convinced of this fact; and, therefore, having always this principle in view, and without paying any regard to the religion they profess, Christian princes ought only to seek after those whose merits and talents enable them to serve their country." This petition was referred to the Diet, but the fanatical and intolerant clergy who sat there, opposed every attempt for the melioration of the condition of their fellow subjects, and thus, by a narrow and despicable policy, prevented a powerful body of men from assisting their country in the disturbances that ensued.

Hitherto Stanislaus had experienced but little public opposition to his government, being prohibited by a powerful army of Russians; but this semblance of tranquillity did not continue long. The Ottoman Porte, indignant at the conduct of the empress towards Poland, and instigated by the promises of the French* court, resolved upon war. Accordingly, the Russian minister, Obreskoff, was shut up in the seven towers, and hostilities proclaimed in 1768.

This appeared a favourite moment for the Poles, who had hitherto been terrified rather than subdued. Prince Radzivil, and a powerful body of the nobility, accordingly associated together, and they were cordially supported by the dignified clergy; less, however, out of a love of liberty, than a hatred to the protectress of the *Dissidents!* At length a regular insurrection commenced, and the *confederation of Bar*, as it was termed, began to assume a formidable appearance.

The confederates were protected underhand by the court of Vienna, and more publicly by that of Versailles; the latter, indeed, supplied them with money, arms, and ammunition, provided them with some veteran officers, and the duke of Choiseul actually sent Dumouriez thither with diplomatic powers.

* Choiseul was at that time prime minister, and de Vergennes ambassador at Constantinople.

Catherine

Catherine temporized. The flower of her army was employed in a distant warfare, against the Muſſulmen on the borders of the Danube and the Dnieſter. She therefore had recourſe to artifice, and ſet up a counter-confederation, at the head of which ſhe placed a king of her own creation. Her generals, Gallitzin and Romanzof, had, however, no ſooner acquired a deciſive ſuperiority over the Turks, than ſhe prepared for offenſive operations, and carried on a conteſt againſt the Poles, in the name of Poland, with a ferocity that would have diſgraced the moſt ſavage nation. The nobles of the patriotic party, when taken, were generally maſſacred; a few palatines were reſerved for a more dreadful fate; for, of ſome the tongues were cut out, and of others, the members were mutilated; and, in this ſituation, they were expoſed to the unrelenting ſcorn of their foes, and the unavailing compaſſion of their countrymen*. The houſe of Auſtria alſo, was induced by the allurements of freſh acquiſitions, to declare againſt them; and even France, which had hitherto given aſſiſtance underhand, at length withdrew her aid. Thus left to their own ſcanty reſources, it affords but little room for wonder, that a nobility, which thought itſelf degraded by carrying arms in any other manner than on horſeback, and an enſlaved peaſantry, reluctantly ſerving on foot, in a quarrel in which they did not deem themſelves intereſted; ſhould prove an unequal match for a powerful domeſtic party, headed by their own king, and a numerous foreign army, ſupported by all the clergy of a great empire. We ought rather to be aſtoniſhed, how a handful of brave nobles, could have been able to ſupport ſuch an unequal conteſt, during the years 1769, 1770, and 1771; this, however, they actually effected, and, had they been but properly ſeconded, by any foreign power, would aſſuredly have proved triumphant. As it was, the king was obliged to ſhut himſelf up in Warſaw, and was indebted for his perſonal ſecurity, to a body of foreign mercenaries: even then, indeed, he was not entirely ſafe from the enterpriſe of the confederates; for on the 3d of September, 1771, he was ſeized in the ſtreets of his capital, by a reſolute band of horſemen; and had it not been for the treachery of Koſzinſki, he would have been carried to the camp of Pulawſki, and given an unwilling, but formidable ſanction to the proceedings of the confederates.

The interview of ſovereigns are but too often fatal to the intereſts of the human race. During the conference at Neiſs, in Sileſia, in 1769, between Joſeph II. and the king of Pruſſia, the latter firſt broached the idea of the diſmemberment of Poland; and ſent his brother, Prince Henry, to Petersburgh, to ſound the diſpoſition of Catherine, on that ſubject. In a ſecond interview, at Neuſtadt in Auſtria, the project of ſpoliation was ſettled; and in 1772, this groſs violation of the law of nations was perpetrated, and the Diet forced to announce its pretended aſſent, by means of a ſolemn act of renunciation. Thus Poland was deprived of large and fertile territories, bereaved of five millions of inhabitants, and forced to relinquiſh half her annual income, by the arts and arms of Ruſſia, Auſtria, and Pruſſia. It is not a little memorable, and it is worthy of the attention of thoſe who mark the revolutions of empires, that* one of theſe eſtates was formerly held in vaſſalage by the Poles; another had ſeen its capital and throne poſſeſſed by them; and a third had been indebted to a king of that† nation, for the preſervation of its metropolis, and almoſt for its exiſtence as an independent kingdom.

The bad faith of theſe imperial and royal ſpoilers, is ſo much the more notorious, when it is recollected, that in 1764, the empreſs of Ruſſia had tranſmitted to the court of Warſaw, a renunciation of all claims on Poland, ſigned with her own hand, and ſealed with the ſeal of the empire; that in the very ſame year, the king of Pruſſia alſo ſolemnly relinquiſhed all claims and pretenſions, and that the empreſs-queen in 1771, not only abſolutely diſclaimed any right to any of the dominions of the republic, but even affected to conſider herſelf as the guarantee of the integrity of its territories. "The partionary policy of the continental deſpots," as it is termed by an Engliſh biſhop‡, may appear to ſuperficial obſervers, to be attended only with

* The booty taken by the Ruſſians, was immenſe; and, if we are to give credit to a late publication of ſome celebrity, the empreſs herſelf received the ſurname of Prince Radzivil, as her ſhare of the ſpoil!

* Poland could never be prevailed on to acknowledge Pruſſia as a kingdom until 1764.

† John Sobieſki.

‡ Dr. WATSON, "*Chemical Eſſays*," vol. iv. Pref. page 7.

local

local and temporary consequences; it is not to be concealed, however, that it gave a fatal blow not only to European policy, but also to the supposed faith of princes, and prepared the way, in some measure, for the revolutions that have since ensued.

The Poles had been overawed by the three great allied powers on the continent, but, as yet, they were not annihilated as a nation. They perceived all the dangers of an elective monarchy, in a feeble state, surrounded by powerful neighbours, and they determined to remove the cause of so many calamities. A general enthusiasm seized the minds of the people; the cities, in particular, evinced the most earnest desire for a change in the existing constitution, and this was accordingly effected by the revolution of the 3d of May, 1791. The republic once more cast its eyes towards Saxony, and a new dynasty was to commence in the person, and be hereditary in the family of Frederic Augustus.

A great orator, now no more, has lavished much unnecessary praise on a scheme that was false and hollow, which afforded new pretexts for fresh confiscations, and, at length, led to the entire subjugation of Poland. "This revolution," says he, "was effected with a policy, a discretion, an unanimity, and secrecy, such as have never before been known on any occasion; but such wonderful conduct was reserved for this glorious conspiracy, in favour of the true and genuine rights and interests of men. Happy people! if they know how to proceed as they have begun! happy prince, worthy to begin with splendour, or to close with glory, a race of patriots and of kings, and to leave

"A name, which ev'ry mind to heav'n will bear,
"Which men to tell, and angels joy to hear."

In express opposition to this, it may be observed, that the seeming consent of Prussia to the new constitution, was a snare obviously laid for the destruction of the republic; that the king was drawn into the vortex, rather by the current of popular opinion, than the genuine impulse of his own sentiments; and that no provision was made for enfranchising the peasants, and peopling and defending a free country, with freemen.

"What constitutes a state?
Not high rais'd battlements, or labour'd mound,
Thick wall, or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crown'd;
Not bays, and broad-arm'd ports,
Where laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starr'd and spangled courts,
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride;
——No: MEN, HIGH-MINDED MEN,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued,
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude:
MEN, WHO THEIR DUTIES KNOW,
BUT KNOW THEIR RIGHTS, AND KNOWING, DARE MAINTAIN;
PREVENT THE LONG-AIM'D BLOW,
AND CRUSH THE TYRANT WHILE THEY REND THE CHAIN:
THESE CONSTITUTE A STATE.

The elector of Saxony, on being consulted respecting a measure, seemingly calculated to illustrate his family, coldly declined his assent, and the empress of Russia having poured in fresh troops, the new constitution was abandoned. This attempt of a free nation to meliorate its condition, was actually considered as an insurrection; and Zuboff, the paramour of the empress, is said to have decided on the utter annihilation of Poland, as an independent state. But an avenger seemed to start up, in the person of the brave Kosciusko, whose brilliant actions afforded a short gleam of comfort to his countrymen; it was impossible, however, to save a nation in which the peasants had been depressed by bondage, and the nobles had degenerated into the worst of tyrants, by means of an usurped authority.

The ravages committed by the Russians beggar all description. The cruel Suwarroff*, acting like an exterminating angel, put 20,000 men, women, and children to the sword in Praga† alone, and such of the chiefs as escaped military execution, were transferred to Russia, where they languished in prison, until they are released by the clemency of the present emperor.

King Stanislaus, who had hitherto acted a part merely passive, and neglected, like a magnanimous prince, to choose between a coffin and a crown, was involved in the miseries of his country. Accordingly, he was obliged to remove from Warsaw to Grodno, where he resigned all pretensions to the crown, on the 25th of November, 1795. He remained in ob-

* This monster has been exiled by the present emperor.

† One of the suburbs of Warsaw.

ſecurity ſome time after this forced abdication, and finally retiring to Ruſſia on a penſion, fell a victim to an apoplexy, at St. Peterſburgh, on the 11th of April, 1798, O. S.

Thus died, in exile, in the 67th year of his age, Staniſlaus Auguſtus Poniatowſky, the laſt king of Poland. It was deſtined, that the ſame hand which had preſented, ſhould bereave him of his crown; he would have loſt it ſome years ſooner, had it not been for the generous intervention of Potemkin, who ſaw, converſed with, and conceived a great friendſhip for his majeſty, during the empreſs's excurſion to the Crimea. This prince had two ſecret interviews with Catharine; the firſt was at Riga, in 1764; the other after an interval of twenty-three years, in 1787, on board a yacht, in the river Dnieper. The ſecond conference laſted only thirty minutes; and on its concluſion, Catharine decorated her old lover with the order of St. Andrew.

Poniatowſky had a taſte for the fine arts, and was intimately acquainted with all the beſt authors of France, Germany, Italy, and England. He was particularly attached to this country; and, during his reſidence here as a private gentleman, was ballotted for, and elected a member of the Royal Society. His majeſty is ſuppoſed to have been privately married to a lady who lived many years with him, and by whom he has had ſeveral children.

Of the family of the unfortunate Poniatowſky, there is ſtill alive: 1. His elder brother Caſimir, Prince Poniatowſky, born on the 15th of September, 1721, who was married, in 1757, to Apollonia, daughter of Baſil Uſtrzyky, Caſtillan of Przemiſl, by whom he has two ſons, Staniſlaus and Conſtantius.

2. His ſiſter LOUISA, now in her 70th year, widow of Count John Zamoiſky.

3. His ſiſter ISABELLA, now in her 68th year, widow of Count John Clement Braniky.

4. His nephew, JOSEPH ANTHONY, ſon of Prince Andrew Poniatowſky, formerly general of the troops of the republic.

And 5. MARIA THERESA ANTONETTA JOSEPHINA, the wife of Count de TYSKIEWIEZ.

ACCOUNT OF EMINENT LIVING ITALIANS.

(Communicated by Mr. Damiani.)

ALBERGATI CAPACELLI.

THE Marquis FRANCIS ALBERGATI CAPACELLI, ſenator of Bologna, is, next to Goldoni, the greateſt comic writer in Italy. He is yet living and about 65 years of age. He is a handſome man, extremely good natured and facetious. He ſpent his early youth in every kind of diſſipation; and, according to his own confeſſion, he did not betake himſelf to his ſtudies in earneſt, before he had attained his thirty-fourth year. At forty he was an author and an actor. A ſhort critique on his principal works, with a communication of ſome intereſting anecdotes, relative to the Italian ſtage, will not be, perhaps, undeſerving of public notice.

"*The Prejudices of Falſe Honour*," one of his beſt comedies, could not be acted in the theatre of Venice, on account of the part of Counteſs Larenci, an old high-ſpirited woman of quality. No actreſs could be found in that city to play the part of an old woman, half mad and ugly. It was acted, however, in Bologna with great applauſe. This piece reſembles very much the French comedy, "*Le Philoſophe ſans le Sçavoir*." The only critique made on it was a prolixity in ſeveral ſcenes.

"*The Priſoner*" was the firſt piece that ALBERGATI compoſed in verſe. He was well aware that blank verſes are not, as is generally thought, the beſt adapted to familiar dialogue; he would have given the preference to what the Italians call, *Martellian verſes*: but as the deputation of Parma required the former ſort, he was obliged to adopt a mode of verſification not congenial to his own taſte. "*The Priſoner*" was crowned in Parma in 1773, and acted afterwards in a country ſeat of the houſe of *Aldovrandi*, near Bologna. This piece is conſidered as the beſt of the author's performances; and the European journaliſts noticed it with the greateſt encomiums.

"*The Emilia*" is a piece in imitation of a French comedy, which Mr. ALBERGATI did not wiſh to name, nor deſignate its author, declaring, in a jocoſe way, that he left it to the curious enquiries of the public.

"*The Unfaithful Gueſt*," another beautiful piece, was alſo repreſented before the deputation of Parma in 1774. It was written in verſe, and highly extolled in all the journals. Some objections were made againſt it, on the ſcore of the actors dining and drinking together in the 9th ſcene of the 11th act: a circumſtance which had alſo given occaſion to cenſure in Goldoni.

"*The Wiſe Friend*" got the author much

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much ill will among the ladies, on account of the intrigues of hair-dreſſers, which he expoſed on the ſtage. This was done with ſuch great adroitneſs, that all the ſpectators judged that M. ALBERGATI muſt have converſed very much with hair-dreſſers, either as rivals or ſpies. When it was performed in Bologna, a lady in a box fainted away at the ſight of one ſcene, and another lady applied to the cardinal legate to have it forbidden. The ladies' hair-dreſſers alſo combined in a plot to thraſh the comedians and the poet.

"*Love not to be Concealed*" is the laſt work that ALBERGATI wrote in verſe: it was publiſhed in 1775, and performed by the author himſelf and his private company.

"*The Fits*" was a *petite* piece, intended to turn into ridicule the exceſſive delicacy of the fair ſex: its keeneſt ſtrokes, however, were directed againſt thoſe who followed, ſeduced, or flattered them. The goodneſs of a huſband, the vile adoration of a gallant, the affected aſſiduities of a phyſician, do more injury to the ladies than they are able to do themſelves.

The play called "*What a ſtrange Accident!*" was taken from a French novel inſerted in the Tales of Miſs Uncy. Its aim was to correct certain faults of perſons in high life. This play was highly approved of by all in the middle ranks of life, but much diſliked by the Italian nobility. "It is very ſingular," ſaid M. ALBERGATI, "that we can reliſh on the ſtage, all ſorts of vices and crimes in kings and queens exhibited in tragedy, and yet not ſuffer princeſſes and ducheſſes to be turned into ridicule."

"*The Enamoured Widows*" is a play which deſerves particular attention, for the manner in which it was written. The author was at his country-ſeat, with two of his friends. They agreed that their names ſhould be thrown into a box, from which the firſt that ſhould be drawn out was to compoſe the firſt act of a comedy, at his fancy; the ſecond was to continue the ſecond act, and ſo on. No one was informed of the preceding act till the piece was delivered for continuation. It is truly curious how, in ſo jocoſe a way, an excellent comedy could have been written.

"*The Slandering Quack*" appears to be among dramatic works what the "*Treatiſe on Crimes and Penalties of Beccaria*" is in philoſophy, a remedy for curing a barbarous cuſtom—that of caſtrating children. The author turns into ridicule the caſtrated muſicians. He declares, however, he does not intend to derogate from their merits in learning and honeſty, but inveighs merely againſt their profeſſion, and againſt the diſhonourable uſe of preſerving and encouraging ſuch degraded beings. It is high time, indeed, that the Italians ſhould drop the practice of ſacrificing thoſe innocent victims; degrading human nature only to ſooth our ears with a ſong!

"*The Deſerving Man*" is a piece of ridicule, attaching to thoſe reputed wiſe men, who are a calamity to families. It is very common, in Italy, for families to ſubmit themſelves to the direction of an unworthy adminiſtrator. This kind of perſons are the moſt deſpicable of any, and very often, under pretence of governing, ruin the beſt houſes. M. ALBERGATI, however, had no intention to make this character appear odious on the ſtage: he repreſented it only as a mixture of ignorance and preſumption, of honeſty and of careleſsneſs.

"*The Virtuous Revenge*" is the laſt comedy written by the Marquis ALBERGATI, and moſt probably it will be his laſt work. The title of the play ſeems to imply ſome contradiction. But virtue and revenge may be united when we act lawfully. A young lady, from whom a father is, by calumnious artifices, taken away by the hangman, and who is thus condemned to ſuffer infamy, ſo exerts herſelf as to reſtore the reputation and glory of her father, and ſhe afterwards forgives his calumniators.

A complete edition of ALBERGATI's works was publiſhed in Venice in 1783, in 12 vols. 8vo. and a judicious collection of his *chefs d'œuvres* was publiſhed laſt year in London, in two large volumes in 8vo. by M. ZAVELLI, an Italian, who dedicated it to her majeſty. M. ALBERGATI will probably write no more. "*I am old,*" ſays he, "*and my fancy is yet older than myſelf: it was never indeed very ſtrong; and the many trifles I have written have ſerved to weaken it more and more. Should I ever find myſelf, however, among a humourous company, who would aſſiſt me with their abilities and corrections,* I might yet aſpire to write ſome other plays, of which I have the plans in my mind, and the originals under my eyes."

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

TRANSLATION OF HORACE,

Book iii. *Ode* 3 *.

THUS Juno, to assembled Gods revealing
The dooms of men: "Troy, Troy, thy tottering towers;
A lewd and fatal judge,
A stranger harlot-queen,
Shake to the dust. Aveng'd is now the fraud
Wrought by Laomedon on toiling Gods.
To Pallas, and to me
The nod of fate resigns
The town, the people, and their wily chief.
No more the adulteress boasts her gilded rooms:
Nor Priam's faithless house
Refrains the strife-wont Greeks
By Hector's aid. The War our broil arous'd,
Cowers o'er their downfall glutted. Now my wrath
Appeases, nor pursues
With lingering hate the son
Whom unto Mars the Trojan priestess bore.
Let him ascend the light-inwoven seats,
Drain the bright nectar'd cup,
And grace the ranks of gods:
So but wide seas between yon ruins roll,
And his proud Rome. While banish'd, thrive her sons:
So but on Paris' tomb
The flocks insulting frisk,
And whelps the lioness in Priam's hall.
Climb her proud capitol in lasting strength,
And to the distant Mede
Triumphal teach her laws.
Flow her dread name to every tide-washt shore,
That Europe, or that Afric decks with towers,
Along the sea that drinks
The swelling floods of Nile.
Scorn she for gain to dig the rock-womb'd gold;
(Well, were it ever hid!) least tutor'd so,
She grasps with impious hand,
The spoil of human kind.
Clasp her wide arms the boundaries of earth;
From where the swarthy sons of torrid light
Wilder, to yon pale zone
Where drifts the unmelting snow.
But to the warlike Romans, this, I swear:
If leaning on a frail prosperity,
They, with too pious hand,
Their father's hearths rebuild;
Again shall clap its wings a bird of night
O'er the new Troy; again shall Ate stroll,
Clanking the sword and chain,
Led by the wife of Jove.
If thrice by Phœbus' toil re-rose its wall
Of molten brass, thrice shall my Greeks o'erthrow,
And captive mothers wail
Their sons, their husbands slain."
Cease, Muse; such solemn sounds ill suit thy lip:
Presume to mock the speech of gods no more
Chase the forbidding look,
I love thy brow of smiles.

* The second volume of the Monthly Magazine, page 614, has preserved a proposal for separating, in a new place, the second and third Odes of Horace's third book. To put the English reader in possession of the whole evidence, in behalf of the alteration suggested, a translation of both poems seems requisite. The remaining one, therefore, is now offered for insertion.

The progress of this Ode furnishes two additional arguments for supposing the four litigated quatrains to have originally formed no part thereof. 1. Romulus and his apotheosis are alluded to in an oracular manner:

Invisum nepotem Troia quem peperit sacerdos Marti.

The effect of which would be enfeebled by any previous mention. 2. They are described in a vein of poetry, which being put into the mouth of a goddess, ought to have surpassed any other description of the same event in the same poem: whereas the "*Arces attigit igneas*," and the "*Pueruque potitur die Nectar*," are much more poetical than the "*Lucidas inire sedes*," and the "*Ducere Nectaris succos*," of this second Ode; to say nothing of the poverty and inutility of such article repetition.

SONNET TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

By J. Cobbin, jun.

OFT let me wander at the moonlight hour,
To some sequester'd grove, or silent bow'r;
When cease the carrols of the plumy throng,
And Philomel begins the plaintive song.
Sweet bird of eve! I love the liquid note
That flows mellifluous from thy quivering throat:
O Zephyr, fleeting Zephyr, longer stay,
Nor bear that lovely harmony away.
Enchanting chorister! to me impart
Thy pow'r to lure and captivate the heart,
For could I tune the soul seducing air,
The melting strains must surely win the fair.
Then will I strive to learn thy piteous tale,
And swell, with thee, sweet bird, the evening gale.

SYMPATHY.

SOFT magic tenant of the soul!
That bids congenial minds unite;
That sways us with a mild controul,
Instructing us in true delight:

From

From every groſs enjoyment free,
Heart-ſubduing ſympathy!

What ſmooths the rugged brow of woe,
And mingles pleaſure e'en with tears;
What bids the ſofteſt tranſports flow,
Extracts the poiſon from our cares?
'Tis the ſweet grace that dwells with thee,
Thou ſoothing ſpirit—Sympathy!

Continue, fairy-power, to bind
My HARRIET's tender heart to mine;
Contented let me ever find
Her fondeſt thought to thee incline!
For while ſhe turns her love to thee,
That love is mine—Sweet Sympathy!

I. B.

A CLEVELAND PROSPECT.

Dedicated to my Neighbours, by J. TULLIE.

N. B. Written originally in Greek.

I Am the firſt, that with advent'rous hand,
In Grecian colours draw my native land;
Hold the fair landſcape to the public view,
And point out beauties known to none but you.
See haughty *Loftus*, there, with alum ſtored;
Loftus ſtill weeping for her noble lord:
Kilton's deep vales, white hills, and ſylvan gloom;
Freebre's huge mount, immortal *Arthur*'s tomb.
And *Hunley*, ſcowling to the diſtant main,
With cloudy head, involved in murky rain.
Skelton, beneath the jocund muſes' bow'r,
Smiles on her bard, and ancient humble tow'r,
Where feeling *Triſtram* dwelt in days of yore,
Where joyful *Panty* made the table roar.
Behold *Upleatham*, ſloped with graceful eaſe,
Hanging enraptured o'er the winding Tees;
Proud provinces extended at her feet,
And crouded ſeas, that ſeem one endleſs fleet:
No ſavage beauties here with awe ſurpriſe,
Sweet heart-felt charms, like Lady Charlotte's eyes.
Mark *Tickets*, nurſe and cradle of the loves,
Where Venus keeps her children, and her doves.
Through yon tremendous arch like heaven's vaſt bow,
Lo, like Palmyra, *Giſboro'*, great in woe.
Thoſe towering rocks, green hills, and ſpacious plains,
Circled with woods, are *Chaloner*'s domains;
A gen'rous race, from Cambro Griffin traced,
Fam'd for fair maids, and matrons wife and chaſte.
Obſerve, nor let thoſe ſtately piles below,
Nor *Turner*'s princely realms, unnoticed go.
Forced, like Rome's conſul, with reluctant brow,
His all that coaſt, and *his* that wave-waſh'd ſeat,
Goatham, where Cleveland nymphs and naiads meet.
Next ſilky *Redcar* view, *Marſk*'s ſunny lands,
And ſands beyond Pactolus' golden ſands;
Till ſhelvy *Saltburne*, cloath'd with ſea-weed green,
And giant *Huncliff*, cloſe the pleaſing ſcene*.

IMITATION OF CATULLUS.

ODE V.

"*Vivamus, mea Leſbia, atque amemus.*"

LET us, fair beauty, live and love,
And all the ſweets of Venus prove;
Nor heed thoſe rumours, which defame
The pureneſs of our mutual flame!

Bright ſuns may ſet, and riſe again!
When once our wand'ring light is fled;
We ſeek its orient courſe in vain;
In night eternal ſleep the dead!

Fair beauty, coldly ceaſe to meaſure
Thy virgin love, profuſe of pleaſure!
Ah! let my lips in many a kiſs
Imbibe the ſoft ambroſial bliſs!

Mingled with mine, while fondly glow
Thy lips, as roſes bluſhing ſweet;
So kiſs, my love! that none may know,
How oft our lips in kiſſes meet!

F. Æ. C. D.

SONNET.

WILL ever thus this tide of paſſion roll?
And no kind interval of hope ariſe
To calm theſe conflicts of the troubled ſoul?
And muſt I ſtill behold th' averted eyes

* NOTES AND REFERENCES.

Loftus, the ſeat of Sir THOMAS DUNDAS, late T. Moore, Eſq.

Kilton Caſtle, JAMES TALLIES, Eſq.

Freebre, the pyramidical mount ſeen at a diſtance, ſuppoſed to be king Arthur's tomb.

Hunley, a great promontory, projecting into the ocean, belonging to Mr. JACKSON.

Skelton Caſtle, the ſeat of JOHN STEVENSON HALL, Eſq. the author of this poem, "*Crazy Tales*," and "*Fables for Grown Gentlemen*," &c.

Upleatham, ſeat of THOMAS DUNDAS, Eſq.

Tickets, ſeat of General JOHN HALES.

Giſboro', a market town, once a famous priory, belonging to Mr. CHALONER, where remains a very ſtupendous Gothic window, 100 feet high.

Goatham, CHARLES TURNER, Eſq. a fiſhing town and bathing place.

Redcar, ditto, a fiſhing town.

Marſk, ditto, and a houſe belonging to Sir LAWRENCE DUNDAS.

Saltburne, ditto, belonging to JOHN S. HALL, Eſq.

Huncliff, Mr. JACKSON's. The face of the promontory 300 feet high.

Kirkleatham, the ſeat of CHARLES TURNER, Eſq. lord of the princely realms above deſcribed.

N. B. *Teeling Triſtram* alludes to the Rev. Lawrence Sterne, who uſed frequently to *be at Skelton Caſtle, (or Crazy Caſtle.)*

Joyful *Panty*, Mr. LASCELLEY, a clergyman, ditto.

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Of cold diſdain? Relentleſs maid! No more
My boſom thrill'd by thy impreſſive tongue
Its ſoften'd truths and precepts ſhall adore:
My ſoul, no more, in tender tranſport hung
The guidance o thy gentle hand ſhall ſeek.
Thine eye's mute language I muſt now forget,
Tho' pity gliſtens on thy wetted cheek,
And drops of tenderneſs do linger yet,
Where wounded and forſaken hearts recline,
And ſoon are heal'd—but ah! inflamed more is mine!

I. M. GUTCH.

TRANSLATION FROM MOSCHUS.

WHEN Zephyr breathes upon the azure waves,
My panting heart the peaceful ocean braves;
Glows with the ſcene, thoſe ſofter joys inhales,
Dropt from the almy pinions of the gales.
But when the curling billow rears its form,
And ſilent horror broods upon the ſtorm,
I turn my footſteps to yon duſky grove,
Miſfortune's refuge, the retreat of love.
There, when the tempeſt clears, the low'ring ſky,
The pines reſponſive in ſhrill murmurs ſigh;
What weight of woes you venturous bird ſuſtain,
The ſea their home, their labour, and their gain.
The fiſh their ſcant, precarious meal ſupplies,
Their ſhip protects them from th' inclement ſkies.
Let me in ſleep beguile the tedious hours,
Where its tranſcendant waves the fountain pours;
The obſequious murmurs, as the current flows,
Sooth the tired ſwain—his languid eye-lids cloſe.

H. S. S.

TO THE ENQUIRER AFTER A STANDARD OF BEAUTY.

ASK not of me th' eſſential form
That high-priz'd beauty bears;
Ah! who ſhall paint the magic charm,
That every breaſt enſnares?
Search for the anſwer in your heart,
For there the ſecret's found—
Tis your own taſte that points the dart,
And bids our beauty wound!

PHILIPPA.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. NORTHMORE, of Cleve, near Exeter, is engaged in writing "*A New Syſtem of Education, founded upon Principles.*" It is expected to be ready for the preſs about May or June next.

Dr. HARRINGTON has in the preſs, "*A Letter to* Mr. CAVENDISH," containing ſome pointed animadverſions, with ſtrictures upon the chemical papers in the laſt volume of "*The Philoſophical Tranſactions:*" alſo, upon the laſt French chemical publications.

Mr. SILVESTER HARDING has undertaken to publiſh at leaſt one hundred portraits, for the illuſtration of "*The Account of Royal and Noble Authors.*" His deſign is, to complete the ſeries of engravings which are to illuſtrate all the other parts of Meſſrs. ROBINSON'S edition of the Earl of Orford's Works. Mr. HARDING'S work is to be completed in 25 numbers, royal quarto; each number to contain four portraits of royal or noble authors.

A volume of poems by Mr. FAWCETT, will make its appearance early in the month. "*The Art of War*" will be introduced, with conſiderable alterations, under the title of "*Civilized War;*" together with "*The Art of Poetry,*" according to the lateſt improvements, with additions.

The Third Diſſertation on Fever, by Dr. FORDYCE, will alſo be ready for delivery in the courſe of April; as will a new edition of "Dr. GREGORY'S *Œconomy of Nature,*" enlarged and improved.

The lovers of the arts as applied to ſubjects of natural hiſtory, will alſo be gratified by the 5th volume of that beautiful work, "LEWIN'S Birds."

MORISON, who, as printer to the univerſity of St. Andrew, has publiſhed handſome and correct editions of "*Sallujt*" and "*Horace,*" with the notes and emendations of Profeſſor JOHN HUNTER;—is about to add to them, an edition of "*Virgil,*" in the ſame ſtyle of typographical execution, and enriched with the notes and emendations of the ſame learned editor.

In the courſe of the preſent month will be publiſhed, in London, a valuable elementary treatiſe upon *Mathematical Analyſis*; the work of the learned Profeſſor VILANT, of the univerſity of St. Andrew.

We underſtand ſeveral gentlemen are, at this time, employed in procuring anecdotes

dotes of distinguished persons, who are now living; the first volume will be presented to the public in the course of the ensuing autumn. The characters are to be drawn with a due leaning to the liberal side, and to be entirely devoid of calumny as well as of every reflection which may hurt the feelings of the parties spoken of. The first volume will have for its title "*Public characters of 1798*;" and it is intended to publish a similar volume, under the same title, about the same period of every succeeding year.

Mr. PERKINS, of Leicester-square, has taken out a Patent for a discovery of the *Influence* of the *Metallic Traitors* on the human body; made by Dr. PERKINS, of Connecticut.—The relief which these traitors have given, in many obstinate topical pains, and inflammatory affections incident to the human body, is generally imputed to their influence on the *animal electricity*. An analysis of the specification will appear under its proper head in our next Magazine.

FRENCH.

The following very laudable attempt to naturalize certain exotics in France, cannot fail to excite curiosity. Something of the same kind has been attempted by individuals among ourselves, on a smaller scale. There, the effort is now made by public bodies, and the consequences are far more propitious than could have been expected.—Were it possible to realize the philanthropic project here projected, negro slavery would be at an end: the cane-plant and the coffee-tree would become indigenous to Europe; these productions of our southern climates, would be gathered in by the hands of sturdy freemen, and no longer, as at present, be moistened by the blood and the tears of the oppressed Africans!

The information which we present to the public, is extracted from "*An Essay towards the Naturalization of certain Vegetables in France*," by the Citizen BERMOND, who was instructed by the Museum of Natural History and the Commission of Agriculture, to endeavour to naturalize the vegetables hereafter mentioned, in his department of the Maritime Alps.

The vegetables confided to the department of the Maritime Alps, are:

I. The indigo of Java—Pondicherry—Agra—the Isle of France—and the Antilles.

II. The cotton-bearing plant—herbaceous of Malta—wild (*a coton fauve*) of Siam, in form of a tree—twisted of Cayenne.

A young plant in good health, of each of the above, and a pot of each of the vegetables, which bear the following names, have been also sent to the Citizen BERMOND.

1. *(L'Herbe d'Ecosse.)* Scotch-grass; a new species of *andropogon*, and one of the family of grasses, is cultivated at St. Domingo *, as a most excellent fodder for horned cattle.

2. *(L'Herbe de Guinée)* † Guinea-grass; *panicum altissimum*. M. P. Another vivacious grass, that grows in the sands, on the borders of the sea, and which also produces a most excellent fodder. The English of the *Antilles*, who are perfectly acquainted with the merit of this plant in waste lands, and for fattening their cattle, term it *Guinée-grass*. (Guinea-grass.)

3. *(Le Laurier de Madère.)* The laurel of Madeira; *Laurus Madericnsis*. *L.* A grand and charming tree from the Canary Islands; the seeds of which were sent to the museum by the botanists who accompanied Capt. D'ENTRECASTEAUX: its fruit is very aromatic, and contains much essential oil, highly perfumed.

4. *(Le Chou Caraïbe violet.)* The violet cabbage-tree of the Caribbee Islands; *Arum sagitti-folium*. *L.* A vivacious plant, with a tuberous root, and a very large volume. It contains much nutrition, grows on banks bordering on water, and produces a healthy and abundant aliment.

5. *(Le Thé de Saint Domingue.)* The tea plant of St. Domingo; *Capraria biflora*. *L.* This is an evergreen shrub, the leaves of which are employed by the inhabitants of the Antilles, for the same purpose as the tea of China and Japan. It would be curious enough, were we, some day hereafter, to transport this species of tea to China, and it to obtain a preference there over the native tea of the country; this is not impossible.

6. *(L'Acacie de la gomme Arabique.)* The gum-arabick-bearing acacia; *Mimosa Nilotica*. *L.* Although it be very probable, that the gum produced by our common stone-fruit trees, purified to the same degree, would form a good substitute to that which comes from Arabia,

* And also in Jamaica, where it is principally used by horses. Transl.

† So called, as having come originally from the coast of Guinea. It is very common in Jamaica, and has of late been introduced into our settlements in the East-Indies, where it thrives wonderfully, and has been productive of the greatest advantages. Transl.

it

it is useful to know, whether the tree which produces the latter, would suit the climate of Europe. Should this be naturalized here, there is no reason to doubt, but that all vegetables whatever may live in our climate; as that, of which it is a native, is the hottest in the globe. The sand-plains of Senegal are its native country.

7. *(Le Gouavier.)* The guava; *Fyodium Gopava*, a fruit-tree of the Antilles; the productions of which form a most excellent sweet-meat. It is not to be doubted, but that this tree will thrive in the plains of Nice, as it has succeeded at Lavalette, in Provence; where it has been so productive, that several vigorous young plants have been reared from the seed.

8. *(Le Cirier d'Amerique.)* The wax-bearing tree of America; *Myrica Cerifolvanica, M. P.* A shrub, the seeds of which are enveloped in a matter, out of which tapers are made. These give much light, and afford a balsamic odour, very serviceable in pulmonary complaints *. Our candles, on the contrary, are highly pernicious, even to the strongest lungs.

9. *(Le Cedre du Liban.)* The cedar of Lebanon; *Pinus Cedrus.* The tallest and largest tree of the temperate climates. This tree ought to be planted on a high mountain, with a northerly exposition; its wood is the least corruptible of any we are acquainted with. The progression of its growth, in a climate warmer than our own, would be an interesting acquisition to natural history.

10. *(Le Bananier.)* The banana; *Musa Paradisiaca. L.* A grand herbaceous plant, that produces a bunch of fruit, sometimes weighing 80lb. It is used as a food in America; and is savory, nourishing, and healthy. By planting it near a brook, and sheltering it from the winds, it is probable that it will grow and multiply exceedingly †.

11. *(Le Canne a sucre.)* The sugar-cane; *saccharum officinarum L.* A gramineous plant, which has occasioned the death of more men than exists, perhaps, at this present moment on the face of the globe; as much by the devouring avidity of riches, inspired into the breasts of Europeans, as by the horrible devastation of Africa, whither thousands of men, who traffic in men, repair annually, to carry away its labourers into climates, equally fatal to slaves and their proprietors. This too famous plant is already cultivated in the isles of the Archipelago, in Sicily, and the kingdom of Valencia, in Spain. Wherefore is it not also cultivated in the dominions of the Maritime Alps? There it would vivify, instead of destroying.

12. *(Un jeune pied de caffe).* A young stem of the coffee-tree; *coffea arabica. L.* What has been said of the sugar-cane, may be said also of the coffee-tree. There exists more probability, however, in favour of the naturalization of it, than of the former. All that rocky country, in which Monaco is situated, appears exceedingly proper for its cultivation, and perhaps also, for giving to its berries a quality approaching that of the mocha, which is very different from what is produced on the hills of the Antilles.

Progress of the above plants, during a short residence in the department of the Maritime Alps.

The citizen entrusted with the conveyance *(et de l'education.)* and culture of these precious vegetables, has invited the constituted authorities, and those conversant in such subjects, to examine their present state. It results from this examination, that the sugar-cane, which, on its departure from Paris, on the 29th of *Frimaire*, was one feet, five inches in height, in the first decade of Vendemaire, had attained five feet seven inches, and shot forth thirty-three suckers, of which three have been replanted.

The coffee-tree, at its departure, was absolutely stripped of its leaves; the vegetation is now abundant, and it has pushed forth small branches.

The cedars are covered with new buds.

Four different species of cotton were sown on the 8th *Thermidor*, viz.

1. That of St. Domingo: it is 30 inches in height.
2. That of Siam: it is 28 do.
3. That of Pondicherry: it is 20 do.
4. That of Malta: it is 22 do.

On the same day were sown, four different species of indigo, viz.

1. The indigo of Java: it is 8 inches in height.
2. That of Pondicherry: it is 8 do.
3. That of Agra: it is 10 do.
4. That of the Isle of France, which has not risen.

The different teas are all in a fine state of vegetation.

The

* *Ces propre à rétablir les poitrines délabrées. Nuire humidire, au contraire, detruit les poitrines les mieux constituees. Orig.*

† I saw a *banana*, bearing fruit, about three years since, in Kew gardens. Tr.

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The Scotch-graſs, which had only two ſmall lateral ſhoots, has now upwards of 60 ſuckers.

The Guinea-graſs has four ſuckers; it, at this moment, fills four large vaſes, and is about to ſeed.

The Caribbee-cabbage was deſtitute of leaves; it is now covered with them, and ſeveral are fifteen inches.

The Guava, Banana, the Manioc (*caſſada*) are in full vegetation.

The Nopal has leaves of 20 inches. In ſhort, with the exception of the indigo of the iſle of France, which has not ſprung, no individual has periſhed, and they are all in a thriving way. It ought to be added, alſo, that the ſeeds were not ſown in the proper ſeaſon.

The hopes entertained from this eſtabliſhment, begin to aſſume the character of certainty, when we recollect, that the ſugar-cane* grows at Montpellier to its natural height; that is to ſay, to eight feet, and that it arrives at maturity. The citizen GOUAN, profeſſor of botany in that diſtinguiſhed ſchool, has ſown indigo there, which, after ſpringing very *kindly*, has flowered and ripened. Different individuals, after his example, have ſown various ſorts of cotton, even that of Siam, in waſte, arid, and ſtony land, and have had a harveſt of charming pods in return. Profeſſor GOUAN has cauſed ſtockings to be made from his laſt harveſt.

GERMAN.

The difficulty of procuring a ſufficient quantity of oak-bark, for the purpoſes of tanning, in the electorate of Hanover, has long been a ſubject of ſerious complaint, and ſeveral applications have been made to the government, to prohibit the exportation of this neceſſary article. This circumſtance attracting the notice of the aulic counſellor, WERRS, he was induced to make a ſeries of experiments, to aſcertain the poſſibility of procuring a ſubſtitute for oak-bark, from various indigenous trees. In theſe uſeful reſearches he has been greatly aſſiſted by Mr. FOEHLMAN, an ingenious tanner, who has lately eſtabliſhed a very extenſive tannery at Linden, in the vicinity of Hanover; in which he has introduced conſiderable improvements, that are not to be met with in any other tan-yard in the electorate. They commenced their joint experiments upon the Sumach (*rhus coriaria*), with which this country abounds. The reſult has exceeded their moſt ſanguine expectations. The tanners and cordwainers have found, that calf-ſkin, prepared in this manner, equals the beſt Engliſh leather; and are eager to purchaſe it at two florins per pound weight; whereas, formerly, the beſt home-manufactured leather would not fetch more than one florin per pound. It is in great requeſt for ſhoes and boots: and MONS. FOEHLMAN is proſecuting his experiments on various other kinds of trees and plants, under the direction of M. WERRS. This is not the only diſcovery for which the arts are indebted to the latter gentleman. The hats, manufactured from vegetable ſubſtances, which are worn at Lunenburg, and which are remarkable for durability and lightneſs, are his invention. At preſent, he is diligently occupied in the improvement of the manufacture of paper.

"*Le Nord, Litteraire, Phyſique, Politique & Moral*," publiſhed at Kiel by profeſſor OLIVARIUS, continues to be conducted with the degree of ſpirit which might have been expected from its able editor. The third Number has juſt arrived in London.

DUTCH.

The convulſive criſis of the revolution has not checked the progreſs of literature in the Batavian republic. L. VAN SANTEN has recently publiſhed a new and elegant edition of "*Terentianus Maurus*: two volumes of a new edition of "*Plutarch*," have lately appeared, edited by D. WYTTENBACH. The learned orientaliſt, RUHNKENIUS, is engaged in bringing out "*Scheller's Dictionary*," adapted to the uſe of the Batavian ſchools; and the juſtly celebrated DE BOSCH, is occupied upon the "*Anthologia Graeca*, with the tranſlation by Grotius, in Latin verſe. The learned editor is not in poſſeſſion of the Greek text, with the manuſcript corrections of Grotius, the exiſtence of which, it ſeems, is doubtful; but he has availed himſelf of many new, and hitherto unpubliſhed, reſources for perfecting this valuable work.

SPANISH.

Notwithſtanding the wretched ſtate into which Spain has been thrown by the preſent war, literature, in that country, ſeems to be making ſome progreſs. The following Spaniſh publications have been lately announced in the Madrid Gazette, from which the following very curious notices are tranſlated almoſt literally.

"*Obſervations de un Viagero Politico et Filoſophico*," &c. Obſervations of a Political

* The ſugar-cane is ſaid to have been originally carried from Sicily to Spain, and from Spain to the Weſt-Indies.

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Political and Philoſophical Traveller. This work contains an account of the progreſs of the arts and the ſciences; diſcoveries in the three kingdoms; of nature, uſages, and cuſtoms of various nations, &c.

"*Collecion de Autores Latinos*," &c. or, A Collection of Latin Authors, 3 vol. by the P. P. DE LAS ESCUELAS PIAS, illuſtrated with notes, geographical remarks, and paſſages reſpecting ancient manners, extracted from the Roman hiſtorians.

"*Adriano en Siria*. Adrian in Syria. A comedy in three acts, by D. GASPER ZAVALA Y ZAMORA.

"*Poeſias de Gonzalez del Orden de S. Auguſtin*. Poems, by GONZALES, of the order of St. Auguſtine, 1 vol. 8vo.

"*Collecion de Poetas Caſtellanos*," &c. A Collection of the Spaniſh Poets, by D. RAMON FERNANDEZ, vols. 18 and 19. The former contains the unpubliſhed poems of FRANCISCO DE RIOJA D. JUAN DE ARGUIJO, BALTHASAR DE ALCAZAR, with the poetic fragments on painting, by PABLO DE CESPEDES. The latter contains a tranſlation of the heroic epiſtles of Ovid, by MEXIA.

"*El Viagero Univerſal o Noticia del Mundo Antiguo y Nuevo*," &c. The Univerſal Traveller; or Account of the World, Ancient and Modern; compiled from the beſt authors, by D. PEDRO ESTALA, No. 41, which contains a continuation of the account of Lima, and other provinces of Peru.

"*The Univerſal Voyager*; or *Deſcription of the Ancient and New World*." A work re-compiled from the beſt voyagers, by Don Pedro Eſtala, Preſbyter: the 36th book, which contains the voyage from Carthagena to Porto-Bello, Panama, and Guayaquil, with an account of every thing remarkable in thoſe countries; with this book concludes the 12th vol.

"*The World turned Upwards*; or, *Counter-Truths, dedicated to Mankind*." In this work, (which is an intereſting and delicate ſatire on the preſent cuſtoms) every claſs, and ſtate, and condition, that forms ſociety, is noticed—and repreſenting men as they are not, it indicates them as they ought to be. It contains free ſtrictures upon *petits maitres*, or coxcombs—or memorandums to be uſed for the hiſtory of faſhion and polite company; in which are ſerious reflections on the luxury, the faſhions and cuſtoms, of the preſent day. It alſo includes various tales, and moral and entertaining hiſtories; pleaſant and ſatirical portraits (or pictures) of coxcombs; of thoſe men affecting to be originals; of dullneſs and affectation; and of the tons of high-life.

"*Patriotic Diſcourſes*," dedicated to the Spaniards, by a lover of that nation, diſpoſed in the form of dialogues; comprehending the moſt celebrated feats, the moſt honourable ſucceſſes; the moſt famous wars; the moſt complete victories gained by the Spaniards—and the eulogium of our warriors, conquerors in the moſt bloody battles, &c.

"*Miſcellany*," inſtructive, curious, and agreeable—or, Annals of Literature, Sciences, and Arts—No. XI. and XII. with which the 4th vol. is completed; comprehending the following ſubjects: examination of a paſſage in Plutarch; on the death of Statira, wife of Darius; introduction to the courſe of ichyology in the muſeum of Paris; premiums of the ſociety of the Havannah; obſervations on wounds of the head, and on a machine to grind chocolate; tranſactions of the royal academy of Ireland; of an illneſs peculiar to children, and but little known; an account of the labours of the national inſtitute of France, ſince its foundation until the year 1796; letters of Solis-copo, on the works in painting and ſculpture expoſed in the ſaloon of the muſeum of Paris; new method of tanning hides, in leſs than a month; an account of the plantation of ſpice-trees, by the French in their American colonies; inſtruction on the various kinds of Jeſuit's bark, and the different uſe which ought be made of it, according to the complaints, by Dr. MUTIS, phyſician in America; WHITE's voyage to Botany Bay; MASCAGNI's letters on the ſympathetic ſyſtem; MARMONTEL's diſcourſe on criticiſm; maxims of the king of Poland; deſcription of the houſe of correction of Amſterdam, by citizen THOUIN; treatiſe on ſilk; a new diſcovery of curing the ſore-throat with *almiſcle*, by CHARLES WHITE, Engliſh ſurgeon; account of the preſent ſtate of literature in Milan; poetry; foreign books, &c.

"*Originals of the Spaniſh Poetry*," by DON LUIS JOSEPH VELASQUEZ, chevalier of the order of St. James, of the royal academies of hiſtory—inſcriptions and belles lettres of Paris, 1 vol. 4to. 2d edition, improved with all poſſible care in its typography. This little work, which may paſs for an original of its kind, our author being the firſt perſon who has treated on this ſubject of literary hiſtory—is divided into four parts. In the

the firſt he examines the true ſources from whence the Spaniſh poetry is derived, viz. the poetry of the primitive Spaniards, the Latin, the Arabic, the Provençal or Limouſin, the Gallician, the Portugueſe, and the Biſcayan. In the ſecond, the principles, progreſs, and ages of the Caſtilian poetry are deſcribed. In the third, he examines every thing relating to the origin of that poetry, in its ſeveral particular branches; and in the fourth, he treats of other matters appertaining to the Caſtilian poetry; ſuch as the collections formed of our poets, the comments and notes with which their works have been illuſtrated, the Spaniſh tranſlations from various foreign poets, and the authors who have written in Spaniſh on the ſubject of poetry.

"*Select Poems of* LOPE DE VEGA CARPIO." The name alone ſuffices to enſure the eſtimation of this work which is compoſed of his beſt pieces, ſelected from among thoſe works which he publiſhed both in his own name, and that of the licenciate TOME DE BURGILLOS, prefaced by a conciſe account of the life of the poet, and a diſcourſe on lyric poetry, or the ancient and modern ode, taken from the writings of Marmontel; with ſome additions.

"*The Diſcernment of Genius for the Arts and Sciences.*" In this work, ſo uſeful to literary men, and formerly treated upon by the celebrated John Huarte, but wherein he had ſtated erroneous opinions, that rendered it improper for general peruſal, are now diſcuſſed in an admirable ſtile, and with the obſervations of the moſt eminent authors, the various degrees of genius or talents relative to the liberal or mechanical arts. It is evidently proved, that there exiſts no man, however barbarous or dull he may appear, but who poſſeſſes ſome talent capable of improvement, in ſome profeſſion or other; and herein is aſcertained, exactly, the ſcience or profeſſion which beſt applies to each perſon's particular genius. Alſo the genius requiſite for theology, philoſophy, juriſprudence, medicine, poetry, eloquence, profane as well as ſacred, the military art, &c. is finally determined; indicating alſo the means of preſerving the genius of childhood.

"*Inſtructive and agreeable Miſcellany, or Annals of Literature, Sciences and Arts:* Nos. xiii and xiv, containing, the life of Aſpaſia; a fragment, on the unity in dramatic poems; of mineralogy in De Paſco, in Peru; on the lymphatic ſyſtem; on the ſubject of ancient ſtatues; tranſactions of the philoſophical ſociety of Philadelphia; art of writing as quick as ſpeaking; letters on the works in painting and ſculpture expoſed in the muſeum of Paris; reflections on commerce; cure for burns; ſeſſions of the lyceum of the arts in Paris; criticiſm on Richardſon's "*Clariſſa;*" diſcourſe reſpecting the mutual dependence of man and woman; premiums of the œconomical ſociety of Florence, and that of ſciences in Holland; diſcourſe reſpecting the proofs comprehended under the appellation of God's judgments; new method of teaching geography; experiments on the ſolid tints of European plants; chymiſtry; agriculture; cure for bad humour; method of rendering leather water-proof; hiſtory of two women, who live without taking nouriſhment, &c.

"*Aphoriſms of the Spaniſh and Latin Letters of the famous Politician* ANTONIO PEREZ, *Secretary of State to our Sovereign Lord D.* PHILIP *the IId.*" 1 vol. in 4to.

"*A new and complete Dictionary of the Spaniſh and Engliſh Languages:*" containing the explination of the words, their different ſignifications, the terms of arts, ſciences and profeſſions; the conſtruction, idioms and proverbs, of each in particular: the whole drawn from the beſt authors, and conſiderably augmented by the P P. MM. Friar THOMAS CONNELLY, of the Dominican order, family confeſſor to his majeſty, and Friar THOMAS HIGGINS, of the Carmelite order, family confeſſor at the royal ſeat of St. Ildefonſo; 2 vols. in large 4to. containing the Engliſh before the Spaniſh: the other two volumes, containing the Spaniſh before the Engliſh, will be publiſhed as ſpeedily as poſſible. This work, as uſeful as it is neceſſary, for thoſe who aim at the ſtudy and perfect knowledge of the Engliſh tongue, poſſeſſes the ſuperiority over every other publication of the kind; for it not only includes every word in common uſe in the Engliſh language, but likewiſe the greater part of thoſe in the arts and ſciences, ancient as well as modern, with their equivalent in Spaniſh; ſo that whoever finds himſelf but tolerably inſtructed in the grammatical rules of the ſaid tongue, will be enabled, by means of this dictionary, to attain a perfect knowledge of it; and may, even without any other aſſiſtance, tranſlate into Spaniſh the beſt Engliſh works, however difficult they may appear at firſt ſight.

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"*Prints and Descriptions of the Plants of Spain, and of those cultivated in its Gardens:*" vol. 4th. the first part by D. ANTONIO JOSEPH CAVANILLES. In this book there are 60 plates, and 71 descriptions of plants, eight of which are new kinds. The author has characterized some others, in order to illustrate those genera of GAERTNER, named Septospermum, Metrosideros, and Epacris; also that to which L'HERITIER had given the name of Eucalyptus, and now augmented with some new species, brought from New Holland: others, in fine, cultivated in the royal botanical garden, prove the rich collection of this establishment; and some observed by the author in the kingdom of Valencia, enrich the flora of this realm.

The subscribers to the work intituled, "*Surgery, foreign, general, and particular.*" This is an original work of D. JUAN FERNANDEZ DEL VALLE, professor of surgery, and first assistant in anatomy to the royal hospital at this court. The faculty, professors of every description, and parochial ministers, will find in this work, the decisive result of every case which common practice presents; a requisite not to be found in the works of Zacchias, Valentini, or Sanchez.

"*The secret Life of King Philip II.*" commonly attributed to the ABBE DE ST. REAL, but by some to the celebrated Spaniard, ANTONIO PEREZ, his secretary of state. D. ANTONIO VALLADARES is the publisher. To be found in the library of Hurtado, street de las Carretas.

"*A Treatise on warlike heroical Fortitude,*" (*Esfuerzo,*) composed by the learned PALACIOS RUBIOS; illustrated with notes and observations by the very reverend father, Friar FRANCISCO MORALES, Jeronimite monk of the royal monastery of the Escuriel. The Dr. D. Juan Lopez de Palacios Rubios was one of the most illustrious sons that the college of St. Bartholomew of Salamanca ever produced. His well-known literature, and profound judgment, obtained him, among other things, *la plaza* of the supreme council of the Indies; and at the cortes celebrated in the city of Toro in the year 1505, he was elected to compose the compendium (or book) of laws; which, from its excellency and equity, acquired the first rank among the other codes of the kingdom. He wrote various works on the civil and canonical law. His son asking him what fortitude meant, he wrote the treatise here announced; wherein he exemplified (or demonstrated) his sound doctrine, his erudition, and his criticism. The editor having had no other object in view, but to pay a compliment to the Prince of Peace, to whom this work is dedicated, has endeavoured to produce an impression as similar as possible to the Sallust, and has not spared any expence.

The following translations into Spanish have also been announced:

St. Real's Treatise on Female Beauty, from the French.

Cato's Distichs, with the Scholia of Erasmus, translated and enlarged, by D. LEON DE ARROYAL.

Tom Jones, from the English, by Fielding.

Errors and Prejudices of the Spasmodic System of Dr. Cullen, demonstrated by J. BROWN, with a Critical and Apologetic Discourse in honour of medicine, and particularly the Hippocratic, by Dr. JOACHIM SERRANO MANZANO.

Dr. Rowley's Treatise on Diet, translated by the same.

A complete edition of the works of the late Sir William Jones, are announced, by the authority of the executrix.

The posthumous works of the late Robert Burns, with an account of his life, by a gentleman of Liverpool, is announced for publication, by subscription, at one guinea, for the benefit of his widow and family.

FROM THE ANNALES DE CHIMIE, *Experiments on Platina, by the Count Mussin Puschkin, Vice-President of the Board of Mines, at Petersburgh.*

1. On the salts and precipitates of platina.

The brick-coloured salt obtained by the addition of muriate of ammonia to a solution of platina, is wholly soluble in water, and deposits, after being boiled, a blackish matter, that appears to be either oxide of iron or plumbago. This salt requires for its perfect solution, between eight and nine pounds of water to each ounce: and by repeated solutions and crystallizations, the black matter being entirely got rid of, small crystals are obtained of a fine topaz yellow; forming alumniform octaedrons, with or without an intermediate six sided prism. The alcalis, with difficulty, cause a precipitate from the aqueous solution in form of a yellow powder.

From

From the liquor remaining after the precipitation of the brick-coloured salt, by ammoniacal muriate, a brownish yellow precipitate is obtained by the addition of pot-ash. This being separated by the filter, and mixed with nitric acid, in the proportion of half an ounce of acid to one drachm of the precipitate, forms a glutinous mass of a yellow colour, afterwards assuming the green hue of chrysolite. This jelly exposed to the blowpipe is converted into a black matter, which is probably platina in a state of semi-oxidation.

Urine, both fresh and putrid, precipitates the platina in a saline form, accompanied by a greyish yellow powder that is probably phosphate of iron.

2. On the amalgam of platina.

To a drachm of the orange coloured salt of platina, was added an equal quantity of mercury, and the mixture was triturated in a glass mortar. In a few minutes the colour of the salt was changed to brown and greenish brown. On the addition of another drachm of mercury, the platina appeared in the form of a grey powder; the third drachm of mercury began to amalgamate the platina, and when six drachms were added, the amalgamation was complete: the whole operation taking up scarcely more than twenty minutes.

The quantity of mercury being increased to nine times that of the salt, the amalgam still continued so tenacious as to bear impressions of very delicate seals, and to extend perfectly well under the pestle. Now, as the salt contains only 40 per ct. of platina, it appears that one part of platina is capable of reducing to a firm amalgam 22.5. parts of mercury. On covering the surface of the amalgam with water, and rubbing it in a mortar for the space of about ten minutes, the whole of it was converted into black pulverulent oxide of mercury, intermixed with extremely brilliant particles of platina. The same effect was produced on rubbing it with the finger in the palm of the hand: and from further experiments, it appeared that most metallic substances, and all animal matters decompose this amalgam by simple contact. If to the black oxide thus produced, be added liquid sulphure of ammonia, it is converted, in a few hours, to a substance of a dull red colour, not distinguishable from cinnabar.

[The Analysis of the other curious memoirs in 71st No. of the "*Annales de Chimie*," to be concluded in our next.]

NEW PATENTS,

Enrolled in the Month of February.

ON the 30th of January letters patent were granted to Mr. C. TENNANT, of Darnley, near Glasgow, for the use of lime, barytes, or strontian earth, instead of an alkali, in the preparation of a bleaching liquor from the oxygenated marine acid. The discovery which the patentee claims, is not that the acid is capable of combining with those earths as with an alkali; but in the mode of applying them. In this process, the acid is to be procured from manganese in the same apparatus as has been heretofore used, but the receiver, which is to retain the acid, instead of containing an alkaline ley, is to be filled with quick-lime, or either of the other earths, sifted fine, and kept in constant motion by an agitator of any kind, so long as the acid gas comes over. By keeping the lime thus constantly suspended in the water of the receiver, it is enabled to be rapidly saturated with the acid gas, in as complete a manner as if lime-water had been employed; and with the capital advantage of presenting a much greater quantity while only suspended, than could have been done if it had been dissolved. The oxy-muriat of lime thus produced remains in solution,—and, after a few hours rest, may be drawn off clear from the unsaturated part which remains at the bottom. Mr. T. also adds some common salt to the water of the receiver, to give it a greater specific gravity, and thus to favour the suspension of the earth.

The proportions of the ingredients are as follow:—where the retort is charged with 30 lbs. of manganese, and the same quantity of sea-salt and vitriolic acid, the receiver may contain 140 gallons of water, to which he adds 30 lbs. of common salt, and 60 lbs. of quick-lime, sifted to a fine powder. This should be stirred about as soon as the acid gas begins to come over, and kept in constant agitation during the whole of the distillation. The liquor thus produced, will be equal in effect to the saturated alkaline solution usually employed, and there will be a saving of the difference of expence between the lime and alkali.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THREE Sonatas for the Piano-forte, compoſed by *Muzio Clementi*. Price 8s.
Longman and Broderip.

Mr. Clementi is frequently ſtriking and forcible in his ideas, but never ſtudied the firſt and great quality in muſic, *effect*, with more ſucceſs than in ſome movements of the preſent publication.

The firſt ſonata is in C major, and opens with a movement in common time, *Allegro di molto*; the paſſages of which flow out of each other with much eaſe and ſweetneſs, and exhibit great art in their modulation. The ſucceeding movement, an adagio in ¾, is elegant and finiſhed, and the finale beautifully lively. The ſecond piece is in G major, and commences with an engaging movement, in common time, *Allegro*, followed by a movement "in the ſolemn ſtyle," in which we cannot ſay the author appears with the ſuperiority of talent generally diſplayed in his compoſitions; he ſeems to have miſtaken heavineſs for ſolemnity, and baldneſs for ſimplicity: the ſubject of the concluding rondo, though trivial, is pleaſingly handled, and cloſes the ſonata in a maſterly ſtyle. The third piece, which is in D major, opens in common time, *Allegro*, and after a movement recommended by its ſtriking and uncommon effects, leads to an *Allegretto vivace*, in ¾, the theme of which, though it poſſeſſes the theoretical defect of ſtarting on the ſixth of the key, is ingenious, and relieved very judiciouſly by the introduction of the minor of the original key. The finale is particularly intereſting in its ſubject, and is purſued with an addreſs which beſpeaks the real maſter, and fixes the attention of the hearer.

"Blue Beard," a favourite Air in the Pantomime of that name, performed at Drury-lane Theatre, arranged as a Rondo, for the Piano-Forte, by *D. Steibelt*. Price 1s. 6d.
Longman and Broderip.

Mr. Steibelt has beſtowed much care on th's little melody. The additional paſſages, with which he has drawn out the piece to a length proper for a pianoforte exerciſe, are perfectly in character with the original matter, and are introduced with much judgment and contrivance. We particularly notice the relief afforded by the employment of the major of the key, which at once gives a varied ſweetneſs to the expreſſion, and marks the character of the air.

The favourite Overture to the Opera of "Blue Beard," as performed at the Theatre Royal Drury-lane, arranged for the Piano-Forte, by *D. Steibelt*. Price 1s. 6d.
Longman and Broderip.

The overture to "Blue Beard" forms, by Mr. STEIBELT's judicious arrangement, a pleaſing and improving exerciſe for the piano-forte. The paſſages in general, lie very conveniently for the inſtrument; and the *ſtaccato* bars relieve the *arpeggio* parts, in a ſtyle productive of much effect.

The favourite Air danced by Mr. and Mrs. LABORIE, in the Ballet of "*L'Offrande à Therpſicore*," arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by *D. Steibelt*. Price 1s.
Longman and Broderip.

This juſtly favourite air is here worked into a highly attractive Rondo. The happy management of the digreſſions evince great judgment in the above maſter, and ſtrongly recommend the piece. The character and genius of the piano-forte is well conſulted in all the additional paſſages, and the whole ſo happily blended as to form an agreeable ſonata.

"The Naval Battle and Defeat of the Dutch Fleet, by Admiral Duncan;" a characteriſtic Sonata, for the Piano-Forte, compoſed by *J. L. Duſſeck*. Price 3s.
Corri and Duſſeck.

We are ſtill deſtined to lead our readers into ſcenes of human ſlaughter, horror, and diſſonance—much againſt our inclination: but, while the ſons of harmony are pleaſed to aſſume the character and office of the prieſts of diſcord, it becomes our duty, however painful, to attend their ſanguinary rites. The preſent piece commences with Admiral Duncan's ſignal to his ſquadron "to go in purſuit of the Dutch."—"They hoiſt their ſails;"—then "ſet ſail."—"The enemy's fleet is in view;"—"a general purſuit by the Engliſh—nearly within gun-ſhot.—The Dutch endeavour to avoid the Engliſh.—The Engliſh admiral gives ſignal for engagement.—Joy and reſolution of the Britiſh ſailors.—Engagement.—Admiral Duncan breaks through the enemy's line.—The Dutch ſhips loſe ſome of their maſts;—their defeat;—they ſtrike.—Shouts of victory.—The Britiſh admiral gives orders to ſail for England.—The diſabled ſhips give ſignals of diſtreſs.—The news arrives in town.—General rejoicings." Theſe are the princi-

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pal topics which Mr. DUSSECK has selected for imitation, and, in which, for the most part, he has greatly succeeded. The ideas are frequently new and striking: while, in many places, the combinations and modulations are masterly and learned. The road of nature is not always kept, yet the bye-paths, however intricate and perplexed, have generally the property of bringing back the vagrant author to the broad and simple tract; and the whole certainly forms an excellent practical lesson for the instrument for which it is professedly composed.

Six favourite German Waltzes, arranged for the Piano-Forte. Price 1s.
Preston and Son.

We find much to admire in these little pieces. They are, as their character demanded, easy, simple, and short; uncommonly pleasing in their style, and calculated to improve the juvenile practitioner.

A Sonata for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, *ad libitum*, composed by *Francesco Tomich*, Price 3s. 6d. Skillern.

This sonata, though not in the first rank of piano-forte compositions, certainly possesses many pleasing passages; and in some places discovers a respectable degree of science. The opening, which is an *Adagio* in common time, is striking, and excellently preparative to the succeeding movement. We cannot entirely approve of modulations so violently digressive, as some which we have met with; as in page 3 and 4, where wantonness and affection seem to usurp the place of judgment and sober learning. The *Andante* is very agreeable, and its subject happily relieved by the *Minore*, while the minuet which it introduces is genteel and elegant, and concludes the piece with an impression highly favourable to its character.

A Second Collection of Canzonets, and a Glee for Three Voices, with Accompaniments for the Piano Forte or Harp, composed by *T. Fiffin.* Price 7s. 6d. Jones and Holland.

We find six canzonets in this collection, most of which are conceived in a very engaging style. The subject and cast of the words, are not every where attended to with that precision which forms the chief feature of all vocal compositions, neither are they wholly neglected. The accent (as in the first bar of the canzonet) is sometimes falsely laid, but the truth and force of the emphasis, in general, forms an allowable set-off, against that defect, and imparts a valuable quality to the melody. The glee, which closes the collection, is simple and pleasing. It possesses no counter-point, or marks of harmonical contrivance, but is an agreeable melody harmonized.

"The Cottagers;" a Glee for Three Voices, also a favourite Round, composed by *L. Atterbury.* Price 1s. 6d.
Jones and Holland.

"The Cottagers" is an ingenious composition. The parts are disposed with judgment, and, considering the general poverty of the choral music of modern days, are closely wove. The round is evidently from the same experienced author. Its melody is easy and flowing, and different voices are intermingled with much dexterity and art.

"In vain we fill the sparkling bowl," an Anacreontic Song, sung by Mr. Burrows, at Freemason's Hall, composed by *T. B. Schroeder.* Price 1s. Jones and Holland.

We find much Bacchanalian spirit in this song. The melody, though not strikingly novel, is free and open, and the introductory and concluding symphonies, both inspirit and enrich the composition.

No. II. and III. of *Apollo & Terpsichore*, a Collection of the most celebrated Songs, Duetts, Rondos, &c. adapted for the Piano-Forte, Violin, Guittar, or German Flute, 1s. 6d. each Number. Rolfe.

Many of the airs, duetts, &c. collected in this publication, are highly desirable. The work is printed in a convenient portable size, and cannot but be found exceedingly convenient to the amateurs of light, easy, fashionable, and familiar music. We find in the present numbers, the celebrated dance in "*Paul et Virginie*"—a justly favourite Swiss air—the well received trio, "Here's a health to all good lasses"—and several others in much estimation.

"My Love to the War is gone;" a favourite Ballad, as sung at the Nobility's Concerts; composed by *Mr. Moulds.* Price 1s.
Rolfe.

This is a pathetic little composition, and does much credit to the taste of the author. The simplicity perfectly accords with the subject of the words; and the accompaniment, which is adapted both to the flute and violin, enriches the effect of the melody. The bass is, for the most part, *arpeggio*, but not always well chosen; particularly the second note in the third bar of the second part, which should probably have been E.

"Farewell!

"Farewell the Beams of early Day;" a new Song written by *Peter Pindar*, set to Muſic by *J. Ambroſe*. Price 1s. Ruſh.

The melody of this ſong contains ſome very attractive paſſages. The modulation into the fifth of the original key, at the words "And ſylvſtres ſeem to haunt the ſhade," and the introduction of the natural ſeventh towards the cloſe, are inſtances in proof of much ſweetneſs of fancy, and juſtly recommend the compoſition. But we are obliged to obſerve, that Mr. AMBROSE, in this ſong, as well as in ſome other of his productions, has not been ſufficiently attentive in the choice of his baſs. The laſt bar but one of the melody now before us, is the only example we ſhall at preſent point out, of impropriety in this particular.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete Liſt of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publiſhers who deſire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to tranſmit copies of the ſame.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE Life of Catherine II. Empreſs of Ruſſia; an enlarged tranſlation from the French, by *a Gentleman many years reſident at Peterſburgh*, with ſeven portraits, 3 vols. 21s. Longman.

Memoirs of the Life and Adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, with original Correſpondence, and authentic Papers, never before publiſhed, by *W. Coxe*, M. A. F. R. S. F. A. S. 3 vols. 4to. Cadell and Davis.

BOTANY, &c.

Hudſon's Flora Angelica, 10s. 6d. boards. Walker.

CHEMISTRY AND USEFUL ARTS.

Reports of the late Mr. *John Smeaton*, F. R. S. made on various occaſions, in the courſe of his employment as an engineer, vol. i. 18s. boards. Faden.

DRAMA.

Secrets Worth Knowing; a comedy, by *Thomas Morton*, Eſq. 2s. Longman.

EDUCATION.

Juvenile Pieces; deſigned for the youth of both ſexes. By *John Evans*, A. M. Third edition. 2s. Croſby.

The Newtonian Syſtem of Philoſophy, explained by familiar objects, in an entertaining manner, for the uſe of young ladies and gentlemen. By *Tom Teleſcope*. 1s. 6d. Ogilvy and Son.

MAPS.

A new Topographical Map of the County of Norfolk; ſurveyed and meaſured in the years 1790, 1, 2, 3, and 4, on the ſcale of one inch to a mile, and printed on ſix ſheets of the largeſt atlas paper. Faden.

MATHEMATICS, &c.

Practical Aſtronomy; containing the doctrine of the ſphere, with aſtronomical tables, &c. &c. By *Alex. Ewing*. 6s. Longman.

The Mathematical and Philoſophical Repoſitory; containing many ingenious and uſeful Eſſays and Extracts, with a Collection of Problems and Solutions, ſelected from the Correſpondence of ſeveral able Mathematicians, and the Works of thoſe who are eminent in the Mathematics, by *T. Leybourn*, No. V. 2s. 6d. Glendinning.

MEDICINE.

The Soldier's Friend; or, the means of preſerving the health of the military men who may be called into the ſervice of their country in the preſent criſis. By Mr. *Blair*, A.M. ſurgeon of the Lock Hoſpital, &c. 2s. 6d. Longman.

An Enquiry into the Nature and Cauſes of the great Mortality among the Troops of St. Domingo. By *Hector Macleane*, M. D. 6s. bds. Cadell and Davies.

A Syſtem of Diſſection; explaining the anatomy of the human body, the manner of diſplaying the parts, and their varieties in diſeaſe. By *Charles Bell*. Folio. 5s. 6d. Johnſon.

An Enquiry into the Nature of Mental Derangement; comprehending a conciſe ſyſtem of the philoſophy and pathology of the human mind; and an hiſtory of the paſſions and their effects. By *Alexander Crichton*, M. D. phyſician to the Weſtminſter hoſpital, and public lecturer in the theory and practice of phyſic and chemiſtry, 2 vols. 12s. bds. Cadell and Davies.

Reflections on the Surgeon's Bill, in anſwer to three pamphlets in defence of that bill. By *John Ring*, member of the corporation of ſurgeons. 4s. 6d. bds. Hookham and Carpenter.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND METAPHYSICS.

The Commentary of Hierocles upon the Golden Verſes of the Pythagoreans; now firſt tranſlated from Dr. *Warren's* edition, by *William Rayner*, A. B. 4s. Longman.

Ariſtotle's Ethics and Politics; comprising his practical philoſophy; tranſlated from the Greek, and illuſtrated by introductions and notes; the critical hiſtory of his life; and a new analyſis of his ſpeculative works. By *John Gillies*, LL. D. 2 vols. 4to. 2l. 2s. Cadell and Davies.

The Works of Lucian, from the Greek. By *J. Carr*. vols. 4 and 5. 10s. Longman.

An Examination of the leading Principle of the new Syſtem of Morals, as ſtated in Mr. *Godwin's* Political Juſtice. 1s. 6d.

MISCEL-

MISCELLANIES.

Reflections suggested by a view of London from off the monument. By *John Evans*, A. M. 6d. Crosby.

Lum's Catalogue of 5000l. worth of Books. 2s.

Cuthell's ditto, including the library of Dr. *Enfield*, &c. 1s.

The April Fashions of London and Paris; containing seven beautifully coloured figures of ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite dresses of the month: intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families residing in the country: to be continued monthly, price 1s. 6d. per month. Hookham and Carpenter.

Johnson's Table Talk; containing aphorisms on literature, life and manners; with anecdotes of distinguished persons: selected and arranged from *Boswell's* Life of Johnson. 6s. bds. Dilly.

The Second Volume of An Essay on the Picturesque, &c. containing an essay on the banks of artificial water, on decorations near the house, and on buildings as connected with scenery. By *Uvedale Price*, Esq. 8vo. Robson.

Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Juno, on the coast of Africa; and of the singular preservation of fourteen of the crew on the wreck without food, during a period of 23 days. By *William Mackay*, late second officer of the ship. 2s. Debrett.

Importance of the Brewery stated. 1s. Longman.

Boosey's Catalogue of French, Italian, and German Books, for 1798, 6d.

NAVAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS.

For an account of Mr. *Elsdr's Soldiers Friend*, see "*Medicine*."

Military Observations, in a Tour through part of France, French Flanders, and Luxembourg, by *I. C. Pleydell*, esq. 4s. Egerton.

Remarks on Cavalry. By the Prussian Major-General *Warnery*. Translated from the original, illustrated by 30 copper-plates. 4to. 1l. 1s. T. Gardiner.

NOVELS.

The Life and Opinions of Sebaldus Nothanker, translated from the German of Friedric *Nicolai*, by *Thomas Dutton*, A. M. 3 vols. 13s. 6d. Symonds.

Rose Mount Castle, or False Report, by *M. T. Young*, 3 vols. 10s. 6d. Lane.

Derwent Priory, or Memoirs of an Orphan, in a series of Letters, 7s. boards Symonds.

Anecdotes of two well-known Families, written by a Descendant, and dedicated to the first Female Pen in England, by *Mrs. Parsons*, 2 vols. 10s. 6d. Longman.

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ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Cases.*
PERIPNEUMONY	3
Catarrh	4
Inflammatory Sore Throat	1
Typhus Mitior	8
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough	6
Hoarseness	3
Cough and Dyspnœa	17
Hæmoptysis	3
Pulmonary Consumption	3
Hydrothorax	1
Pleurodyne	3
Ascites	2
Anasarca	4
Cephalalgia	4
Opthalmia	4
Fluor Albus	5
Menorrhagia	2
Menorrhagia gravidarum	1
Abortion	2
Amenorrhœa	3
Chlorosis	3
Gastrodynia	4
Dyspepsia	2
Vomitus	3
Enterodynia	6
Worms	2
Hernia	2
Diarrhœa	

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Diarrhœa	8
Hæmorrhois	3
Dyſuria	5
Scrophula	2
Hypochondriaſis	3
Hyſteria	2
Vertigo	5
Herpes	7
Prurigo	2
Tinea	3
Nephralgia	1
Procidentia Vaginæ	6
Chronic Rheumatiſm	8
Sciatica	2

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Ephemera	2
Puerperal Fever	1
Maſtodynia	3
Rhagas Papillæ	3

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Eryſipelas Infantile	1
Aphthæ	3
Ophthalmia	3
Ophthalmia Purulenta	1

Since the laſt medical report, there has been a conſiderable alteration in the temperature of the air, and the ſtate of the weather, which has occaſioned, in ſome inſtances, an aggravation of ſymptoms in the different ſpecies of pneumonic complaints.

The number of recent caſes, however, is ſmaller than that which occurred during the time in which the former report was taken. Fevers have been more frequent than in the preſent month. The ſpecies which has been moſt prevalent is the Typhus, or what has by ſome writers been called the Nervous Fever. This diſeaſe uſually commences with ſlight chilline's and ſhiverings, alternating with ſluſhings of heat unequally diffuſed, very different from the rigors, and the conſequent violent degree of heat which occurs in other fevers. There is generally great reſtleſſneſs and anxiety; in ſome caſes, a conſiderable degree of pain, and in others, a vertiginous affection of the head. Throughout the diſeaſe, there is generally a confuſion of ideas, and, on ſome occaſion, great hurry of ſpirits. In ſome of the caſes referred to in the liſt, an inſenſibility prevailed, which made it difficult to obtain any clear idea of the patient's ſenſations. In one of them, which terminated fatally, beſides the uſual ſymptoms of debility, the frequency and weakneſs of the pulſe, colliquative ſweats and involuntary diſcharge of urine and fœces, there was an unuſual degree of *ſubſultus tendinum*: this ſymptom, indeed, inſtead of a merely involuntary twitching of the tendons, amounted to a ſpaſmodic contraction of the muſcles, nearly reſembling the convulſions of epilepſy.

In one of the caſes of Aſcites, which had long continued, and at firſt proved very obſtinate, we ſucceeded, beyond our expectation, in obtaining a recovery. This we think may be attributed to the free uſe of elaterium. The draſtic operation of this medicine, at firſt, diſcouraged the patient; but the large diſcharge of fluid which followed, excited in his mind the hope of a recovery; ſo that in a little time he ſolicited a more frequent repetition of it than it was prudent to allow: but upon the ſteady uſe of it, together with bitters and chalybeates, to ſupport the *vis vitæ*, the moſt happy conſequences enſued.

The *eryſipelas infantile*, mentioned in the liſt of diſeaſes, terminated fatally. This is a diſeaſe to which new-born children are liable, and under the violent ſymptoms of which they frequently ſink. It attacks different parts of the body; the fingers and hands are the ſeat of it when it is firſt diſcovered, though in its progreſs it extends over almoſt every part of the body. It is diſtinguiſhed by a number of livid diſcolourations, with ſome degree of tumour and hardneſs. In the preſent inſtance, there were ſeveral veſications, ſimilar in appearance to thoſe from which an ichorous diſcharge proceeds in caſes of mortification. This diſeaſe is generally ſo rapid in its progreſs, that but little aſſiſtance can be derived from medicine. The free uſe of the bark, with the external application of cataplaſms, fomentations, and ſpirituous embrocations, are the moſt probable means of relief, and in ſome milder ſpecies of the diſeaſe, they have proved effectual remedies.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

ITALY.

ROME, once the miſtreſs of the world, but often the author of deſolation and maſſacre, has experienced another revolution in her government. The fanatic banners of the croiſ, which have waved for twelve centuries upon the ruins of the Roman capitol, have now given place to the tree of liberty. The following is a ſhort ſketch of the principal events attending this important tranſaction:

Soon after the inſurrection in Rome, in which the French general Duphot was killed, the Executive Directory ordered the army of Italy to march againſt the capital, under the pretext of avenging the outrages

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outrages committed by the Papal government. The French army met with no impediment on the part of the Pope's soldiers; but some unfortunate peasants, seduced by missionaries, dared to shew themselves. They were soon dispersed by force, and afterwards "enlightened by a manifesto of General Berthier." At length the inhabitants of Rome, who had not participated in the crimes of their priests, obliterated them by a solemn disavowal. The people separated their cause from that of the guilty, and exacted justice from their own government. General Berthier arrived under the walls of Rome, and remained there a few days, waiting the deliberations of the inhabitants. On the 15th of February, the anniversary of the 22d year of Pope Pius the VIth, the French General entered the capital; and soon after the people repaired to Campo Vaccino, where they drew up a solemn act of their resumption of the rights of sovereignty, which was signed by several thousands of the Roman citizens.

This public act stated, that the Roman people, oppressed for a long time by the government of priests, a true political monster, attempted several times to throw off its yoke; that the secret magic of superstition, interest, and armed force, combined against its efforts, had rendered until that moment its exertions useless; but that, at length, the government had fallen of itself, in consequence of a succession of weakness and insult, of meanness and of pride: that the Roman people, dreading to behold either an horrible anarchy, or a vitiated tyranny to take its place, had collected all their courage, and consolidated all their strength, to preserve the State from all the effects of that dissolution; and, also, that they determined to claim their rights of sovereignty.

That in suppressing, abolishing, and annihilating the civil and political government of priests, the people constitute themselves the free and independent sovereign: that they had resumed every executive and legislative authority; and that they were about to execute them by their representatives, according to the *rights of man*, which are imprescriptible; agreeably to the principles of justice, truth, liberty, and equality: that, by virtue of this act, all political and civil power exercised by the Pope, was provisionally transferred to the departments, and the members named by the people; at the head of whom were five consuls, invested with the same authority as the former congregations of state.

Further, this public act contained the nomination of all the other magistrates prefects, ediles, and officers of all the provisional government.

The provisional department of the police in Rome, immediately upon the change of government, addressed a proclamation to the people, in which, after having dwelt upon the corruption, baseness, and tyranny of the Papal government, whose devouring avarice debased the coin, granted impunity to all kinds of monopoly, and reduced all classes to the impossibility of subsisting, they announced, that the new government were employed in remedying those disorders; and that they would immediately cause to be opened the *Mont de Piete*, where all kinds of property would be safely protected: they also enjoined all the citizens to wear the national cockade, consisting of white, black, and red ribbons. The Papal arms were every where ordered to be removed. All the orders of knighthood, gold keys; titles of nobility and pre-eminence were prohibited, as contrary to equality; and liveries were also suppressed, as disgraceful to humanity.

The French army, it is added, by the regularity of their discipline and behaviour, soon removed the prejudices which the people had imbibed from false reports, respecting their being pillaged and violated. These sinister impressions were erased, by the frank reply of General Berthier to the act of the Roman people: he told them that the French nation did not carry on a *slave trade*, and that they were so far from selling the people of other countries, that they were their deliverers.

SWITZERLAND.

While one part of the army, who had so often been led to victory by the republican general Buonaparte, were taking possession of the capital of Rome, and invoking the manes of Brutus, of Cato, of Cicero, and other ancient champions of liberty, under the French general Berthier, another part of it were fixing the *banners* of *liberty* and *equality* upon the ruins of the Aristocracies of Berne and Fribourg. The adherents of the lords of Berne resisted the entrance of the French troops, and blood has been shed.

The French army in Helvetia entered Berne on the 5th of March, with General Brune at their head. Previous to this, the troops under General Pigeon, after gaining a signal victory at Sevenech, on the Sausen, had pursued the remainder of the fanatic bands of oligarchy, even to the gates of Berne. Soleure had surrendered to the French arms five days before. The same day the environs of Fribourg were occupied by the troops under General Pigeon. The city being summoned, an answer was returned by the magistrates,

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magistrates, that they were disposed to surrender; but that a few hours would be necessary, in order that the evacuation, on the part of the Bernese and armed peasants, might be effected without disorder. General Pigeon granted two hours; but soon after the sound of the tocsin was heard in the different villages, and a multitude of peasants, who came to reinforce the garrison, were seen entering the town, by a gate opposite to the points of attack. A new summons was then sent; upon which some of the citizens and magistrates came to say, that they were overawed by the peasants, and were no longer free in their deliberations. The republican soldiers, full of ardour, called aloud for the order for an assault: a few of the most intrepid among them, at the head of whom was serjeant Barbe, climbed to the top of the ramparts, and threw themselves into the town; the 1500 Bernese, and four or five thousand peasants, who composed the force of Fribourg, had retired with precipitation, with their cannon and arms, into the arsenal: the city was taken by storm, without any excesses being committed; the aristocratic government destroyed, and re-placed by a provisional government chosen by the section. This affair cost the adherents of aristocracy more than 400 men. The affair of Seveneth cost them 800 men killed, and three thousand made prisoners. The French, on their part, lost among several others, the brave serjeant Barbe, who had been created a sub-lieutenant. After performing these exploits, the staff-officers of the French army assembled at Berne, where they had a civic repast, at which, among other toasts, were drank the following: Success to republican armies.—The Helvetic army.—Destruction to England.—Peace to the world.

*** *On Account of the length, value, and originality of many of the preceding Articles, the Notices of Parliamentary Proceedings and other Political Occurrences of inferior consequence, are deferred till our next.*

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Marriages.] At St Olave's, Southwark, Mr. Holland, of St. Mary at Hill, merchant, to Miss Roberts, of Bermondsey-street.

At Mary-le-bone church, Alexander Erskine, esq. of Lime estate, Jamaica, to Miss Jackson, daughter of Robert Jackson, esq. of the same island.

At St. Pancras, Mr. Owen Holmes, attorney, of Mark-lane, to Miss Rose Pape.

At Mary-le-bone church, the rev. James Deare, to Miss Helen Deare, one of the daughters of the late Lieutenant-colonel Charles Deare.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Richard Westmacott, esq. to Miss D. Wilkinson.

At St. Michael's, Cornhill, John Mello, esq. of Chatham, to Miss Elizabeth Hopworth, of Finch-lane.

In London, Captain Cumberland, of the Manship East Indiaman, to Miss Ware, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Ware, of St. John's-street.

Mr. Mc. Knight, linen-draper, of Long Acre, aged 62, to Miss Winstanley, aged 24, of Palace-row, Tottenham-court Road.

At St. James's church, Mr. R. Layton, of Throgmorton-street, to Miss F. Parr, of Bury-street, St. James's.

William Belcher, esq. of Highgate, to Miss Causton, daughter of Charles Causton, esq. of the same place.

At Lambeth, E. J. Nagle, esq. to Miss Anne Crantull Beauchamp, second daughter of John Beauchamp, of Pengreep, Cornwall.

At St. George's Hanover-square, William Fellowes, esq. to Miss Frances Anna Maria Powell, third daughter of the late William Powell, esq. of Lugerden, Herefordshire.

At St. Andrew's Holborn, Henry Revel Reynolds, esq. eldest son of Dr. Reynolds, of Bedford-square, to Miss Ann Mitford, second daughter of John Mitford, esq. of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

John Dickenson, esq. of St. John's-street, to Miss Robinson, of Red Lion-street.

George Fennel, esq. of the navy pay-office, to Miss E. Robinson, sister of the above lady.

William Elderton Allen, esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss Canning, of Stanstead, Essex.

Died.] In Chesterfield-street, a few days after her delivery of a son and heir, the lady of John Scudamore, esq. of Kentchurch, member of parliament for the city of Hereford.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, in her 49th year, Lady Duckett, wife of Sir George Duckett, bart.

In Bruton-street, Mrs. Castell, wife of Mr. Samuel Castell, banker, in Lombard-street.

At Fulham, Thomas Birch, esq. of Thorpe-hall, Lincolnshire.

In Golden-square, Mr. I. Lambe.

In Han's-place, George Miller, esq. British consul for the southern states of North America.

In Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, Mr. Charles Little, surveyor of the Westminster fire-office.

In Titchfield-street, after a few days illness, Mr. Hardcastle, one of the principal cashiers in the banking-house of Messrs. Hammersley and Co.

In Seymour-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Trevour, widow of the late Robert Trevour, esq.

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In the 58th year of his age, Mr. Nicholas Browning, many years a member of the common council for the ward of Cripplegate Without, and senior warden of the company of bakers.

In London, after a short illness, in his 20th year, Robert Thistlethwaite, jun. esq. eldest son of R. Thistlethwaite, of Lansdown-place, Bath.

In Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, Thomas Williams, esq.

In Berner's-street, in his 76th year, John Routledge, esq.

In London, Lady Tynte, widow of the late Sir Charles Kemays Tynte, bart. of Halfwell House, Somersetshire.

In London, Amboise Marquis du Dresnay, formerly a general officer in the king of France's service, and late colonel of a regiment of infantry, denominated by his name, in the British pay.

At his house in Grosvenor-square, the right hon. Lord Calthorpe.

At his son's house, Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, aged 74, Mr. Samuel Hayes, formerly a merchant in Birmingham.

Aged 78, Mr. Charles Wilkins, many years deputy of Tower-ward.

In London, occasioned by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Miss Hoblyn, milliner, of Bath.

In Upper Thames-street, aged 74, Mrs. Towse.

Mrs. Catherine Wachsel, wife of the rev. Dr. Wachsel, minister of the German Lutheran church, in Little Alie-street, Goodman's-fields.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mrs. Calamy, a lady distinguished by acts of extraordinary benevolence.

Peter Nichol, esq. of Palace-yard, Westminster.

After an illness of a few hours, Mr. Charles Harris, of Maiden-lane, Covent Garden.

In his 58th year, Mr. Nicholas Browning, a member of the court of common council for the ward of Cripplegate Without.

At his house in Carlisle-street, Soho, Mr. Jenkins, sen. teacher of Scotch dancing.

At his lodgings in Broad-street, Carnaby-market, Mr. Turene, well known in the musical world as an eminent performer on the violin, and lineally descended from the celebrated Marshal Turene. The fate of this unfortunate person affords an additional instance of the obscurity to which merit is but too frequently consigned, for want of powerful patronage. Notwithstanding his extraordinary eminence in his profession, and his illustrious birth, he was so reduced by the vicissitudes of fortune, as to be compelled to exist upon a scanty allowance from the French refugee chapel, with the earnings of his industry in the laborious task of playing country dances.

Mr. John Samuel, assistant secretary to the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, in the Adelphi.

In Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Collyer, wife of the rev. Charles Collyer.

Mr. Dolzor, ironmonger, in Oxford-street.

In London, Mr. Joseph Ward, many years surgeon in the East-India company's service in Bengal.

At Islington, Mrs. Titterton.

In Great Portland-street, John Mouttie, esq.

On the 8th of March, died at his father's house at Blackheath, deeply regretted, Thomas Garratt, the son of Mr. Francis Garratt, Wholesale Tea-Dealer near London Bridge; having, less than a week before his decease, appeared to be in the full vigour and bloom of health. As the age of youth is peculiarly susceptible of praise, and is forward to imitate; and as departed merit, whatever stage of life it may have adorned, has, if acknowledged to be remarkable, a claim on posthumous notice; it cannot be judged improper to delineate the character and attainments of Thomas Garratt: but this sketch cannot be materially useful to others, nor can sufficient regard be preserved to the rules of proportion, unless the features of the portrait be minutely, as well as faithfully, drawn. Still, however, though the general outline and the prominent lineaments will be clearly traced, it aspires only to the title of an imperfect copy, and will be destitute of many of those delicate touches of which it is susceptible. Though executed by the hand of friendship, it will not be coloured by the pencil of flattery.

The far greater part of his education he received at home, together with two of his brothers, under the vigilant eye of his mother. By the force of his own genius, by the exclusion of temptations to indolence, by habits of early rising, by a frequent interchange of employment, by much personal attendance of tutors, and by a strict adherence to regularity of plan, much was accomplished. To arithmetic, to geometry, and to astronomy, he had paid considerable attention; and the Mathematical Dictionary of Dr. Hutton was one of the books, of which he was most fond. In grammar he had arrived at distinguished proficiency; and, even in the subordinate but not unimportant subject of punctuation, he possessed much minuteness of information. The French tongue he spoke with as much fluency, and nearly as much correctness, as the English. He read, and he conversed, in the Italian: and he had made great progress in the Greek and Latin languages, and considerable advances in the German; unaided by the use of translations, which cherish idleness, which conceal ignorance, which flatter dullness, and which, as they are commonly employed, at once retard the growth and undermine the permanency of improvement. With the biography, the history, and the geography of ancient times, he had an extensive acquaintance: and any disputed point on those subjects, or on chronology, was capable of powerfully interesting his attention, and of inciting him to researches among different authors. Nor was his geo-

graphi-

graphical, historic, and biographical knowledge, as relating to modern ages, though unquestionably less conspicuous, circumscribed within narrow limits. In the elegancies, as well as in the exactness, of English composition, he had attained to no small skill; for to this much of his time had been devoted: and, if the period of life at which he arrived be considered, he must be pronounced to have possessed fertility of imagination, great accuracy of judgment, and great delicacy of taste. Of these qualities of the mind indisputable evidences were afforded by the remarks which he made when he read, as well as by the compositions which he produced. The latter were extremely numerous. Some of them filled a considerable number of pages; and, in all of them that were written in the last year of his life, though exuberances, which it was better to cut away, occasionally occured, different beauties of style were interspersed. They were of various kinds; and sometimes they were distinguished by novelty of illustration, sometimes by cogency of argument, sometimes by a felicity in the choice of words, sometimes by a judicious and skilful arrangement of the contents, and sometimes by a pertinent and copious accumulation of facts. He had, indeed, a quick sensibility to literary excellence. He felt, and admired, in the several languages in which they wrote, the wit of Plautus and Boileau; the perspicuity of diction in Xenophon, Arrian, and Cæsar; the judgment of Virgil, Metastasio, Addison, and Pope; the elegance of Isocrates and Nepos, of Hawkesworth, and Barbauld, of Jean Baptiste Rousseau and Harris of Salisbury; the sublimity of Homer and Milton; the beautiful morality in Fenelon and Rollin; the vigour of genius in Tasso and Dryden, in Congreve and Fawcett; the eloquence of Sallust and of Florus; the energy of Johnson; the pathetic tenderness of Racine and of Sterne; the acumen of Hooke and Voltaire in historic reflexions; the descriptive powers of Thompson and Goldsmith, of Dyer, Shenstone, and Gray; and the masterly delineation of character in Shakespeare, in Schroder, and in Goldoni. But he was not accustomed merely to *feel* the beauties of celebrated productions; and it may reasonably be doubted, whether there is any one of these merits of any one of these writers, which has not constituted one of the topics of his *conversation*. To politics, as a science, his attention had not been pointed; but into the the great events, successively exhibited on the theatre of Europe, he enquired with that ardour of solicitude, which is generally characteristic of the man, long practised in the affairs, and deeply interested in the revolutions, of the world. A happy fund of native humour he frequently displayed. On any subject, with which he was acquainted, he could speak extempore with readiness, with energy, with vivacity of conception, and with no small degree of propriety. Of his growing excellency as a speaker, as this is a habit susceptible of perpetual improvement, it would, indeed, have been difficult to have formed too elevated expectations. In a kindred accomplishment, to which he had much longer attended, little remained for him to learn. When he recited from memory, to a small circle of relations or friends, any composition in prose or poetry, his delivery was highly interesting and impressive, and commanded approbation: for he possessed a memory, accurate and retentive; a promptitude and perspicuity of discernment; action varied, graceful, and appropriate; features, uncommonly beautiful, and capable of being instantaneously lighted up; and a voice of singular flexibility, skilfully modulated, and uniting great strength to unusual sweetness: and it was difficult to decide, whether he excelled in softness or in energy, in repeating the calm productions of didactic composition, or those of eloquence or of wit. Such were the principal acquisitions of Thomas Garrat. When snatched by death from his friends, he was not 23 years and a half old. Attached to literature as he was, he confined not himself within its limits. Into the causes of things he was eager to penetrate. External nature had, in his eyes, numerous charms; and its diversified appearances and products appeared to him to demand investigation. That he would hereafter have viewed human nature also with a penetrating glance, and have nicely discriminated the varying proportions of light and shade in different characters, his observations clearly evinced.

That he was eminent for industry, will perhaps be concluded. But, though this be an encomium, to which he had not any peculiar claim, his industry, within the last eighteen months of his life, was considerably increased; and he was still more estimable for the qualities of the heart, than for those of the understanding. His general behaviour (and this is a happy medium rarely attained to in the dawn of life) was equally remote from the bashfulness which disconcerts, and from the confidence which elates. Though highly accomplished, he was destitute of pride; though ambitious of praise, he was perfectly free from envy and jealousy; whilst sprightly in his conversation, and gay in his disposition, his character was exalted by piety, and he had a strong conviction of the importance of virtue. Generosity and disinterestedness predominated in his conduct, and gratitude, in his breast, was a principle of vigorous operation. Forgiveness, in case of any injury or affront, whether supposed or real, appeared to be in him a virtue, for the practice of which no effort was requisite. He was graceful and attractive in his manners: his flow of spirits was scarcely ever subject either to languor or to intermission: and he seemed forward to enjoy, and to communicate, pleasure. Cold indifference to the interests of others was a stranger to his bosom; the quickness of his tread, the illumination of his face, and the expression of his fine eyes

eyes, often announced, to his relations and his friends, his warmth of attachment and eagerness to oblige; and small, indeed, is the number of those, whom disease has cut down so early in the spring of life, who will be remembered with equal tenderness by an equally large portion of their acquaintance. But his excellences did not generate supineness. Moral improvement was with him an object of serious and not an unfrequent meditation; and he had, in fact, within the last two years, made perceptible progress in the cultivation of several virtues.

The nature also of his *amusements*, or the manner in which he entered into them, indicated the bright or the amiable qualities of his mind; and, when viewed in connexion with his solid acquisitions, justified the conclusion, that he exhibited the probable presages, and inherited the genuine stamina, of future greatness. Among the methods of relaxation, which his own inclination pointed out, were miscellaneous reading and rational conversation: in the former, his choice of books; in the latter, the questions he proposed, the anecdotes he related, the arguments he urged, evinced his unusual ripeness of intellect and versatility of talents. Possessed of a well-disciplined eye, and a steady hand, he was singularly dexterous in the use of a refracting telescope; and, being acquainted with the situation of a number of the constellations and of many single stars, he pointed to them with an admirable degree of celerity. Having melted pieces of glass, he endeavoured to polish them, that they might serve as lenses; and he formed an hygrometer. The pen, the pencil, the chess-board, and the tools of the carpenter, were by him regarded equally as the instruments of amusement; and the atlas and the globe, the barometer and the thermometer, each, in its turn, supplied him with entertainment. In the drawings which he executed, sometimes in a finished style, and sometimes with more than ordinary rapidity, taste and genius were discoverable, nor did he tread in only one or two walks of the art: in the difficult game of chess, though opposed by various competitors, and by some of long experience and tried skill, he was rarely conquered: and his hand-writing, in ease, in decision of character, in exquisite beauty, was surpassed by very few men of the most acknowledged eminence in penmanship. But his sedentary or domestic amusements, no more than his studies, were permitted to impair the stoutness of his limbs, the clearness of his complexion, or the crimson colour of his cheeks. Of gardening he was peculiarly fond. Careless of fatigue, and patient of heat and cold, he spent much time in the open air, discovering, in its recreations, an uncommon share of animation and activity, of courage and a spirit of enterprize; and, when he was merely walking, his taste was particularly displayed in his remarks on the picturesque objects and the glowing tints of the distant landscape, and his vigilant curiosity was particularly excited by the diversities of the insect-tribe, and by the varied productions of the vegetable world.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR *, BOSTON, *Mar.* 98.

THE Solar Spot has been seen by me again, in its fourth revolution (three of which I have observed) since I first saw it, the 1st of December.

I again viewed it on the 20th, and apprehend it will be off the Fish the 31st.

It remains very round, opake, and well defined. I think there is little doubt of its reappearing about the 12th or 13th of April.

C. LOFT.

* *This letter reached us too late to appear in its proper place.*

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE business of Agriculture has gone on with unusual rapidity during the whole of the present month; consequently much grain has been sown, especially in the midland and southern districts. In the northern counties the weather has not been quite so favourable for the operations of the farmer. The frosty nights and easterly winds have, in some respects, been injurious, though not so much so as would have been the case, had not gentle showers occasionally intervened. But even in these parts of the kingdom, the sowing of oats and barley has commenced on the dry and warm soils. Most of our reporters particularly notice the promising appearances of the wheat crop.

GRAIN seems on the whole to be a little on the rise. Of wheat, the average of England and Wales is 50s. 1d. per quarter.—Of barley, it it is 26s. 11d.—And of oats, 17s. though not so much in the northern as the southern counties.

CATTLE. The prices of these have also advanced, especially of such as are in condition. Beef averages in Smithfield Market from 3s. to 4s. per stone of 8lb. and mutton, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.

Hay fetches in St. James's Market from 40s. to 46s. and Straw from 22s. 6d. to 27s.

To Correspondents. *Many Letters, of which the postages are not paid, are returned to the Post-Office. Our Agricultural Reporters are requested to transmit their favours about the 21st of the Month. Several valuable communications are deferred; an uncommon press of matter compels us to crave the indulgence of many esteemed Correspondents.*

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Several Roman coins, altars, and other relics, have lately been found at the Law House, South Shields, the property of N. Farlefs, esq. The following are the descriptions of two of the coins: 1. Imp. Claudius Aug. (caput Claudii Gothici) Marti Pacifero. Figura militaris stans, dextra tamum olese portendens, sinistra hastam—circiter A. D. 268—Q. D. N. Valentinianus P. F. Aug. (caput Valentiniani) gloria Romanorum. Figura militaris, dextra captivum duobus trahens, sinistra labarum tenens—circiter A. D. 371.—The base of this Roman statue at the mouth of the river Tyne, has the appearance of having occupied several acres.

From the plan and estimate given in for constructing the iron bridge over the Tweed, at Kelso, it appears, that it is to consist of one iron arch of 200 feet span, and two small stone arches on the north side.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Robert Scott, of Walls-end, to Miss Lamb, only daughter of Joseph Lamb, esq. of Ryton.

At Durham, Mr. Nicholas Collingwood, to Miss A. Storey.

At Gateshead, Mr. William Losh, of Newcastle, to Miss Wilkinson.

At Bishop Auckland, Mr. Thomas Featherston, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Earl, of Lintzgarth.

Mr. Samuel Walker Parker, of Newcastle, to Miss Catharine Roberts, of Longwood-house.

At Longhorsley, the Rev. Mr. Oliphant, to Mrs. Batey.

At Painshaw, Mr. William Pearson, to Miss Ranson.

At Eglingham, Mr. John Anderson, of Elford, to Miss Embleton, of Branton.

Died.] At Newcastle, on the 7th of March, in the 74th year of his age, James Hubbald, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the eastern battalion of Middlesex militia, now quartered in that town. Mr. Hubbald was a gentleman highly respected, valued, and beloved, by every officer of the regiment, as well as by every individual who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He was in the commission of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the county of Middlesex, and had been lieutenant-colonel of the above regiment upwards of 25 years.

At Newcastle, in the 82d year of his age, Mr. Edward Mosley, one of the aldermen of the corporation. As a magistrate, he was equally beloved and respected, and the general tenor of his life was such, as to render his loss universally regretted.

At the same place, Mrs. Purvis. Mrs. Swinburn. Aged 63, Mr. Robert Coulter, merchant. Mrs. Maxwell. Mrs. Weatherby, mistress of the Butcher's Arms public-house. Mr. Thomas Reed. Mr. John Hey, merchant.

Likewise at Newcastle, Peter Rothe, esq. of the royal navy, and regulating captain of the impress service in that port. Though engaged in a life of duty, which ill accorded with his native goodness of heart, the liberality and philanthropy, which uniformly characterized his conduct, rendered him universally beloved, and his death was sincerely lamented by all who knew him.

At Norton, near Stockton, Mrs. Sipling.

At Benwell, Mrs. Dodds.

At Mutham, near Bedale, Mrs. Charnock.

At Hebron, near Morpeth, Mr. William Taylor.

At Greatham, Mrs. Margaret Perkin. Mrs. Harper.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

After a series of long and anxious attempts, attended with an immense expence to the proprietor, (Mr. Curwen) the inhabitants of Workington were highly gratified on the night of the 19th instant, by the announcement, with ringing of the bells, of coal being got at *Union pit*, at the depth of 58 fathoms. This shaft has been sunk with great difficulty, to communicate with *Chapel-Bank* colliery, but to the eastward of a dyke hitherto unexplored. The accomplishment of this grand object opens a fair prospect to an incalculable increase of trade and prosperity to this town; and the extraordinary exertions of the workmen strongly mark their sense of its vast importance. From motives of respect to the day, which produced an event, that, in its consequences, must prove beneficial to thousands, as well as in compliment to the sister kingdom, which occasions so great a consumption of the article, the next shaft that is sunk in this colliery will bear the name of Patrick's shaft.

A plan has been adopted for making very great improvements in the town of Workington. There is to be one principal street, sixteen yards in breadth, flagged on each side to the depth of six feet, for the convenience of foot passengers. Several cross streets are to be formed, to communicate, at suitable distances, with the present streets. Such is the present spirit of building in this town, that three considerable plots of ground, allotted for the above purposes, have been rented with an avidity bordering on rivalship.

Married.] At Heversham, near Kendal, Mr. Christopher Askew, to Miss Watson, of Park-house.

The reverend Mr. Dodd, of Aspatria, in Cumberland, to Miss Mary Carrick.

At Harrington, Mr. Henry Elsueck, mason, to Miss Miller. Mr. William Cooke, mariner, to Miss Margaret Glaister.

Died.] At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Capt. Joseph Bell. In her 58th year, Mrs. Jane Woods. Suddenly, in a very advanced age, Mr. David Carlvle. Miss Whitelock.

At Papcastle, near Cockermouth, in the 22d year of her age, Miss Sarah Hicks.

At Workington, Mrs. Fanney Raven.

At Seaw, near Harrington, Mrs. Thompson.

At Carlisle, suddenly, in the prime of life, Mrs. Hewat. In an advanced age,

age, Mrs. Hannah Harriſon. Aged 94, Mr. Thomas Denniſon. In her 68th year, Mrs. Pringle, of the Grapes inn. Mr. Norman, hat-manufacturer. In the prime of life, Mr. John Atkinſon.

At the ſame place, in the 67th year of his age, Mr. Joſeph Strong. This very ſingular man, whoſe extraordinary talents have been long the theme of admiration, was blind from his infancy; yet notwithſtanding this natural defect, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a wonderful proficiency in mechanics. At a very early age, he conſtructed an organ, without any other knowledge of this inſtrument than what he acquired by ſecreting himſelf in the cathedral after evening ſervice; and thereby getting an opportunity of examining the mechaniſm. His firſt production in this line, though imperfect, was a work truly ſurpriſing for a blind artiſt. It was originally purchaſed by a merchant at Douglas, in the Iſle of Man, and is now in the poſſeſſion of a gentleman in Dublin, who preſerves it as a valuable curioſity. Having diſpoſed of his organ, he made another, upon which he was accuſtomed to play. By the time he was twenty years of age, he had made himſelf almoſt every article of dreſs. The firſt pair of ſhoes he ever finiſhed was for the purpoſe of walking to London, to viſit the celebrated Mr. Stanley, organiſt of the Temple church. This viſit he actually paid, and was highly gratified with his excurſion. He indulged his natural predilection to the mechanical arts, in making a great variety of miniature figures and machines, beſides almoſt every article of houſehold furniture. Theſe amuſements, however, did not prevent his following, with great aſſiduity, the buſineſs of a weaver, in which he was an excellent workman. The powers of his mind were amazingly ſtrong, and had his genius been properly cultivated in early life, it is more than probable, that he would have ranked among the foremoſt of thoſe, who, deprived of the ineſtimable ſenſe of viſion, have nevertheleſs ſoared with eagle wing, "beyond the viſible diurnal ſphere." Till within a few months of his deceaſe, he was a conſtant attendant at the cathedral; but not being able to accompany the choir in chanting the pſalms, he compoſed ſeveral hymns, in a meaſure which correſponded with the muſic, and which he ſubſtituted, as an act of private devotion, during the performance of that part of the public ſervice. We do not know whether any perſon was attentive enough to copy theſe pious effuſions, which were certainly reſpectable, from the intention which dictated them; and for the obtaining of which he affords ample opportunity, as they generally conſtituted a part of his muſical performances before ſtrangers, and indeed that part upon which he ſet the greateſt value. He married at the age of 25, and had ſeveral children, ſome of whom are ſtill living.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Dorothy Hodgſon. Alſo, aged 83, Thomas Lutwidge, eſq. He accepted the grenadier company in the Cumberland militia, when firſt raiſed; was in the commiſſion of the peace 40 years; ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1767; acted as a deputy lieutenant till nearly four-ſcore; ſerved many years as a truſtee of the harbours and turnpikes, and neglected no opportunity of rendering himſelf uſeful to his country. In private life, he was mild, affable, and humane; and a generous, though not oſtentatious benefactor to the poor.

At Linſtock, near Carliſle, aged 27, Mr. John Donald.

At Workington, Mrs. Iſabella Dickinſon.

At Sunderland, in the 31ſt year of his age, Mr. Robert Clark, ſurgeon.

At Tallingtire, aged 75, Mrs. Ann Dodgſon.

At Henſingham, aged 72, Mr. Thomas Wylie.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. Michael Bell, to Miſs Coupland. Lieutenant Blackwood, of the 46th regiment of foot, to Miſs Fairburn. Mr. Hawker, of the 12th regiment of light dragoons, to Miſs Frances Cripps.

At Leeds, Mr. Charles Clapham, to Miſs Pike. Mr. William Smith, to Miſs Elizabeth Dickſon: Mr. Thomas Benyon, to Miſs Daltera.

At Hull, William Dent, eſq. of the Northumberland militia, to Miſs Bamford, of the George inn. Mr. Bulmer, ſhip-builder, to Miſs Mabb.

At Norton, near Sheffield, Mr. Anderton, to Miſs Thompſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Thompſon, at the Saracen's Head, Newark.

By ſpecial licence, at the ſeat of the earl of Scarborough, Winchecombe Henry Hartley, eſq. barriſter at law, to the right hon. lady Louiſa Lumley.

Died.] At York, aged 74, Mr. Chriſtopher Bearpack. Mrs. Scott. Mr. Robert Taylor. Mr. Bell, of the Duke's-Head coffee-houſe.

At Leeds, Mr. Richard Croſsland, maſter of the Leeds hotel. Mr. Daniel Smith, formerly a reſpectable bookſeller in this town.

At the ſame place, Mr. Henry Smithſon.

At Hull, ſuddenly, in the 71ſt year of his age, Mr. Ralph Darling, an alderman of the corporation. As a magiſtrate, he was equally diſtinguiſhed by his probity, and his active attention to the duties of his office.

At Hull, Mr. Francis Jackſon, an underwriter. Mr. Eaton, Surgeon. Alſo the infant ſon and heir of Mr. C. E. Broadley.

At Urgang, near Whitby, on the 13th of March, the man uſually employed at the lime-kiln, was found dead in bed, at the ſide of his breathleſs wife, in whoſe arms was laid a fine child, ſeemingly in the attitude of imploring aſſiſtance from its unhappy mother. In the adjoinining room their daughter, a girl about 11 years of age, was found lifeleſs. This lamentable accident is attributed to the peſtiferous vapours ariſing from the kiln.

By the overſetting of a boat, belonging to the Agamemnon man of war, lying in White-

Boyle

Booth roads, Mr. Joſeph Lemon, midſhipman, and Mr. Wm. Chambers, coxſwain.

At Bradford, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. James Couſen, formerly a conſiderable cloth-dreſſer and woollen-draper.

At Howden, aged 64, Mr. William Locke, bookſeller. Mr. Thomas Scholefield, attorney.

At Hemſworth, near Pontefract, Mrs. Alloft.

At Aldborough, near Maſham, James Hutton, eſq.

At Sheffield, a young man, who ſerved in the ſhop of Mr. Cæſar Jones, druggiſt, in the High-ſtreet. He was engaged in making experiments with oil of vitriol, when heating the bottle to a great degree, it ſuddenly burſt, and the inflammable ſpirit inſtantly ſet fire to his clothes. After he had in vain attempted to extinguiſh the flames, he ran into the ſtreet; but, notwithſtanding immediate aſſiſtance was adminiſtered, his limbs were ſo dreadfully ſcorched by the intenſe heat of the flames, that he expired in the moſt excruciating agonies.

LANCASHIRE.

An unfortunate diſpute, on politics, lately took place at Preſton, between a printer, a book-binder, and three cotton-ſpinners, which was not terminated till the printer and one of the cotton-ſpinners were killed, by being ſtabbed with a ſharp knife. The aſſaſſin has been committed to Lancaſter caſtle, to take his trial for the murder.

A fair for horned cattle, to be continued annually, will commence, for the firſt time, at Great Eccleſton, ten miles north of Preſton, on the 14th day of April.

Married.] At Liverpool, George Brew Crump, eſq. to Miſs Ann Zuill, eldeſt daughter of Mr. John Zuill, merchant. Mr. John Murphy, to Miſs Kelly. Mr. John Edmondſon, to Miſs Anne Bonney. Mr. Denton, to Miſs Brownbill. Captain Mullion, of the Amacree, to Miſs Maria Kendall.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Filder, to Miſs E. Wood. Mr. E. Thompſon, to Miſs Mary Anderſon. Mr. James Jackſon, to Miſs Hulme, of Hambleton. Mr. W. Nattraſs, to Miſs Ann Owen. Mr. Thomas Blackden, of Sandbach, to Miſs Barker, of Manchester. Mr. John Bradley, to Miſs Skinner. Mr. George Peel, to Miſs Rebecca Barlow.

Died.] At Liverpool, in his 20th year, Mr. Robert Kewley, jun. a volunteer in in Captain Earle's company. Mrs. Mitchell. After a long and ſevere illneſs, borne with exemplary fortitude, Miſs Sarah Owen, daughter of the late rev. Richard Owen, rector of Rhoſcolyn, Angleſea. Aged 60, Mrs. Grey. In her 35th year, Mrs. Alder. Aged 76, Mr. William Coulthirſt, formerly an eminent builder. In the 26th year of his age, Mr. John Maſſey. Aged 24, Miſs Clayton. After a very afflicting illneſs, Miſs Sarah Oliver. In her 67th year, Mrs. Mary Crank. Suddenly, Mr. Thompſon, dock-maſter of the King's dock. In his 80th year, Mr. James Appleton. Aged 91, Mrs. Kendall. Mrs. Wright. Mr. John Atlaſs.

At Manchester, the rev. Maurice Griffith, D. D. ſenior fellow of Chriſt-church college, rector of St. Mary's church, and rural dean of Manchester. He commenced A. M. 1748, and was admitted to the degree of D. D. 1763.

At the ſame place, Mrs. Kinder. Mrs. Shaw. Mr. I. Linley, a coach-proprietor. Mr. John Thyer.

At Preſton, in an advanced age, Mr. Henry Gardner.

At Walton-le-Dale, Mr. Joſeph Hilton, innkeeper.

At Pitts in the Moor, in her 94th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor.

At Salford, Miſs Kirkman. Mrs. Gregory. Likewiſe, within three hours of each other, a venerable pair, who had been wedded upwards of forty years. Being in poor circumſtances, the expence of the funeral was generouſly defrayed by ſome of the neighbours.

At Cheetham Hill, Mr. E. Lord.

At Whalley, after a ſhort illneſs, in her 35th year, Miſs Mercer.

Suddenly, Mr. Alexander, of Colne. He fell down on the road, and inſtantly expired, as he was returning from Carr Hall.

At Knutsford, Miſs Iſherwood.

At Lomaſhaw, in an apoplectic fit, at a very advanced age, Mr. Richard Acroyd.

At Huyton Hall, near Chorley, of a conſumption, in the prime of life, Mr. Phillip Lewis Rees, ſon of the rev. Dr. Rees, of Hackney.

At Middlewich, Mrs. Armiſtead, wife of the rev. John Armiſtead.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Neſton, captain Saliſbury, of Tranmore, to Miſs Ryland, of Moorſide.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Pattiſon Eliames. Miſs Colley. Mrs. Harriſon, widow of the late Mr. Job Harriſon, ſurgeon. Aged 75, Mr. John Newell. Mr. James Broadhurſt, one of the aldermen for the city of Cheſter. He was an able, active, and upright magiſtrate.

At Aldford, Mr. Lightfoot.

At Congleton, aged 64, Mr. Garſide, an alderman of the corporation, and one of the acting juſtices.

At Tenterday, Major Parry, of the Montgomeryſhire militia.

At Golden-Nook, Mr. Steele.

At Nantwich, in his 60th year, Samuel Barrow, eſq. a juſtice of the peace for the county of Cheſter.

Miſs Colley, of Churton Heath.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Hopkinſon, to Miſs Adkins.

Mr. G. Hutchinſon, jun. of Ticknall, to Miſs Goadby, of Ingleby, both in this county.

At Quarn, near Derby, the rev. John Smith, A. M. Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, to Miſs Milnes, daughter of the late William Milnes, of Allerton Park.

At Chesterfield, the rev. F. Foxlow, of Stayeley, to Miss Jane Slater, of the former place.

At Ashbourne, Mr. James Bishop, hosier, of Nottingham, to Miss Pidcock, of the former place.

At Ticknal, Mr. T. Cope, to Miss Orton, of Derby.

Died.] At Derby, aged 73, Mrs. Hornlay. In Derby workhouse, aged 104, Henry Wilson.

At Norton, at the extraordinary age of 103, Mr. T. Jackson.

At Rilley, Mrs. Cocker.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newark, Mr. R. Franks, to Miss Ann Wright. Mr. John Clark, to Miss Green, of Bennington, Lincolnshire.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Marlow, hosier. After a lingering illness, Mr. Milner, cabinet-maker.

Aged 74, Joseph Sikes, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Northampton, and senior alderman of the corporation of Newark. He served the office of mayor three several times, with the general approbation of his fellow-citizens; viz. in the years 1756, 1767, and 1780.

At Newark, after a long and severe illness, which he bore with manly fortitude and resignation, William Handly, esq. capt. of the volunteer infantry of that town. Few gentlemen ever evinced such a zealous attention to the poor; and his house may truly be said to have been an asylum for the distressed. He was remarkable for elegance of manners, and the most delicate refinement.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Beckingham, after a courtship of two hours, Mr. Robert Smith, aged 63, to Miss Ann Lumb, aged 68. Also, Mr. Gibbons Southerington, aged 51, to Eleanor Marshall, aged 21.

At Stamford, Mr. Wm. Henryson, to Miss Charlotte Stourton, only daughter of the rev. Robert Stourton.

Died.] At Lincoln, in his 67th year, Mr. John Stainfield. Aged 36, Mr. John Spalding, master of the Angel inn, Above-hill.

At Stamford, Mrs. Morgan. In his 75th year, Mr. Simeon Taylor.

At Wragby, aged 63, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Rogerson.

At Swinethorpe, near Lincoln, aged 39, Mr. John Nott, of Bennington. His death was occasioned by a fall from a ladder.

In his 80th year, the rev. Mr. Reynolds, rector of Barnoak, near Stamford.

At Wansleet, aged 58, Mrs. Elizabeth Eland.

At Leake, aged 66, Mr. Robert Evison, an eminent grazier and auctioneer.

At Holbeen, aged 56, Christopher Johnson, gent.

At Grantham, aged 59, Mr. Thomas Rawlinson.

At Allenthorpe, near Pocklington, the Rev. William Layton, vicar of that place. He was eminently distinguished by his literary attainments.

At Timberland Thorpe, in his 47th year, Mr. John Clifton, an opulent farmer and grazier.

RUTLAND.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mr. Aris, watchmaker.

At Oakham, Miss Perry. After a short illness, Mr. Smith, woolstapler.

At Morcot, Mr. William Rudkin, farmer. Mrs. Laxton.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Quorn, Mr. Parkinson, to Miss Jowett, of Draycote.

At Raventone, N. Burslem, esq. major of brigade, to Miss Brooke.

At Luttleworth, Mr. Smith, of Leicester, to Miss E. M. Corral, of the former place.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. James Calkin, of Stafford, to Miss Mary Ellis, of the former place.

At Wymondham, Mr. Eley, to Miss E. Robinson. Mr. James Richards, to Miss Leeder.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. T. Watchorn. Mr. T. Brown, woolcomber. Mr. Robert Lester, officer of excise.

At Rearsby, Mr. Kilby, an opulent grazier.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Wm. Hardy, carpenter.

At Bottesford, Mr. Moggs, a wealthy farmer.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stafford, Mr. Wakeman, musician, to Mrs. R. Stanton, of the Stafford company of comedians.

Mr. Thomas Smith, farmer, of Stanton, to Miss Thompson.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 53, Mrs. Lee, wife of Francis Lee, gent.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. William Waddams.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. William Spender to Miss Bratt. Mr. William Mayne, of Great Barr, to Miss Sarah Clark. Mr. George Cockle to Miss Hint. Mr. Higgins to Mrs. Underill. Mr. Bartholomew Rodsem. jun. to Miss Ann Cotterill.

Mr. Webstter, of Atherstone, to Miss Columbell, of Derby.

At Handsworth, Mr. William Miles, of Little Aston, to Miss Vickers, of the former place. Mr. Abraham Robert, gimblet-maker, to Miss Nancy Woodcock.

Died.] At Birmingham, in her 58th year, Mrs. Mary Porter, a very amiable maiden lady. Mr. Thomas Beddoes. Mrs. Duplan. Mr. Edward Freeman. In her 76th year, Mrs. Ann Cope. Mr. Thomas Crefswell, clerk to Mr. Holland.

At the same place, in her 78th year, Mrs. Isabella Millar, widow of the late Mr. James Millar, and mother of the present Mr. J. Millar, limner and historical painter.

At Coventry, aged 78, Mr. George Lilley. Mrs. Hogwood wife of Mr. D. S. Hogwood, late

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late maſter of St. Michael's workouſe, in this city. At the great age of 100, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Adcock.

After a lingering illneſs, borne with exemplary fortitude, in his 21ſt year, Mr. Charles Leabon, jun. of Perry-mill. He was a young man of very promiſing abilities, and his loſs is deſervedly regretted by all his friends and acquaintance.

At Digbeth, Mrs. Parkes, wife of Mr. Z. Parkes, malt-mill maker. After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. William Kendrick, jun.

Mr. William Griffiths, maſter of the Shepherd and Shepherdeſs, at Saltley.

At Hales Owen, Mr. Peale, late of Birmingham.

Mr. Spencer, pig-jobber, near Moſely-Wake Green.

Aged 72, Mr. John Wilcox, of Knowle.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Aſterley, attorney, to Miſs Mary Taylor, Mr. Stirrop, ironmonger, to Miſs Morris.

At St. Chad's, Mr. William Evans, to Mrs. Powell, of Mardol.

At Drayton, Mr. Nonelly, ſurgeon, to Miſs Steele.

Died.] Mr. George Pardoe, of Naſh-court.

Mr. Williamſon, of Exmore-green, near Condover.

At Roden, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Swanwick.

At Mardol, Mrs. Chapman.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Evelham, Mr. Joſeph Harper, of Chilvers Coton, Warwickſhire, to Miſs Cooper, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Cooper, vicar of Evelham.

At Bromſgrove, Mr. Weſtwood, of Stourbridge, to Mrs. Tomkins, of the former place.

Died.] At Tything, near Worceſter, ſuddenly, in the 58th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Powell. Mr. P. was a native of York, and made his firſt appearance on the York ſtage, in 1767. The preceding year he played with a Mr. Woodcock's company, at Wolverhampton, from which town he eloped with, and married Miſs Dolly Steward, firſt couſin to Miſs Elizabeth Wrottesley, (niece to the ducheſs of Bedford and the marquis of Stafford) who, in 1769, married the duke of Grafton. Mrs. Powell, in conſequence of this imprudent alliance, was diſcarded by her relations, and died at Hull, in 1773. In 1775 Mr. Powell quitted the York ſtage and came to Manchester, where he married a lady with a conſiderable fortune. He then commenced manager, and formed a circuit of country towns, but became ſo overwhelmed with difficulties and misfortunes, that he was confined for debt. On his enlargement, he was involved in ſuch diſtreſs, that he was glad to perform any menial buſineſs of the ſtage, at Birmingham. In May, 1789, he received at Swanſea, in South Wales, in the midſt of his embarraſſments, the unexpected and happy intelligence, that a relation of Mrs. Powell had died ſuddenly, without a will, in Manchester, and had left his wife heir to a fortune of 12,000l. Thus once more reſtored to affluence and independence, he took his final leave of the ſtage, and retired to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*, in the vicinity of Worceſter.

At Perſhore, greatly lamented, in his 75th year, John Langley, eſq. formerly an eminent attorney at Bridgnorth. In his profeſſional capacity he was able, juſt, and liberal; in his private character, an affectionate huſband, a tender parent, and a faithful friend.

At Tenbury, Mr. John Evans.

At Worceſter, ſuddenly, Mr. Silveſter, apothecary. After a very ſevere and lingering illneſs, Mrs. Simmonds.

At Kidderminſter, Mr. Alderman Pardoe, one of the moſt eminent carpet-manufacturers in the kingdom.

At Dudley, Mr. Gibbons, ſen. of the Bull's Head inn.

Mr. Joſeph Higgs, timber-merchant, of Hartlebury.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Yarkhill, Mr. Duppa Hill, of Weſthide, to Miſs Hollins, of the former place.

Died.] At Hereford, after a lingering illneſs, in his 74th year, Mr. Benjamin Maddy, wine-merchant, and a member of the corporation. Mrs. Burton, wife of Mr. Burton, baker.

At Roſs, in his 75th year, Mr. Thomas Prichard. He was formerly a tanner in Hereford, but had for ſeveral years paſt retired from buſineſs. His charities were very extenſive, and muſt of conſequence render his deceaſe a very ſevere loſs to the neighbouring poor.

At Tupſley, near Hereford, in his 68th year, Mr. Phillip Lewis, late an opulent farmer at the Dyffrin.

At Nant-y-Gilaſter, near the Hay, aged 54, Mrs. Blaſhfield.

In the 99th year of her age, Mrs. Priſcilla Frere, widow of the late Mr. Anthony Frere, of Weſthide Court, and ſiſter to the late John Carwardine, eſq. of Preſton Wynne.

At Hinton, near Hereford, by the ſudden falling of a tree, whilſt hewing timber, a poor labourer, named Baſkerville.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Llanwenarth great houſe, Joſhua Morgan, eſq. lately appointed high ſheriff of Monmouthſhire.

At Monmouth, ſuddenly, Mr. John Hey, merchant.

At Chepſtow, aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Jennings, relict of Mr. John Jennings, late of Lidney, Gloucesterſhire.

Samuel Bringley, groom to John Jones, eſq. of Lanarth-court, was lately found drowned in the canal at Lanarth.

GLOUCESTER

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Uley, Mr. John Dimery, dyer, to Miſs Mary Jackſon.

Died.] At Glouceſter, by a fall from his horſe, Mr. Abraham Davis, jun. woollſtapler.

At the Hotwells, aged 21, John Marſh, eſq. late captain in the 44th regiment of foot, and third ſon of the late Samuel Marſh, eſq. of Bellmont, near Uxbridge. Mrs. Blanchey, wife of H. S. Blanchey, eſq. conſul of Minorca. Alſo Mrs. Baker, wife of T. Baker, ſhip-joiner. Miſs Mary Dumbell.

At Briſtol, Mrs. Bradley, who had been a ſchool-miſtreſs in that city upwards of 30 years. Mr. David Solomon. In her 89th year, Mrs. Lambert, mother of Mr. J. Lambert, of Pen Park. Mrs. Punter. After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. James Thatcher, principal clerk in Meſſrs. Stevens and Co.'s glaſs-manufactory. Mr. Rowland Williams.

At the ſame place, Mrs. Robbins. Mr. Shaddy. Miſs Tiley. Maſter John Matchin. Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. Browne, ſtationer, on the Tolzey. Mr. Hannan. Mrs. Elizabeth Kitley. Mr. Bateman. In the 73d year of his age, Mr. Matthew Worgan, clock and watchmaker.

Mrs. Booth, widow of the late Montagu Booth, eſq.

At Cliſton, Mrs. Skey.

At Thornbury, in his 73d year, the rev. William Howell, B. D. formerly of Chriſt church, Oxford, and chaplain in ordinary to the king. For the laſt forty years of his life he was vicar of Thornbury, and upwards of 30 years a juſtice of the peace for the county of Glouceſter.

At Moorend, near Hambrook, Mrs. Nangle.

At Brockware, Mr. Thomas Compton.

At Blaiſdon, the rev. Mr. Archer, rector of that pariſh.

At Melkſham, Mrs. Moxham.

At Frampton-upon-Severn, Mr. Samuel Pearce, exciſe-officer for the Pontypool diſtrict.

In his 80th year, the Rev. Thomas Green, A. M. 44 years rector of Kelſton.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Charles Leaver, of South Morton, to Miſs Charlotte Tuckwell, of Wallingford, Berks.

At Woodſtock, Pryſe Lovedon, eſq. to the hon. Mrs. Agar, ſiſter to Lord Viſcount Aſhbroke.

Died.] At Oxford, after a ſhort illneſs, in his 48th year, Mr. John Honour, poulterer, and pariſh-clerk, of St. Giles's. Miſs Caroline Lock. After a very ſhort illneſs, Mr. John Pepall, formerly a builder in extenſive buſineſs, but from which he had retired for ſome years.

The rev. H. Powell, rector of Minſter Lovell.

At Witney, Mr. Wm. Woods, auctioneer.

At Iſley, near Oxford, of a conſumption, in his 32d year, Mr. John Clark Wootten, apothecary.

In the 89th year of his age, the rev. John Pinnell, formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and rector of Ducklington, in which pariſh he reſided upwards of 51 years. His character cannot, perhaps, be better traced than in the following words ſpoken by the earl of Harcourt, when he ſold his eſtate and manor of Ducklington to its preſent proprietor: "and for a paſtor you will find an Iſraelite indeed." Mr. Pinnell was likewiſe upwards of 50 years prebendary of Chicheſter, and rector of Burton and Coates, in Suſſex.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Samuel Hailock, aged 74, to Martha Lucas, aged 20.

At Peterborough, Mr. Royſton, of Newport Pagnell, to Miſs Cole, of the former place. Mr. Richard Hill, to Miſs Ruſſel.

At Etton, Mr. Large, ſurgeon, of Harborough, to Miſs Bellars, daughter of Mr. Bellars, of Woodcroft Houſe, and great niece of the late Thomas Peach, eſq. of Dingley.

Mr. William Shelton, of Seaton, to Miſs Ogden, of Caldicot, Rutland.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. James. Mr. Teeton, many years ſexton of All Saints church: he was father and grandfather to 54 children. In her 22d year, Mrs. E. Gilbert, mantua-maker. Mrs. Brown, a maiden lady.

At the ſame place, on the 1ſt inſtant, Miſs Eleanor Douglas, a maiden lady, in her 95th year. Notwithſtanding her great age, ſhe never made uſe of ſpectacles; and, but a few days previous to her death, remarked to a friend, that ſhe could not recollect having been ill a ſingle week during her whole life. She was ſiſter to the preſent biſhop of Saliſbury, and alſo to ſir W. H. Douglas, of Springwood-park, in this county.

At Boddicot, aged 70, Mrs. Anna Rebecca Burford.

At Hanwell, Mrs. Salmon, relict of the late, and mother of the preſent, Mr. Salmon, of Hardwick-houſe.

At Kettering, at the advanced age of 84, Mrs. Jane Iliff, relict of the late rev. Wm. Iliff, formerly vicar of Stanford. She endured a long and afflicting illneſs with uncommon fortitude and reſignation.

Aged 73, Mr. Cheeſman, formerly of Apthore-lodge.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At High Wycombe, James Lanſdown, eſq. of Portland-place, Briſtol, to Miſs Mary Eliza Biddle, of the former town.

Died.] At Little Horwood, ſuddenly, Mr. Joſeph White.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Hamer, to Miſs Buckley.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Hogg. Suddenly, Mrs. White. Mr. Jackſon, apothecary. In the 59th year of his age, after a long and very afflicting illneſs, Mr. Nicholas Weſtwood. Mr. Hunter.

Aged 66, Mr. Richard Brown, of St. Martin's,

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Martin's at Oak. He was the firſt man that raiſed the tenor of St. Peter's bells, for which reaſon the ringers gave an excellent funeral peal on the day of his interment.

At Tuddenham, in the prime of youth, Mr. Benjamin Wilſon.

Mrs. Mumby, of Sutton Marſh.

At Southrepps, in the 47th year of his age, the rev. Eraſmus Druery. It is not the uſual echo of panegyric, but ſtrict juſtice to add, that he was, throughout the whole tenor of his life, a father to the poor and fatherleſs; and that he defended the cauſe of the widow, and of him that had no helper.

NORFOLK.

A telegraph is ſhortly to be erected at Yarmouth, to communicate with the Nore.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. John Steward, attorney, to Miſs N. Richards, of Wootton. Mr. F. Noverre, to Miſs H. Brunton, third daughter of Mr. John Brunton, manager of the Norwich theatre.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Thomas Gooda, to Miſs Fairweather, of Aldeby. Mr. Robert Poſtle, to Miſs Looſe. Mr. Thomas Pool, of London, to Miſs Lucy Hall, of Yarmouth.

Mr. John Kerrich, of Harleſton, to Miſs E. Freſnfield, of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 82, Mrs. Iſabella Pearſon, widow of Mr. Charles Pearſon, a comedian of facetious memory in the Norwich theatre. In his 44th year, Mr. Charles Wright, hatter and hoſier. Aged 72, Mr. Joſeph Engliſh, wool-comber. Aged 65, Mr. William Lane, ſtone-maſon; and a few days after, Mrs. Lane, his wife. In his 69th year, Mr. Richard Aſpin, late maſter of the Blackfriar's public-houſe, in St. George's, Colegate. Aged 76, Mr. James Dereſley. Mr. Robert Punchard. Miſs Eliz. Flowers. In his 77th year, Mr. Daniel Ritſo, collector of the exciſe. Mrs. Ebbetts.

At Nayland, Mrs. Iſabella Juliana Harrold, wife of Mr. Harrold, ſurgeon, and youngeſt daughter of Peter Le Neve, eſq. of Norwich.

In the 87th year of his age, Charles Weſton, eſq. alderman of Mancroft-ward, one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Norfolk, and fellow of the Antiquarian ſociety. The firſt bank eſtabliſhed in Norfolk was under his direction, and opened in 1756.

At Holt, in her 88th year, Mrs. Catherine Spurgin.

At Hargham, Mrs. Bowles.

At Aſlacton, in her 73d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Utting, widow of the late Mr. John Utting, ſurgeon.

At Beſthorpe, Mr. Stanley, a wealthy farmer.

As Mr. Gooch, of Stratton Strawleſs, was returning from Coltiſhall corn market, he was killed by a fall from his horſe. He appeared to have been dragged to a conſiderable diſtance, and was found in a very mangled ſtate, with his foot hanging in the ſtirrup. He was a man who uniformly ſupported an excellent character in life.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipſwich, Mr. Richard Porter, to Miſs Smith, of Thornham.

At Bury, Mr. Bacon, to Miſs Willey.

At Framlingham, the rev. Wm. B. Crathern, diſſenting miniſter, of Dedham, to Mrs. Margaret Linſted, of Woodbridge.

Mr. James Cuſtance, of Sutton, to Miſs Dobide, of Soham.

Mr. Morley, farmer, of Chevington, to Miſs Felton.

Died.] At Ipſwich, aged 62, Mr. Joſeph Quilter.

At Beccles, aged 23, Mrs. Ward.

At Cranmer Green, Mrs. Wink.

At Long Melford, at the advanced age of 82, Mrs. Wink.

Mrs. Negus, wife of H. Negus, eſq. of Bungay.

At Gazely, Mr. Thomas Rogers.

Aged 81, Mrs. Manning, of Hawſtead.

At Aldham Hall, Mrs. Kerſey. She had been blind ſeveral years, and approaching too near the fire, ſhe was burned in ſuch a dreadful manner, that ſhe ſoon after expired.

At Melford, Mr. Daniel Mills, of the George inn.

Aged 24, Mr. Robert Walgrave Brewſter, of Bevington-houſe, Belchamp.

At Mildenhall, Mrs. E. Ruthbrooke. Miſs Mary Andrews. Aged 93, Mrs. Ewell.

At Haverhill, George Howland, eſq. uncle of Sir George Howland, bart.

At Woodbridge, aged 94, Mrs. Thompſon, widow.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wormley, Mr. Charles Walſtead, of the cuſtom-houſe, to Miſs Porter, of Enfield.

At Gravely, Mr. John Selford, of Aldermanbury, Blackwell-hall factor, to Miſs Saliſbury, daughter of the rev. T. Saliſbury, of the former place.

Died.] At Watford, univerſally reſpected whilſt living, and as greatly regretted at his deceaſe, Mr. Hawthorne. His benevolence to the poor was unbounded.

At Berkhamſted, univerſally lamented, Mrs. Smith, more than 20 years governeſs of the ladies' boarding-ſchool in that town.

At Baldock, aged 66, Thomas Barnes, gent. ſon of the late rev. Robert Barnes, of Camerton, near Workington.

Francis Hammond, eſq. of Potter's-bar.

ESSEX.

A dreadful fire lately broke out at Chiſwell, in this county, which entirely conſumed 37 dwelling-houſes, and reduced upwards of 50 families to the neceſſity of ſeeking refuge in barns, ſtables, and other outhouſes. The loſs is eſtimated at above 10,000l.

Married.] At Great Claſton, Captain Hill, of Hull, to Miſs Deborah Sadler, of the former place.

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At Creſſing, Mr. William Brewſter, of White Notley Hall, to Miſs Elizabeth Grimwood, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Jeffery Grimwood, an opulent farmer of Creſſing Temple.

Mr. Thomas French Marſh, farmer of Toppesfield, to Miſs Darley, of Little Waltham.

Mr. M. Harvey, of Great Totham, to Miſs Horton, of Felſted.

At Maldon, Mr. Everard, to Miſs Elizabeth Neville.

Died.] At the Rookery, in Colcheſter, John Boſworth, eſq. a juſtice of the peace for the county of Eſſex.

At Snaresbrook, William Quarrill, eſq. juſtice of the peace for the county of Middleſex.

At Boreham, in the 20th year of her age, Miſs Nancy Harrell.

At Beichamp Orten, Mr. Robert Walgrave Brewſter.

At Febbing, Mr. Hill.

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Ruth.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. Dixon.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Williams, of the Eaſt Suffolk regiment of militia, to Miſs Mary Watſon, daughter of Capt. Watſon, Dover.

At Rocheſter, Mr. Thompſon, jun. to Miſs Stevens, daughter of Mr. Alderman Stevens, brewer.

On the 11th inſtant, Mr. Bath, ſurgeon, of London, to Mrs. C. Bryant, of the former place.

At Chatham, Mr. Thomas Spencer, organiſt, to Miſs Hill.

At Cranbrook, Mr. Clarke, ſurgeon, to Miſs M. Treſs.

At Clapham, John Cocks, eſq. of Tottenham, to Miſs Heſſe, ſiſter to C. L. Heſſe, Pruſſian conſul at Hamburgh.

Henry Deacon, eſq. of the royal artillery, to Miſs Lill, grand-daughter of the late ſir Francis Lill, bart. of Hermitage.

At Hearn, Mr. James Taylor, of Sturry, to Miſs Gooding, of the former place.

At Milton, near Graveſend, Mr. Pack, tanner, to Miſs Willett.

At Woolwich, John Viſion, eſq. of the royal regiment of artillery, to Miſs Adye, daughter of the late lieut. col. Adye, and niece to John Willett Willett, eſq. M P.

At Beakſbourne, Mr. Richard Holtum, to Miſs Southee.

At Selling, Mr. Wm. Hogben, miller, to Mrs. Athow.

At Norington, Mr. Sadoe, farmer, of Ickham, to Miſs Ann Gillam, of the former place.

Died.] At Margate, Mrs. Sarah Oldfield, mother of Mr. Oldfield, author of the hiſtory of parliaments. In his 70th year, Mr. Wm. Stone, formerly a rope-maker in that town.

At Dover, Mr. King, apothecary. Mr. Henry Moſes. Aged 28, Mr. Thomas Sharp, grocer.

At Ramſgate, after a very ſevere illneſs, Mr. Wm. Curling.

At Eaſt Malling, Miſs Catherine Popham, ſiſter-in-law to major-general Popham.

At Aſhford, in his 73d year, the rev. Philip Hawkins, A. M. rector of Kingſnorth. Of a decline, in her 19th year, Miſs Alderſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Alderſon, maſter of the Engliſh academy in that town.

At Smarden, in her 93d year, Mrs Petter. She lived to ſee the fifth generation of her race, in the grand-children of her grand-daughter.

At Teſton, aged 80, Mrs. Twyſden.

At Wilmington, Mrs. Mumford, widow of John Mumford, eſq. late of Sutton-place.

At Graveſend, Mr. George Cooper, ſurgeon. In her 4th year, Jane Brunſwick.

At Greenwich, Henry Taylor, eſq. late in the ſervice of the Eaſt-India company, at Bengal.

At Sandwich, in his 84th year, Mr. Richard Harvey.

At Whitſtable, aged 60, Mrs. Giles.

At St. Laurence, in Thanet, Mr. Smith, of the Red Lion public-houſe.

At Lady Wootten's Green, Johnſon Macaree, eſq. captain and adjutant of the eaſt Kent regiment of militia.

Suddenly, at Milton, Mrs. Lydia Hull.

At Tenterden, aged 48, Mrs. Sawyer.

At Charing, in an advanced age, Mr. George Harriſon, grazier.

At Smarden, at the advanced age of 90, Mr. James Fuller.

At Malling, Mr. Wm. Holden, ſhoemaker. He was drawing a bucket of water, and fell into the well, and pitching againſt the ſtones, his head was literally daſhed to pieces. He has left a young widow, to whom he had been married only five weeks.

At Canterbury, aged 77, Mr. Samuel Abrahams. Mrs. Waleſby, mother of the rev. Dr. Waleſby, one of the prebendaries of the cathedral. In her 65th year, Mrs. Reeves.

At Maidſtone, Mrs. Nightingale. Suddenly, aged 68, Mr. Wm. Elgar, ſen. an eminent grocer of this place, and one of the proprietors of the Maidſtone bank. He went to bed apparently in good health, after ſpending a convivial evening with his friends.

At Deal, aged 51, Mrs. Rammell. In his 58th year, Mr. John Lamb, pilot.

At Chatham, Mr. Iſaac Twyman, rope-maker. Likewiſe Mrs. Weeks.

At Folkeſtone, aged 50, Mrs. Kennet. In her 56th year, Mrs. Penfold.

At Brompton, Mr. Daniel Adams, many years a quarterman of ſhipwrights in Chatham dock-yard.

The rev. Edward Penny, vicar of Hapchild. At his ſeat at Vinters, near Maidſtone, James Whatman, eſq.

John Lilly, a Chelſea penſioner, put an end to his exiſtence, by hanging himſelf in an

an out-houſe belonging to an inn in Wincheap, near Canterbury.

SURREY.

Died.] At Richmond, Miſs Vanneck, daughter of the late Sir Joſhua Vanneck, and ſiſter to Lord Huntingfield. She was a lady of extenſive liberality and benevolence.

At Leatherhead, Mrs. Roberdeau.

SUSSEX.

At a very advanced age, Mr. Long, one of the oldeſt graziers in Romney marſh, and father of Mr. Long, ſurgeon, at Heuliham.

At Horſham, in her 99th year, Mrs. Howes.

At Cuckfield, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Chatfield, ſurgeon.

Lately, much lamented, Miſs Tier, of Chicheſter.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. W. Swallow, nurſeryman, to Miſs Dredge.

Died.] At Yattendon, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Robert States.

At Stanford, Mr. Larkom, maltſter.

At Speenhamland, Mr. Philip Smallbone, of the Coach and Horſes.

Aged 60, Mr. William Shackle, of Earley Court Farm.

Mrs. Jacques, of Caverſham.

HAMPSHIRE.

At Winchester aſſizes, J. Caſſel, a brewer's ſervant, was tried and convicted on a charge of aiding and abetting priſoners of war to eſcape out of Porcheſter caſtle. It was proved, that he had conveyed two French captains, incloſed in two caſks, out of the priſon, on his dray, by which means they effected their eſcape. He was ſentenced to ſix months impriſonment.

Died.] At Southampton, Miſs Milne, daughter of Mr. Milne, ſurveyor and architect. Aged 95, Mrs. Soley.

At Lee, near Romſey, Mr. Jackman.

Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Webb, an eminent farmer, of Balſam farm, near Highclere in this county.

At Crawley, near Winchester, Mr. William Pern.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. Edward Keele, of the White Hart Inn, to Mrs. Penny, of Lymington.

Mr. Jacob Jacob, farmer, of Amport, near Andover, to Miſs Ann Robins, of Wincanton.

At Chippenham, Mr. Benjamin Edwards, to Miſs Preſton, of Hornigh Houſe. Mr. Abraham Lloyd Edridge, to Miſs Langhorne, of Monkton Houſe.

Mr. Joſeph Gundry, of Calne, to Miſs Martha Naiſh, of Congreſbury.

The rev. Mr. Smith, vicar of Norton Bavant, to Miſs Thring, of Warminſter.

Mr. Barnes, farmer, of Chute, to Miſs Doling, of Longſtock.

At Warminster, Mr. Henry Coombs, of Stapleford, to Miſs Butt, of the former place.

Died.] At Saliſbury, Mrs. Wyche. Mr. J. Footner, of the White Horſe inn. Mr. Young, hoſier. In his 90th year, Mr. Harding. At the ſame age, Mrs. Long.

At Downton, Mr. Shield, many years a reſpectable ſurgeon of that place. He was a very eccentric character, and, among other ſingularities, was never known to eat a morſel of bread. In his will, he gave directions to be buried in his own garden; and when his favourite horſe dies, it is to be laid in the ſame grave with its maſter.

Mr. Bound, a farmer at South Damerham, put an end to his exiſtence, by hanging himſelf in his ſtable.

At Maddington, Mr. John Gibbs.

At Maiden Bradley, ſuddenly, Mr. Hyett, a very reſpectable farmer, to whom a premium was adjudged at the laſt annual meeting of the Bath Agricultural Society, for an improved winnowing machine.

At Great Somerford, Miſs Smith.

At Sulton, after a ſhort but ſevere illneſs, Mr. William Cole, gent.

At Trowbridge, Mrs. Primroſe.

At Winterbourn Stoke, in his 16th year, Mr. Charles Collier Chalk.

DORSETSHIRE.

On Thurſday, the 20th inſt. Henry Redhead Yorke, eſq. was liberated from Dorcheſter Caſtle, after an impriſonment of four years. He has paid a fine of 200l. and entered into ſureties for 2000l. When the ſheriff brought the welcome intelligence of his releaſe, he exclaimed, in the language of Virgil:

Libertas, quæ ſera tamen reſpexit inertem,
Reſpexit tamen et longo poſt tempore venit.

Pikes, for arming the peaſantry, in the event of an invaſion, have been depoſited in the barracks at Weymouth, Dorcheſter, Bridport, Wareham, and other places bordering on the ſouthern coaſt.

Married.] At Dorcheſter, Mr. T. Curme, builder, to Miſs Jane Fouracres.

At Blandford, Quartermaſter Pickwick, of the 2d dragoon guards, to Miſs Barfoot.

Mr. Samuel Vallis, of Poole, to Mrs. Deborah Morris.

At Gillingham, Mr. Burt, to Miſs Sarah Mead.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, in conſequence of exceſſive drinking, Mr. Bartlett, baker. For the laſt ſix weeks he had not a ſober interval.

At Gillingham, Mr. Read. Beſides a conſiderable fortune left to his relations and ſervants, he has bequeathed the ſum of 4000l. to eſtabliſh a fund for the ſupport of the aged poor in the pariſh of Gillingham.

At Cerne Abbas, Mr. James Davis.

At Netherbury, Mr. John Shire.

At Stratton, near Dorcheſter, at the great age of 101, Ann Ingram. She retained the uſe of her faculties to the laſt hour of her life.

Mr. Mackrell, a very wealthy farmer of Minchington, near Blandford, lately hung himſelf in his cart-houſe. He had lately given many proofs of mental derangement;

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in conſequence of which, the jury brought in a verdict of lunacy. He was a bachelor far advanced in years, but had ſome time paſt paid his addreſſes to a widow lady in buſineſs; and after the day of marriage was agreed on, and the lady had quitted her ſhop, Mr. Mackrell ſuddenly changed his intentions. To prevent a lawſuit it was referred to arbitrators, to give a proper ſatisfaction to the diſappointed lady, who awarded her 300l. Though this ſum could be no great object to a man of Mr. M.'s wealth, he ſuffered the circumſtance to prey upon his mind, till he was at length induced to the raſh act of terminating his exiſtence.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The magiſtrates of Bath have at length adopted the propoſition of Mr. Wood, of Shrewſbury, for incorporating the different pariſhes and conſtituting a houſe of induſtry, on the plan of that in Shrewſbury. Some beneficial conſequences may be expected to reſult from theſe eſtabliſhments, provided due care is taken to prevent the poor from being oppreſſed by an abuſe of the authority of the conductors.

As ſome labourers were at work upon the Bath road, the driver of a waggon, in which were ſeveral caſks of ſpirits, invited them to drink, having contrived to tap the caſks, by introducing a reed. This offer was accepted with avidity, and ſo greedily did the men drink, that two of them died, and three more are in a very dangerous ſtate, with little hopes of recovery.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. Joſeph Legg, of Market Lavington, Wilts, to Miſs C. Treſſer, of the former place. Mr. Bannet, auctioneer, to Mrs. Hodgſon, of Wootton-under-edge, Glouceſterſhire. John Shakeſpear, eſq. to Mrs. Fletcher, of Lee Houſe, Hants. Mr. W. Smith, of Ameſbury, to Miſs Harding, of Wincanton. Mr. Midlane, to Miſs Jones. Benjamin Morgan, eſq. of Gwernthlenwhethe, Glamorganſhire, to Miſs Lucy Gregory, of Bath.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. Wilkie, of the beefſteak houſe in the market, the oldeſt muſician in the pump-room. John Saxon, eſq. Aged 76, Mr. Thomas Orpin, muſician. Mr. Abbot. In her 28th year, Miſs Mary Johnſton, daughter of the late general Johnſton, of Weſton Houſe. Mr. Hooper. Mr. Richard Wilkinſon, of Newcaſtle. Mr. Thomas Millington. Mr. Smith, fruiterer.

At the ſame place, Mrs. Juliana Mackworth, ſiſter to the late ſir Herbert Mackworth, Bart. of Gnoll Caſtle, Glamorganſhire. Her death was occaſioned by a ſevere contuſion, which ſhe received in conſequence of a fall from the vineyard, on her return from chapel.

At Holloway, near Bath, ſuddenly, Mr. Edwards.

At Wells, Mr. Champion to Miſs Palmer.

At Stowey, Mr. Charles Helcombe, of St. Decumans, near Watchet, to Miſs Cadd.

At Frome, Mr. J. Lyon, to Miſs Liebman.

At Horſington, F. B. Reaſton, eſq. of the Temple, London, to Miſs Doddington, only daughter of Mr. Samuel Doddington, of Horſington.

Mr. James Poole, printer and bookſeller, of Bridgwater, to Miſs Allen, of Stogumber.

At Churchill, Mr. Jeremiah Board, grazier, of Ebden, to Miſs Richardſon, of the former place.

Mr. John Parker, of Wrington, to Miſs Mary Dyer, of Claverham.

At Churchill, Miſs Marſham.

At Froome, Mr. William Palmer, painter. Mr. John Allen, clothier.

On the firſt of March, the Rev. Henry Newman, upwards of 40 years rector of the pariſhes of Shepton Beauchamp, and Sparkford.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, the Reverend Henry Nicholas Aſtley, ſon of ſir Edward Aſtley, bart. of Norfolk, to Miſs Pitman, only daughter of the late Samuel Pitman, eſq. of Exeter. Mr. John Hill, to Miſs Cherry Sweetland.

At Tiverton, Mr. Henry Dunsford, jun. mercer, to Miſs Pulling. Mr. Thomas Owen, wine-merchant, to Miſs Patch.

At Emma Place, Plymouth, by ſpecial licence, Capt. James Newman, of the navy, to Miſs Brace, of Bennet-ſtreet, St. James's, London.

Mr. Cartwright, maſter of the White Hart inn, Okehampton, to Miſs Hockin, daughter of the late rev. Mr. Hockin.

Died.] At Exeter, ſuddenly, Mr. John Pierce. Miſs Harriet Coſſarat.

At his houſe in the royal hoſpital, Plymouth, ſuddenly after ſupper, F. Geach, M. D. F. R. S. ſenior ſurgeon to this hoſpital nearly 30 years.

At Stoke, near Plymouth, aged 18, Lieut. Wm. Fleming, of the 25th regiment of foot.

At Moreton, Mr. Petherbridge, ſergemaker. Mr. James Fownes.

At Taunton, Miſs Mary Bovet. Mrs. Spiller. Mrs Colman.

At Kingſteignton, the rev. Chriſtopher Beeke. He had been vicar of that place upwards of 60 years.

As Mr. James Bath was returning to his houſe, at the Double Lock, near Exeter, he fell into a pond and was drowned.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Pencarrow, ſir William Moleſworth, bart. repreſentative for the county of Monmouth in two parliaments. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, and took his degree as honorary maſter of arts in 1779.

At Lawhitton, near Launceſton, the rev. Roger Maſſey, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, and archdeacon of Barnſtaple, rector of Lawhitton, Cornwall, and Chanton Biſhop, Devon, and of the prebendaries of Exeter Cathedral. Mr. M. commenced A. B. in 1783, and A. M. in 1786.

[*The Agricultural Report, ſee page 228.*]

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

XXX.] FOR APRIL, 1798. [VOL. V.

☞ *The Four Volumes of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *which are now publiſhed, may be had complete of any Bookſeller, price Thirty Shillings, neatly half-bound, or any ſingle Number, or Volume, may be had ſeparate, at the Pleaſure of the Purchaſer.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE double correction of one ſhort ſentence in Ariſtotle's rhetoric, propoſed in your laſt Magazine, by W. C. H. appears to me perfectly gratuitous and unneceſſary. He refers the paſſage to lib. ii. cap. 18. I find it in lib. ii. cap. 16. of Sylburgius's edition, and in cap. 13. ſect. 2. of the ſame book in ed. Oxon. 1759. The purport of the clauſe will beſt appear from the context, which ſtands thus:

"Now the peculiar manners, which are the concomitants of wealth, preſent themſelves on the ſurface to every man's obſervation: for rich men are prone to inſult and arrogance, from feelings invariably connected with the poſſeſſion of wealth; for they perceive themſelves ſo affected, as if they were maſters of every thing good; *inaſmuch as money is the common ſtandard, by which the worth of all other things is eſtimated:*" ὁ δὲ (ſome editions, ὁ γὰρ with an immaterial variation) πλοῦτος, οἷον τιμὴ τις ἐστὶ τῆς ἀξίας τῶν ἄλλων· διὸ φαίνεται πάντα ὠνὰ εἶναι αὐτῷ: "because every thing appears purchaſeable by money."

All this ſeems to me as plain and unexceptionable as poſſible, and arranged with that conſecutive dependence of the clauſes, which preeminently diſtinguiſhes this incomparable reaſoner. The domineering manners of rich men ariſe from the fancied ſuperiority of their endowments; this notion of ſuperiority in wealth ſprings from their conception of wealth as a criterion of value to all other things; and this conception is produced by daily *experience*, which actually aſcertains this general truth, that all things have their price, and are acceſſible to the influence of wealth: a poſition, too much countenanced by the conduct of men in all ages. The teſtimony of Horace is ſo very pertinent and explicit to this effect, ſat. ii. 3. 94—99. as to deſerve quotation:

——Omnis enim res,
Virtus, fama, decus, divina humanaque, pulchris
Divitiis parent; quas qui conſtruxerit, ille
Clarus erit, fortis, juſtus. Sapiens ne? Etiam
et rex,
Et quidquid volet.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Hackney, April 2.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN I ſent you an account of the Female Friendly Society at Berwick, I engaged to tranſmit ſome account alſo of a Female Friendly Society at York, which was inſtituted in the year 1788. The idea of forming it aroſe principally from the wiſh of prolonging the patronage of the ladies, who had for ſome time ſuperintended two charity-ſchools in this city, to the young girls educated in them, beyond the period of their continuance in their reſpective ſchools. For it always ſeemed to me that the buſineſs was left incomplete, however well the inſtitutions themſelves might be regulated, if the objects of them were abandoned to take their chance in the world, often without parent, protector, or friend, at the very moment when they are moſt liable to a train of evils, more fatal perhaps in their conſequence than even thoſe from which, in their infant years, they had been reſcued.

The outline of the plan is as follows:—That every girl, on her leaving either of the ſchools, if her behaviour in them was approved, ſhall have the option of becoming a member of the friendly ſociety on the following terms. Entrance money 2s. 6d. Subſcription for the firſt two years (when her wages as a ſervant may be ſuppoſed to be very ſmall), quarterly, 1s. Afterwards the ſum of 1s. 6d. quarterly. And when the ſubſcription has been paid one half year, ſhe ſhall be entitled to the benefits, which are as follow:

The ſum of 4s. per week in any extreme

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treme case, where admission into the county hospital shall be judged ineligible by the stewardesses for the time being.

2s. per week in any lingering disease, which may not confine the sick member to her bed, oblige her to leave her service, or wholly disable her, if married, from attending the care of her family.

The sum of 10s. 6d. on the birth of every child, if her circumstances are such as to require this assistance.

1s. 6d. per week, if she be entered a patient in the hospital, during her stay there, for washing and cloaths; and moreover,

After having been a member 40 years, she shall be entitled to all the benefits of the institution, without farther contribution, if the state of the fund shall at that time be such as to admit of it.

Honorary members contribute 6s. per ann. by advance, into the public fund; and the like sum of 6s. annually into a fund intended likewise for the benefit of the society, but not subject to particular laws, and for the disposal of which the honorary members are not accountable to the society at large. Without honorary members, and indeed without a separate fund, properly their own, one great object of the institution, which is to afford patronage in health, as well as pecuniary aid in sickness, would not be obtained.

The number of honorary members at present is	-	47
Of benefitted ditto	-	80
Cash in the general fund	£110	0 0
In the ladies fund	- 54	11 0

The ladies subscribe out of their own fund to the county hospital, and to a dispensary established in this city, to the end that they may always have recommendations for the use of sick members. Besides the girls educated in the charity-schools, each honorary member has the privilege, of recommending one every year, at the quarterly meeting in February, who has not been educated in either of them, provided she be in good health, of good character, and under 25 years of age.

It must not be concealed, that all the good effects hoped for from this institution have not yet been found to result from it: many of the girls who have been admitted, even after they have received great assistance, and patronage of every kind, have from time to time ceased to pay their small contribution, and have withdrawn themselves. This circumstance, mortifying as it may be, will not surprise, if it be remembered, that considerable comprehension of mind is required to relinquish a very small advantage, if it be present, for the sake of a far greater good, if it be distant; and especially if it appear in any measure contingent: and moreover, that the restrictions of a charity-school, if it be well regulated, in themselves however just and necessary, and the very circumstance of the various wants of the children so educated being regularly supplied, must necessarily preclude both that acquaintance with the character of others, so useful to put a young person on her guard against bad advice, and that experience of the wants and distresses, incident to extreme indigence, which the same girl * would have acquired in the house of her parents, or other needy relatives; so that the very circumstance, which renders some sort of patronage on leaving such an institution especially necessary, creates, at the same time, considerable difficulty in adopting any which may prove effectual.

It may not be impertinent to add, that this total ignorance of human life is a defect, which unavoidably must attach itself to this mode of education, and assuredly lessens the utility of it so much, that, except in the case of orphans rescued from a parish work-house, or of children, whose parents are notoriously abandoned; it may even become a question, how far it is desirable; notwithstanding the advantages which result from those habits of sobriety, order, industry and cleanliness, which may, and ought to be generated in such an institution. So far, I think, must be granted, that wherever the parents are living, and are decent characters, it is the best charity, most favourable to the cultivation of the social affections, and most conducive to the well being and happiness of all parties, that they should have such aids judiciously afforded them, as may enable them to educate their children under their own roof.

But to return from this digression. The honorary members of the society flatter themselves, that when time shall have shewn the great advantage of being a member, by the different fate in their progress through life, of those who have, and those who have not remained such, a conviction of its desirableness, so forcible will be the result, as to supply the inabi-

* This observation does not hold equally in respect to boys, who may be placed out to little trades much earlier.

lity

lity of reasoning and judging for themselves, even in the minds of the most inexperienced; and they are encouraged in this hope, by seeing that the numbers who withdraw themselves considerably lessen every year. In the mean time, however, in order to attach these young people by a principle which applies to their present feelings, the honorary members join them in a procession, once in two years, to the cathedral here, in which they walk at their head, giving each a green ribbon to place in their hats, as a mark of distinction, and wearing the like themselves; and after the return of the procession, regale them with tea and cake, addressing each member personally, and inquiring into their respective situations. It deserves to be remarked, that not one instance has occurred of a young person's withdrawing herself from the society, who has been introduced by an honorary member.

The plan adopted by the ladies at Wisbeach, mentioned in your Magazine for February (p. 83), of allowing an annuity to aged members, who have remained single, or who, being married, have not received any contribution during their lying-in, is, I think, an essential improvement, and goes far to obviate the difficulty arising from the inequality of benefits received by married and unmarried members, where pecuniary assistance is allowed from the fund, in disorders incident to child-bearing. May not the reason, however, be asked, why a member removing from Wisbeach is not entitled to any further weekly allowance? May not many circumstances arise, to make such removal matter of necessity? and will such poor member be less likely to stand in need of pecuniary assistance, because she is no longer under the immediate eye of her generous and benevolent patronesses?

I am sorry to have lengthened this article far beyond what I had intended; but as the hints respecting a charity-school education, &c. arose out of the subject, and are the result of some observation and experience, I have hoped that they might not be without their use. If, by inserting them in your valuable Magazine, it should appear that you, Mr. Editor, are of the same opinion, I may perhaps, in a future number, trouble you with some account of the rise, progress, and present regulations of the two particular schools, with a view to the future benefit of the girls educated in which, the friendly society above described was principally formed. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

York, April 2, 1798. C. CAPPE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following article of intelligence will probably prove interesting to some of your philosophical readers.

In the year 1794, the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh offered a prize for the best experimental essay which should be presented to them, in reply to several queries proposed on the subject of animal electricity. Some unavoidable causes of delay have deferred the final determination till the present time, when the professors, who were nominated as judges, communicated to the society the following decision.

"The essay to which the motto *nemo ultra posse tenetur* is prefixed, containing new and ingenious experiments, and answering all the questions proposed, is the best experimental essay which has been received, and is therefore entitled to the prize; at the same time the judges unanimously declare, that they cannot coincide with the author in his theoretical deductions."

Upon opening the letter which accompanied this essay, it was found to have been written by Dr. CREVE, professor, at Mayence.

By order of the Committee,
G. C. DELARIVE, M. D.
GEORGE BIRKBECK.
JOHN BOSTOCK.

Edinburgh Medical Hall, Feb. 23, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A LETTER *from a* MERCHANT *of* TOMBUCTOO, *a capital City on the Mediterranean Sea, in the Center of Africa, to his* FRIEND *there.*

(Translated from the Original Tombuctan by a Moorish Dragoman.)

London, the 22d of the Moon of the Lion, Year 50, 751.

TEEE, the merchant of Tombuctoo, metropolis of the world, to his friend Coco, the scribe; a sound mind in a sound body. Joy, my friend! while these savages are endeavouring to discover our city, I am in the midst of theirs. Their whole manners are so remote from those of the civilized world, that I am overwhelmed with strange particularities, and hardly know where to begin. I shall, therefore, content myself, at present, with a few observations; reserving further information for future opportunities.

In the first place, I shall, as in duty bound, consider the important project which

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which our monarch (of whom thou art the ſkilful ſervant) has formed, for the ſubjugation of theſe barbarians. To prevent any other African nation from aſſerting any claim of prior diſcovery of this remote iſland, I in the night proceeded boldly to the chief temple, in the center of this city, and affixed the holy badge of our religion, as a token of the right of the glorious ſovereign of Tombuctoo. I alſo buried a bottle containing all his titles, ſubjoined to which is a ſolemn claim of theſe newly diſcovered iſlands in the northern ſea, as gems inherent in his crown; and of the inhabitants, as ſheep reſerved for his own ſlaughter-houſe. There can, therefore, be no future doubt to whom theſe iſlands belong.

Our numerous fleets may eaſily proceed down the great river, and, entering the ocean, aſſail theſe lands on the weſt. The ſavages have, indeed, many and large ſhips; but they are happily ſtrangers to that ſubmarine fire, ſo long preſerved as a ſecret of our ſtate, and by which a few of our boats may ſend all their fleet into the air, and render it only an illumination of our triumph. Their ſoldiers are numerous, but not clothed in metal; in conſequence they are quite expoſed to thoſe ſhowers of active and cauſtic poiſon, uſed by our troops; by which, when ejected to a prodigious height by our vaſt machines, whole territories may be overwhelmed, and myriads of men ſent to their fathers; the touch being inſtant death, and the very air rendered poiſon. May the bleſſing of all our gods attend the glorious inventor of this artificial peſtilence, the ſecret of which is only known to us, the choſen people of heaven, the chief of all civilized nations! Let us bend to the gods in humble adoration for this favour, and ever remember their infinite goodneſs and mercy. Moſt juſt it is, and moſt neceſſary.

There is a king in this country, but it is chiefly ruled by a ſort of ſenate; which, inſtead of meeting in the morning, the uſual and choſen hour of the ſoul's vigour, aſſembles in the night, even in the nights of winter. Hence follow colds and catarrhs, and political fevers, and many inflammatory ſymptoms. Their ſtate councils, as may be expected, are far inferior to ours; and forgetting that wiſdom is the lot of the few, they always decide by the majority, a ſingular inſtance of direct oppoſition to our conſtitution.

I heartily agree with all Africa in execration of thoſe cannibals. That they are cannibals I am convinced. Would'ſt thou think, my friend, that out of thouſands of blacks, imported by them, I have hardly ſeen half a dozen, ſpared, I ſuppoſe, as uſual among the worſt ſavages, by ſome favour, or fortuitous circumſtance? The reſt are all eaten!

The vengeance will be ſweet; we ſhall export them by whole ſhip loads, and ſell them to the ſouthern cannibals of Africa. Many of the people are very fat and fair, particularly of the caſts of the Spankidoodels, and of the Hahums and the Mummums. This ſpeculation will be excellently profitable. I ſhould expect from five to twenty dinars per man.

As to the colonies to be ſent here, they may be eaſily and firmly eſtabliſhed. A few myriads deſtroyed by the artificial earthquakes, which we know how to produce ſo eaſily; and two or three millions blaſted by our artificial peſtilences, the reſt will be overawed; and will reſpect our farther progreſs in civilization, and ſuperior ſkill in the arts of death and deſtruction. We muſt, by all means, inſiſt on the eſtabliſhment of a deſpotic government, exactly ſimilar to our own. Without this the people could have no liberty nor happineſs, and of courſe would grow fretful and lean; the very thing to be avoided; as our profit depends much upon their fat and good condition.

The lean and deformed may, however, be occupied for our profit, in manufactures, in which they ſhew ſome little ſkill. Indeed, I am told they have, in this branch, excelled moſt of the ſavages of the north, for theſe forty years. Before this, moſt articles were imported, in exchange for their wool, a ſtaple commodity, and always a favourite; inſomuch, that perhaps ſome of our Tombuctan ſociety of antiquarians may thence derive the ſingular partiality of this voracious people for the woolly heads of the negroes. This I leave to the learned. I have told thee, Friend Cooo, that, about forty years back, theſe ſavages imported moſt articles of manufacture; and, I am told, but know not how to credit it, that ſuch was formerly their rage for importation, that they have repeatedly imported their kings from the Continent; as being men of a ſuperior manufacture to any made in their country. This I ſuppoſe is one of the fables, obtruded upon ignorant travellers.

I know not well what religion theſe wild people profeſs. But we muſt ſend ſome

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some missionaries to convert them to our faith, to the holy profession of Magotism, without which no man can be saved. Their bodies are undoubtedly ours, by every law, human and divine: and we shall send them to the shambles by thousands, according to the statutes of Tihi, concerning peace and war. But heaven forbid that we should not previously endeavour to save their souls, for we cannot sell that aerial part. If a few myriads be roasted by a slow fire, and remarkably well basted, I could almost answer for the conversion of the remainder. Adieu!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE inclosed letter was written by a young artist on his way to Rome, with a view of prosecuting his studies in the line of his profession. As it contains a fuller and more curious description of the rock of Gibraltar than I have ever seen, I cannot but hope that it will prove acceptable to your readers.

10th April, 1798. I. S.

DEAR SIR, *Sept.* 22.

You will, no doubt, be surprised when you find by this letter, that we are still at Gibraltar. * * * The finest part of the year is passing rapidly away, and the time, which might be usefully employed, is dissipated in langor and chagrin. How different are the emotions with which I now contemplate this celebrated fortress, to those I experienced when we first cast anchor before it. Then my soul was transported with enthusiasm, and so eager was I to visit it, that I had nearly been precipitated into the sea through my impatience to get on shore. At present it appears like a melancholy memento of time unprofitably wasted, and only excites sensations of unavailing anxiety and regret. Notwithstanding, as it must always be considered, in every point of view, as a most interesting object, I shall make it the principal subject of this letter. We arrived in the bay of Gibraltar on the night of Friday the 28th of August, and came to an anchor about twelve o'clock. The following morning we changed our station, and got closer to the town. At nine an officer came on board for our certificate of health; previously to the delivery of which, no one is permitted to land. The rock of Gibraltar has the appearance of an immense mass of calcined stone; the upper part of it, as seen from the bay, looks as if composed of a brownish pumice stone; some part of it has the texture of that half vitrified substance found in our culinary fires, commonly called clinkers, and a considerable portion of it exhibits a surface very similar to the dross of iron. When there is an east wind, a dense cloud is seen to rest on its summit; this cloud is called by sailors its cap. One should be led to suppose, from the variety of dresses, manners, forms, and physiognomies, that throng the landing place and principal street of the town, that there was a grand convention established here, in which every nation had its representative. The habits of some of the Moors throw you back to the age of the apostles, and their countenances are marked with all that energy, so much admired in the sublime compositions of Raphael. I saw sandals on the feet of a Greek exactly similar to those of the ancients. The only articles that are cheap here, are, Malaga and Catalonia wines, fruit, Barbary fowls, fish, and a few East India commodities. Mackarel are a penny each; a fine bream, sufficient for the dinner of three persons, a quarter of a dollar; a water melon, sixpence; the finest grapes three halfpence a pound; large onions a penny a pound; the wines about ten-pence a bottle. Their butter is execrable; their meat very indifferent, and both very dear, as is indeed every thing else: I omitted the fowls; they are generally about three dollars the dozen. The charge at public places of entertainment, for a very moderate dinner, is never less than a dollar per head. No person is suffered to visit the upper parts of the rock, or the curious works, which are constructed in them, without a permit from the governor. It requires a day to go over it, and you must provide yourselves with a number of necessaries to enable you to perform the journey with pleasure. As I was one of a party who got a permit, I will conclude this account of Gibraltar with an extract from my journal which relates to our expedition. The day being arrived that had been appointed for our excursion, I set off early in the morning, and met the company on board the * * * * brig. Several articles were provided, both to enable us to satisfy our curiosity with conveniency, and to refresh us when fatigued; besides refreshments, we had coarse jackets and trowsers; candles, flambeaux, flint and steel, and a tinder box: we had also four sailors to carry our rattle traps. When we had reached the rock, by a tolerable easy descent, we arrived at the lower range of the subterraneous galleries. The idea of forming these galleries was originally conceived by the late governor Elliot, and by

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by him in some measure carried into execution: but since his death more perfectly completed by General O'HARA. They are constructed, not only for the protection of the men, but also for placing cannon to annoy the enemy in situations inaccessible only by such a contrivance.

These galleries are very extensive, pierce the rock in several places and in various directions, and at various degrees of elevation; all of them have a communication with each other, either by flights of steps cut in the rock, or by wooden stairs, where the passages are required to be very perpendicular.

The centinels may now be relieved during a siege from one post to another in perfect safety, whereas previously to the constructing of these galleries a vast number of men were killed by the Spaniards, while marching to their several stations. The width of these galleries is about twelve feet, their height about fourteen. The rock is broken through in various places, both for the purpose of giving light and for placing the guns to bear on the enemy. In different parts there are spacious recesses capable of accommodating a considerable number of men. To these recesses they give names, such as St. Patrick's Chamber, St. George's Hall, &c. The whole of these singular structures have been formed out of the solid rock by blasting with gunpowder. Through the politeness of an officer on duty, a place called Smart's Reservoir was opened for our inspection, which is a great curiosity and not generally permitted to be shewn. It is a spring at a considerable depth in the body of the rock, and is above 700 feet above the level of the sea; we descended into the cavern that contains it by a rope ladder, and with the aid of lighted candles proceeded through a narrow passage over crystallized protuberances of the rock till we came to a hollow, which appears to have been opened by some convulsion of nature. Here from a bed of gems arises the salutary fount, clear as the brilliant of the east, and cold as the icicle. We hailed the nymph of the grot, and prostrating ourselves, quaffed hygean nectar from her sparry urn. When restored to the light of day, we obtained, through the medium of the same gentleman, the key of St. George's Hall, at which we arrived by a very intricate and gloomy path to the spacious excavation, which is upwards of an hundred feet in length, its height nearly the same. It is formed in a semicircular part of the rock; spacious apertures are broken through, where cannon of a very large calibre command the isthmus, the Spanish lines, and a great part of the bay. The top of the rock is pierced through, so as to introduce sufficient light to enable you to view every part of it. It appears almost incredible that so large an excavation could be formed by gunpowder, without blowing up the whole of that part of the rock, and still more so, that they should be able to direct the operations of such an instrument, so as to render it subservient to the purpose of elegance. We found in the hall a table, placed, I suppose, for the conveniency of those who are traversing the rock. The cloth was spread, the wine went round, and we made the vaulted roof resound with the accents of mirth and the songs of conviviality. Having sufficiently refreshed ourselves, we mounted by a flight of wooden steps to the outside of this portion of the rock, where seated on a crag that projected from the main body of it, I contemplated the simple, yet grand objects that were before me; these were the isthmus that connects Gibraltar with the main land, the purple mountains of Spain dying imperceptibly away into the atmosphere, and the Mediteranean, terminated by the line of the horizon, which was now and then broken by the white sail of some distant vessel that disappeared almost the moment it was observed. Above my head towered the stoney ridges of Calpe. From this place we proceeded upwards by a winding road cut with infinite labour, till we arrived at the signal house: This house is erected on one of the highest elevations of the rock, and a serjeant's guard is constantly on duty there to put up the signals that are held out on various occasions. Every evening a gun is fired at sun-set from this place. As several of the company were very much fatigued, and their curiosity not so ardent as that of two or three belonging to them, they determined to proceed slowly towards St. Michael's cave without seeking any more adventures. A Captain ****, another and myself determined to climb to the top of two lofty ridges that were out of the common road, and might be considered as the very summit of the mountain. In attaining this giddy height, our hands and feet were severely lacerated and bruised by the edges of the crags and the thorny plants that grew in their interstices. From the cloud-capt summit of this column of Hercules, we behold the shore where ancient Atlas spreads his broad shoulders, an impregnable rampart to

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to the tawny ſons of Barbary; while the clouds rolling beneath our feet enveloped in ſhade the mountainous coaſt of Andaluſia. Beneath us on our right, the ſons of commerce ſheltered their ſea-worn barks in the bay, and on the other ſide, the billows of the Mediterranean laved with hollow murmurings the adamantine baſe of the rock. Contiguous to the ſpot where we ſtood every object aſſumed the moſt ſavage aſpect; the wild boar eyed us with terrific glance as he ruſtled through the thorny vegetation, and hurried then to the gloomy receſſes of the rock. The ape, with her young cloſe clinging, leapt the precipices, inacceſſible to man, and grinned defiance to him on their utmoſt verge. Half way down the ſteep, the cormorant built her ſolitary neſt; the caverns return a harſh and melancholy echo to the diſcordant notes of the ſea fowl that hover over the deep. At St. Michael's cave we joined our companions, who anxiouſly expected us; after recruiting our ſtrength, we put on our jackets and trowſers, lighted our candles and flambeaux, and proceeded to explore the ſecrets of this ſurpriſing cavern. Firſt we deſcended a ſteep declivity, which was exceedingly ſlippery from the humidity of the place, till we approached a lofty column, or rather cluſter of columns, that ſhot up to a prodigious height, and ſeemed to ſupport the roof of that part of the cavern. Twenty yards further, amidſt large clumps of cryſtallized rocks, was a ſpring of moſt delicious water, ſo perfectly pellucid, that when poured into a tumbler, it was with difficulty diſtinguiſhed from the glaſs that contained it. From this ſpring, with cautious ſtep and curious eye, we trod the devious paths, fearful that ſome yawning gulf might entomb us in its immeaſurable abyſs, when ſuddenly the way became ſo narrow as to render it difficult, even for one to paſs at a time. On one ſide a frightful chaſm, which none have yet been able to fathom, threatened to encloſe us in eternal night; on the other ſide, ſtupendous rocks raiſed their ponderous maſſes to a height far beyond the reach of our feeble lights, and were loſt, with the roof they ſupported, in impenetrable gloom; before us one only way preſented itſelf, and through a narrow fiſſure, to which we were forced to climb over rocks of a conical form, that were ſo perfectly ſmooth, that they appeared to be poliſhed by the hand of art; here ſome of our company were at a ſtand, and determined to relinquiſh the deſign of penetrating farther. The reſt however were reſolved to proceed, and one of the boldeſt of the ſailors was the firſt that entered the fiſſure; in a moment he diſappeared; a chill of horror crept through the pulſe of every one preſent; haggard looks and deep ſilence marked the interval that elapſed, till he was heard to exclaim, "I am not hurt; but my light is out." With alacrity we entered the fiſſure, and lifting up our lights beheld him ſtanding at the bottom of a ſteep but ſmooth declivity, poliſhed like the conical rocks before mentioned. In an inſtant we joined him, and congratulated him on his ſafety. The place we were in, appeared the ſanctuary of ſupernatural beings; here the airy ſpirits of the Roſicruſian ſyſtem ſeemed to weave their magic ſpells. As the bats flitted through the dun miſt that filled the lofty concave, imagination pictured them as bearing on their duſky pinions myriads of filmy gnomes to their ſeveral occupations. Finding by our watches that it was almoſt ſun-ſet, we hurried from the cavern, and fortunately reached the gates a moment before they were to be ſhut. Adieu, remember me particularly to, &c. &c. and believe me, dear Sir, your's ſincerely, B. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Concerning TWO DIALECTS *of the* ARAMIC LANGUAGE.

ARAM was formerly the common name of all the countries included between the Mediterranean and the Tigris, as well as of the peninſula included between the Perſian Gulf and the Red Sea. Thus we meet with Aram Damaſcea, as a deſignation of the diſtrict about Damaſcus, and with Aram Naharaim (Syria of the rivers), as a deſignation of Meſopotamia; and the three Arabias ſtill retain a denomination directly ſpringing from this root. The original ſeat of population ſeems to have diffuſed itſelf over this country from the diſtrict called Eden, ſituate at its northern extremity.

Whenceſoever the ſhepherds of Meſopotamia firſt derived their language, it was very early divided into at leaſt two dialects, an eaſtern and a weſtern. The family of Abraham, which was (Geneſis xi. 31.) of Ur (between the Mygdonius and the Tigris), ſpoke a different language from the family of Laban, which was (xxix. 4.) of Haran (between the Chaboras and the Euphrates). Jacob calls, by the Hebrew word *Galeed* (xxxi. 47.), that which Laban calls *Jebar ſahadutha*. It is evident then, that the Hebrew

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Hebrew was originally the East-Aramic dialect, since it is that employed by the Ur family; and that the Chaldee (as it is called by our theologians) was the West-Aramic dialect, since it is that employed by the Haran family.

Babylon (xi. 9.), Damascus (xiv. 15.), probably Jerusalem (xiv. 18.), and many other towns of consequence, were already at this time scattered over Syria. It is therefore most likely, that the migration of a single family would not materially affect the general distribution of dialect; that the descendants of Abraham would acquire the West-Aramic in the west country to which they passed; and that they would not superinduce their own East-Aramic language on the inhabitants of Mamre, of Goshen, and of Canaan. It is yet more obviously certain, that the retreat of Abraham's family could in nothing affect the language of Ur or of Babylon; and that, if the Hebrew prevailed in the east country at the time of their departure, it would continue, notwithstanding their absence, to be spoken along the banks of the Tigris.

Accordingly this identical distribution of language appears still to have subsisted in much later periods. Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, who from their earliest years, were educated at Babylon, and can hardly have known the language of Jerusalem, bequeath to us their works (so far as these can be separated from interpolated matter) in the Hebrew or East-Aramic dialect. Whereas the fragment of Ezra (iii. 7. to vi. 18.), written after the accession of the second Darius (iv. 24.), and the fragment (ii. 4. to vii. 28.), of the book concerning Daniel, written after the death of Alexander (xi. 4.) (two compositions which make their appearance at Jerusalem), are drawn up in the West-Aramic dialect. So is the Targum of Onkelos and the other vernacular literature of Palestine.

So that, if Hebrew be the fitter name for the language of Jerusalem, and Chaldee for the language of Babylon, it is plain we, by a vulgar error, miscal the Chaldee, Hebrew; and the Hebrew, Chaldee. The language of Babylon, or East-Aramic, being commonly called Hebrew; and the language of Jerusalem or West-Aramic, being commonly called Chaldee; a misnomer, which has eventually, if not intentionally, favoured the perversion—that various writings, apparently put together at Babylon, are the unsophisticated archives of the Jewish nation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NO Roman author has written in so false and vitiated a taste, in diction so horrid and obscure, in numbers so rough, so scabrous, and inharmonious, crowded with metaphors unsufferably strained and confused, as Persius. He might well say of himself, that he had nothing to do with *pale Pirene*. Yet this is the writer whom the author of "*The Pursuits of Literature*," and the epistle to K. LONG, has chosen for his model, and far surpassed his original in all the various faults of composition mentioned above. It becomes, therefore, a subject of surprise, to hear the "*British Critic*" commend a passage in the fourth dialogue, v. 132, as truly poetical, which is overlaid with false and gaudy colours, and full of tumor and bombast. What is the meaning of, *painting in characters of light*—of the *spirit of the troublous clime*—his *steps ideal haste*—in *semblance frail*—surely here are *thoughts encount'ring thoughts in conflict fierce?*

The same may be said of the following incongruous and harsh expressions: *Albion erects her energies*—to *burst with unappall'd profusion*—*filtrating tea through earth, and air and light*—a *pluvial prelate with his lawny wings*—the *natal splendour of the chequer'd west*—to *shake pestilence with maddening sweep*—*clos'd his cloister'd day*—*foaming with th' archdeacon's critic blood*—*calm'd the horrors of Burke's claws in gold*. And above all, as unrivalled pieces of obscure and far-sought conceits, might be mentioned, the beginning of dialogue the second, on Bishop Wilkinson's Journey to the Moon; the tedious, ill-constructed allegory of the commentators on Shakespeare, transformed into dogs; and the contest of the translators of Gray's Elegy. Such is the style and manner of a writer, who dares to think he can succeed in a sort of work, where, as he most affectedly says,

The great Aurancian drove his primal car.

To these little strictures I shall add no more at present, because I am informed that a discourse is preparing, to shew, at large, from the *four* following circumstances, namely; *from* the accumulation of useless Greek quotations; *from* vainly supposing the whole world is alarmed and inquiring after the satirist; *from* the malignant unprovoked attack on many respectable characters; and *from* basely concealing his name; that, the author of "*The Pursuits of Literature*," is, a PEDANT, a COXCOMB, a SLANDERER, a COWARD. I am, Sir, yours, T. L. M.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

DISSERTATION *on the* ORIGIN *of the* ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, *delivered before* THE MASTER, FELLOWS, AND SCHOLARS *of* TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, *in June* 1777,

By the Honourable THOMAS ERSKINE,

To which the first Prize of the Year was adjudged.

THE English House of Commons arose gradually out of the feodal tenures as introduced at the Conquest.

Many of the wisest and warmest assertors of equal government have been fond of looking back to the Saxon annals for the origin of the English constitution; and, without the warrant of history or tradition, have considered the rise of our liberties under the Normans, as only the restoration of immunities subverted by the conquest. This opinion, however, has been propagated by its authors, neither from a decided conviction on the one hand, nor a blind admiration of antiquity on the other: a very generous, but mistaken motive, has often rendered it popular and energetic; it has been opposed in time of public danger to the arguments of those enemies to their country, and indeed to all mankind, who have branded the sacred privileges wrested by our patriot ancestors from the first Norman princes, as the fruits of successful rebellions.

But, although the principle is to be applauded, the error cannot; and in this enlightened age, happily need not be defended: the rights of mankind can never be made to depend on the times of their being vindicated with success; they are sacred and immutable; they are the gift of heaven; and whether appropriated for the first time to day, or enjoyed beyond the reach of annals, the title to them is equally incontrovertible: one individual may forfeit his property to another from supineness, and usurpation may strengthen into right by prescription; but human privileges in the gross cannot be so snatched away; there is no statute of limitation * to bar the claims of nature: let us not, therefore, from a patriot zeal, involve ourselves in the faint evidences of probability, but be contented to trace our political constitution from a source within the reach of moral demonstration. There is more honour in having freed ourselves from tyranny than in always having been free.

We know with certainty, that the Saxons had parliaments, but we know, with equal certainty, that the people at large had no representative share in them: the bulk of the nation were either vassals under the feodal lords, or Allodii † under the king's government; the first, being absolute slaves to their masters, could not pretend to become political rulers, and the last being not even united by the feodal bond to the community, could have no suffrages in the feodal councils: the Saxon lords, indeed, were free, but for that very reason, there was no public liberty; the government was highly aristocratical, there was no shadow of that equal communion of privileges founded on legislative institutions, which constitutes freedom upon English principles, by which all who are the objects of the law must personally, or by representation, be the makers of the laws: this principle, which may justly be denominated the very essence of our present government, neither did nor could possibly exist till the proud feodal chieftains, bending under an accidental pressure, were obliged to sacrifice their pride to necessity, and their tyranny to self-preservation.

But before our inquiries can be properly begun, at the period I have fixed,—before I can exhibit the elastic force of freedom rebounding under the pressure of the most absolute government, I must call your attentions to the genealogy of our feodal ancestors.

They issued from that northern hive of fierce warriors who over-ran all Europe at the declension of the Roman empire; a race of men the most extraordinary that ever marked or distinguished the state of nature; a people who, in the absence of every art and science, carried the seeds of future perfection in their national genius and characteristic; visible even then in an unconquerable fortitude of mind, in an inherent idea of human equality, tem-

* There are certain limitations of time fixed by statute in the reigns of Henry VIII. and James I. beyond which the subject (and the king by a late act) cannot apply to the courts of justice to regain the possession of landed property, to recover personal debts and damages, or to redress private wrongs. These acts are called in law pleadings, the statutes of limitation.

† Allodii were such as held of no feodal superior, *celles qui ne reconnoissent superieur en fœdalité*. These Allodial lands were all surrendered up at the Norman Conquest, and received back to be held by feodal tenure, as appears by Doomsday Book.

pered with a voluntary ſubmiſſion to the moſt rigid ſubordination: the trial by jury too was underſtood and revered by all the northern inhabitants of Europe, when they firſt appeared among the degenerate nations that had loſt it. Liberty, driven from the haunts of ſcience and civilization, ſeems to have fled with this taliſman to the deſarts, and to have given it to barbarians to revenge her injuries, and to redeem her empire: in marking the proceſs of the conſtitution through the furnace of ſlavery, it muſt never be forgotten, that ſuch were our anceſtors.

When William had gained the victory of Haſtings, he marched towards London with his victorious Normans, and found (like other conquerors) an eaſy paſſage to the throne when the prince is ſlain and his army defeated; the Engliſh proffered him the peaceable poſſeſſion of a kingdom which he was in a condition to have ſeized by force; rather chuſing to ſee the brows of a victor encircled with a crown than with a helmet, and wiſhing rather to be governed by the ſceptre than by the ſword: he was therefore inſtalled with all the ſolemnities of the Saxon coronation, and immediately afterwards annihilated all thoſe laws which theſe ſolemnities were inſtituted to perpetuate: he eſtabliſhed his own feodal ſyſtem (the only one he underſtood); he divided all the lands of England into knight's fees, to be holden of himſelf by military ſervice; and as few or none of the Engliſh had any ſhare in this general diſtribution, their eſtates being forfeited from their adherence to Harold, and by ſubſequent rebellions, it is plain they could have no political conſequence, ſince none but the vaſſals of the crown had ſeats in the feodal parliaments.

Could William have been contented thus to have ſhared with his Norman barons the ſpoils of the conquered Engliſh, and merely to have transferred his feodal empire from Normandy to Great Britain, the ſacred ſun of freedom had probably then ſet upon this iſland, never to have ariſen any more; the Norman lords would have eſtabliſhed that ariſtocracy which then diſtinguiſhed the whole feodal world, and when afterwards, by the natural progreſſion of that ſingular ſyſtem, when by the inevitable operation of eſcheats and forfeitures, the crown muſt have attracted all that property which originally iſſued from it; when the barons themſelves muſt have dropped like falling ſtars into the centre of power, and ariſtocracy been ſwallowed up in monarchy; the people already trained to ſubjection, without rights, and without even ſimilar grievances to unite them, would have been an eaſy prey to the prince in the meridian of his authority; and deſpotiſm, encircled with a ſtanding army, would have ſcattered terror through a nation of ſlaves.

But happily for us, William's views extended with his dominion: he forgot that his barons (who were not bound by their tenures to leave their own country) had followed him rather as companions in enterprize, than as vaſſals: he confided in a ſtanding army of mercenaries; which he recruited on the continent; rivetted even on his own Normans, the worſt feodal ſeverities; and before the end of his reign, the Engliſh ſaw the oppreſſors themſelves among the number of the oppreſſed.

This plan, purſued and aggravated by his deſcendants, aſſimilated the heterogeneous bodies of which the kingdom was compoſed: Normans and Engliſh, barons and vaſſals, were obliged to unite in a common cauſe. Mr. de L'Olme, citizen of Geneva, by comparing the riſe of liberty in England with the fall of it in France, has ſo clearly and ingeniouſly proved, that Magna Charta was obtained from this neceſſity which the barons were under of forming an union with the people, that I ſhall venture to conſider it as a fact demonſtrated, and ſhall proceed to an inquiry no leſs curious and important, where he and other writers have left a greater field for originality; I mean the riſe of the Engliſh Houſe of Commons, to its preſent diſtinct and repreſentative ſtate.

The ſtatute of Magna Charta, ſo often evaded, and ſo often ſolemnly re-eſtabliſhed, diſſeminated (it muſt be confeſſed) thoſe great and leading maxims on which all the valuable privileges of civil government depend; indeed the twenty-ninth chapter contains every abſolute right for the ſecurity of which men enter into the relative obligations of ſociety: but privileges thus gained, and only maintained by the ſword, cannot be called a conſtitution; after bearing a ſummer's bloſſom, they may periſh as they grew, in the field of battle: of little conſequence are even the moſt ſolemn charters, confirmed by legiſlative ratifications, if they who are the objects of them do not compoſe part of that power, without whoſe conſent they cannot be repealed; if they have no peaceable way of preventing their infringement, nor any opportunity of vindicating their claims, till they have loſt the benefit of

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of poſſeſſion: liberty, in this ſtate, is not an inheritance; it is little better than an alms from an indulgent or a cautious adminiſtration. It remains, therefore, to ſhew by what ſteps the people of England, without being drawn forth into perſonal action, were enabled to act with more than perſonal force; in what manner they acquired a political ſcale, in which they could depoſit the privileges thus bravely and fortunately acquired, and into which every future accumulation of power flowing from the increaſe of property and the thriving arts of peace might ſilently and imperceptibly fall, bringing down the ſcale without convulſing the balance.

And here thoſe hiſtorians muſt be followed with caution, who have made this new order of the ſtate to ſtart up at the nod of Montfort or of Edward; neglecting the operations of the feodal ſyſtem, as thinking them, perhaps, more the province of the lawyer than the hiſtorian, they have miſtaken the effect for the cauſe, and have aſcribed this memorable event to a ſudden political neceſſity, which was in reality prepared and ripened by a ſlow and uniform progreſſion. This truth may be eaſily illuſtrated.

The law* of Edward I. ſtill remains on the records of parliament, by which the crown and the barons, in order to preſerve for ever their fond feodal rights, reſtrained the creation of any new ſuperiorities. By this act, the people were allowed to diſpoſe of their eſtates, but the original tenure was made to follow the land through all its alienations; conſequently, when the king's vaſſal divided his property, by ſale, into ſmaller baronies, the purchaſer had from thenceforth no feodal connexion with the ſeller, but held immediately of the king, according to the ancient tenure of the land; and if theſe purchaſers alienated to others the lands ſo purchaſed, ſtill the tenure continued and remained in the crown.

Now, when we reflect that every tenant of a barony holden of the king *in capite* had a ſeat in parliament, we ſee at once the ſtriking operation of this law; we ſee how little the wiſeſt politicians foreſee the diſtant conſequences of ambition: Edward and his barons, by this device, monopolized, it is true, the feodal ſovereignties, and prevented their vaſſals from becoming lords like themſelves, but they knew not what they were doing; they knew not that, in the very act of abridging the property of the people, they were giving them a legiſlative exiſtence, which at a future day would enable them to overthrow whatever ſtood in the way of their power, and to level that very feodal ſyſtem which they were thus attempting to perpetuate: for the tenants *in capite* who had a right to be ſummoned to parliament, ſoon became ſo numerous by the alienation of the king's vaſſals (whoſe immenſe territories were diviſible into many leſſer baronies), that they neither could, nor indeed willed any longer to aſſemble in their own rights; the feodal peers were, in fact, become the people*; and

* The ſtatute of the 18th Edward I. chap. 1. commonly called *quia emptores terrarum*. The great barons were very preſſing to have this law paſſed, that the lands they had ſold before the act might not be ſubinfeud, but might return to themſelves by eſcheats, on failure of heirs, or by forfeiture in caſe of felony: but they did not foreſee that the multiplication of their own body would, in the end, annihilate its conſequence, and raiſe up a new order in the ſtate: indeed the tenancies *in capite* were multiplying faſt before this act; for when a large barony eſcheated, or was forfeited to the crown, it was generally divided, and granted to more than one; and frequently theſe baronies deſcended to ſeveral females, who inherited as co-parteners; it was in conſequence of this multiplication of tenures *in capite* that the ſmaller barons were ſummoned *per nicecomites*, and not like the greater ones, as early as the reign of King John; their numbers being too great to addreſs writs to them all: but this multiplication would probably never have produced a genuine houſe of commons, without the operation of this act, as will appear by and by, from the compariſon between the Engliſh and Scotch parliaments.

* The Houſe of Commons, and the ſpiritual Lords (who ſtill ſit in parliament as tenants *in capite*) are the only remains of the genuine feodal territorial peerage; for, when the tenants *in capite* became numerous and poor, ſuch an alloy was mixed with the ancient original nobility, that it would have been abſurd to have allowed tenure in chief to convey any longer a perſonal honour and privilege: the peerage, therefore, no longer paſſed with the fief, but from being territorial and official, became perſonal and honorary; but as tenure in chief was ſtill from the very nature of the feodal ſyſtem a legiſlative title, although its exerciſe was no longer perſonally practicable from the multiplication of royal holdings, a repreſentation was naturally adopted.

The feodal ariſtocracy thus expanded, changed by degrees into a democracy, and the ariſtocratical part of the government would have been utterly extinguiſhed (on failure of the peers by preſcription) if the

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and the idea of representation came forward by a necessary consequence: parliament, from being singly composed of men who sat in their own rights to save the great from the oppression of the crown, and not the small from the oppression of the great, now began to open its doors to the patriot citizen; the feodal and personal, changed into natural and corporate privileges; and the people, for the first time in the history of the world, saw the root of their liberties fixed in the centre of the constitution.

As the multiplication of royal tenures from the enfranchisement of boroughs * (but chiefly from the operation of this law) first gave rise to popular representation; so it is only in the continued operation of these principles, that we can trace the distinct existence and growing power of the House of Commons: we know that they assembled for a long time in the same chamber with the peers; that the separation was not preconceived by the founders of the constitution, but arose from necessity, when their numbers became too great to form one assembly; and we know that they never thought of assuming popular legislative privileges, till by this necessary division they became a distinct body from the lords. This, though a political accident, brought the English Commons forth into action; their legislative existence was the natural birth of the feodal system, compressed by the crown.

To prove these truths, we have only to contemplate the history of our sister kingdom of Scotland (governed at that time by the same laws), there being very little difference between the *Regiam Majestatem*, the Scotch code of those days, and the work compiled by Glanville, chief justice to Henry II. The law of Edward I. which produced these great changes * in England, was transcribed by the Scotch parliament into the statute book of their Robert I. but the King of Scotland had not conquered that country as William had subdued England, consequently he was rather a feodal chieftain than a mo-

crown had not preserved it, by conferring on a few, by personal investiture, an hereditary right of legislation in the room of that territorial peerage that had branched out and become a popular right. This produced a great change in the orders of the state, for the feodal baronage, after having produced the House of Commons, continued to balance and struggle with the prerogative as a democracy, in the same manner that it had resisted it before as an aristocratical body: whereas, the monarchical peerage, which sprung up on the decay of the feodal, is merely an emanation of the royal prerogative, interested in the support of the crown, from which it derives it lustre and its power, and has no connection with the feodal system which conferred no legislative rights but by tenure *in capite*, which tenure diffused among the multitude, constituted the House of Commons.

* It is very probable, that burgage tenure first gave the idea of a representative of the smaller barons: For when the king enfranchised a town, and gave it lands from the royal demesne, this instantly made the corporation a tenant *in capite*; but, as the corporation could not sit in parliament, it elected a burgess. It is in consequence of this burgage tenure or tenancy *in capite*, of a corporation, that we now see such an insignificant village as Old Sarum, sending two members to parliament, while such a flourishing town as Manchester sends none.

* It may be asked, what these changes were, which the act is said to have produced, since the burgesses were called to parliament in the beginning of Edward's reign, before the act passed; and since the lesser barons were summoned by the sheriffs, as early as the reign of King John. To this it may be answered, that these parliaments were entirely feodal; the burgesses representing those corporations that were tenants *in capite*, and the summons of the lesser barons being by no means a popular election, but a proclamation for those who hold sufficient lands of the king *in capite*, to assemble in their own rights: but where the statute of *quia emptores* had so generally diffused the royal holding, that from being a feodal privilege confined to a few, it came to be a popular and almost universal right, representation of the multitude succeeded upon feodal principles to a personal right of legislation; the territorial peerage sunk altogether, or rather dilated itself into an House of Commons; and that power, which in other feodal countries, being condensed like the rays of the sun to a focus, consumed the rights of mankind, produced, when thus scattered abroad, a plentiful harvest of liberty. In Scotland, where the act of *quia emptores* was never enforced, the feodal baronage diffused itself, notwithstanding, so as at least to produce a representation, but it continued to be a representation merely feodal; the knights of the shires were representative barons, not representatives of the people; and never formed a distinct order in the state: indeed, such a third power could never have possibly sprung up from a feodal constitution, or any other principle, than that which is here laid down. There was no representation of the Scotch barons till the year 1427, when it was enacted by statute, that the smaller barons needed not to come to parliament, provided they sent commissioners.

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narch, and had no power to carry this law of Edward's into execution; for the Scotch barons, although they would not allow their vaſſals to ſubinfeud, yet when they ſold their own lands, they would not ſuffer the crown to appropriate the tenure, but obliged the purchaſers to hold as vaſſals to themſelves: by this weakneſs of the Scotch crown and power of the nobles, the tenancies *in capite* were not multiplied as in England; the right to ſit in parliament was conſequently not much extended beyond the original numbers; and Scotland never ſaw an Houſe of Commons *, nor ever taſted the bleſſings of equal government. When the boroughs, indeed, in latter days, were enfranchiſed, they ſent their repreſentatives; but their numbers being inconſiderable, they aſſembled in the ſame houſe with the king and the peers, were awed by the pride of the lords, and dazzled by the ſplendour of the crown, they ſat ſilent in parliament, repreſenting the ſlavery and not the freedom of the people.

But this diſſemination * of property, which in every country on earth is ſooner or later creative of freedom, met with a ſevere check in its early infancy from the ſtatute of entails; in this inſtance even the crown of England had not ſufficient ſtrength to ripen that liberty which had ſprung up from the force of its rays; for if Edward I. could have reſiſted this law, wreſted from him by his barons to perpetuate their eſtates in their families, the Engliſh conſtitution, from an earlier equilibrium of property, had ſuddenly ariſen to perfection, and the revolution in the reign of Charles I. had probably happened two centuries higher in our hiſtory, or, perhaps, from the gradual circulation of that power which broke in at laſt with a ſudden and projectile force, had never happened at all; but the ſame effects had been produced without the effuſion of civil blood: for, no ſooner was the ſtatute of entails ſhaken in the reign of † Henry VII. and finally deſtroyed by his ſucceſſor, than we ſee the popular tide which had ebbed ſo long, begin to lift up its waves, till the mighty fabrics of prerogative and ariſtocracy paſſed away in one ruin together. This criſis, which ſhallow men then miſtook, and ſtill miſtake for anarchy, was but the fermentation of the unconquerable ſpirit of liberty, infuſed as early as Magna Charta, which in working itſelf free from the impurities that oppreſſed it, was convulſing every thing around: when the fermentation ceaſed, the ſtream ran purer than before, after having, in the tumult, beat down every

* The repreſentative barons and burgeſſes never formed, in Scotland, a third eſtate (as has been obſerved in the laſt note), they were conſidered as the repteſentatives of royal tenants, and not of the people at large; and, therefore, naturally aſſembled with the peers, who ſat by honorary creation: for tenures in chief being confined to a very ſmall number, when compared with other tenures, ſtill continued to be the criterion of legiſlation; and, though extended beyond the practicability of perſonal exercife, was highly feodal, even when expanded to a ſtate of repreſentation. Whereas, in England, the ſtatute of *quia emptores* made tenure *in capite* almoſt univerſal, or in other words, gave legiſlative privileges to the multitude, upon feodal principles; which conſequently produced a repteſentation, not of royal tenants, according to the principles of the feodal ſyſtem, but of the people, according to the natural principles of human ſociety. It is probably from this difference between theſe principles of legiſlation, that the right of voting is ſo different in the two countries: in Scotland, the common council, and not the body of the burgeſſes, are the electors; becauſe the corporation, as the tenant *in capite*, is repreſented, and not the individuals compoſing it: and no forty ſhilling freeholder can vote for a knight of the ſhire, unleſs he holds immediately of the king; for if his tenure be not royal, he muſt have four hundred pounds. Whereas, in England, the right of election (unleſs it has been otherwiſe fixed by preſcription) is in the whole body of the burgeſſes, and all forty ſhilling freeholders vote for the knights of the ſhire, whether the tenure be of the king or a ſubject.

* By the diſſemination of property, in this place, is not meant, that which gave the right of legiſlation to the people on feodal principles, but that which is neceſſary to give weight and conſequence to a third eſtate ſo ariſen.

† The ſtatute of fines, paſſed in the fourth year of Henry VII. was purpoſely wrapped up in obſcure and covert expreſſions, in order to induce the nobility to conſent to it, who would otherwiſe have flung it out if they had thought it would have barred entails: but in the thirty-ſecond year of Henry VIII. when the will of the prince was better obeyed, its real purpoſe was avowed, and the ſtatute then made had a retroſpective operation given to it, ſo as to include all entails barred by fines ſince the fourth year of the former reign.

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bank that obſtructed its juſt and natural courſe. The conſummation of theſe great events is too recent and notorious to demand farther illuſtration; their beſt commentary is the happineſs and freedom which we enjoy at this day.

The ſubject propoſed is, therefore, brought to its concluſion; but it is a ſubject too dear and important to be concluded without a reflection that ariſes very ſtrongly out of it.

The Engliſh conſtitution will probably never more be attacked in front, or its diſſolution attempted, by ſtriking at the authority of the laws; and, if ſuch attack ſhould ever be made, their foundations are too deeply laid, and their ſuperſtructure too firmly cemented to dread the event of the conteſt: but the conſtitution is not therefore immortal, and the centinel muſt not ſleep: the authority of the laws themſelves may be turned againſt the ſpirit which gave them birth; and the Engliſh government may be diſſolved with all the legal ſolemnities which its outward form preſcribes for its preſervation. This mode of attack is the more probable, as it affords reſpect and ſafety to the beſiegers, and infinitely more dangerous to the people, as the conſciences of good men are entnared by it: the virtuous citizen, looking up with confidence to the banners of authority, may believe he is defending the conſtitution and the laws, while he is trampling down every principle of juſtice, on which both of them are founded. It is impoſſible, therefore, to conclude, without expreſſing a fervent wiſh, that every member of the community (at the ſame time that he bows with reverence to the ſupremacy of the ſtate and the majeſty of the laws) may keep his eyes for ever fixed on the ſpirit of the conſtitution, manifeſted by the revolution, as the pole-ſtar of his political courſe; that while he pays the tribute of duty and obedience to government, he may know when the reciprocal duty is paid back to the public and to himſelf.

This concluding wiſh is, I truſt, not miſplaced when delivered within theſe philoſophical walls; the ſciences ever flouriſh in the train of liberty, the ſoul of a ſlave could never have expanded itſelf like Newton's over infinite ſpace, and ſighed in captivity at the remoteſt barriers of creation: in no other country under heaven, could Locke have unfolded with dignity the operations of an immortal ſoul, or recorded with truth the duties and privileges of ſociety.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT behoves every one, who undertakes to declare to the world the religious faith and opinions of any ſet of Chriſtian profeſſors, to qualify himſelf ſo far as to obtain a correct knowledge of the ſubject, leſt he inadvertantly inſtil thoſe errors into the minds of his readers, which he may have imbibed. It was, no doubt, from negligence, that David Hume, in his "*Moral and Political Eſſays*," has communicated ſo groſs an error reſpecting the Quakers. In his 12th Eſſay on Superſtition and Enthuſiaſm, p. 111, he has the following paſſage, "The Quakers are, perhaps, the only regular body of Deiſts in the univerſe, except the Literati, and the diſciples of Confuſcius, in China." Guthrie, in his "*Geographical Grammar*," is far from giving a juſt ſtatement of their religious opinions: had either of theſe writers taken the pains to conſult the productions of William Penn, the Apology of Barclay, or ſome other authors among this reſpectable body of Chriſtians, they might have eſcaped the cenſure which they have incurred, in not ſearching for information on theſe points from thoſe reſources where it was moſt likely to be obtained.

Now, Mr. Editor, I take the liberty of conveying, through the medium of your uſeful Miſcellany (and that in a ſummary way), a true ſtatement of the religious principles of this ſociety, ſo much miſrepreſented, or ſo little underſtood out of their own pale.

They believe in one eternal God, and in Jeſus Chriſt his Son, the Meſſiah, and Mediator of the New Covenant; they acknowledge the divinity of Chriſt, who is the wiſdom and power of God unto ſalvation. To Chriſt alone they give the title of the *Word of God*, and not to the Scriptures; they reverence the excellent precepts of the Goſpel, and believe, that to enable mankind to put in practice theſe ſacred precepts, every man is endued with a meaſure of the light, grace, or good ſpirit of Chriſt, by which he is enabled to diſtinguiſh good from evil, and to correct the diſorderly paſſions and corrupt propenſities of his nature, which mere *reaſon* is inſufficient to overcome. They believe, that the influence of the Spirit of Chriſt is neceſſary to enable them, acceptably, to worſhip the Father of light, and of ſpirits, in ſpirit and in truth; and are of opinion, that to wait in ſilence is moſt favourable to their having

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having a true ſight of their condition beſtowed upon them.

They believe, that all true miniſtry is derived from the ſame ſource, and that it ſprings from the influence of the Holy Spirit. They reject the ceremonies of baptiſm and the Lord's ſupper; the firſt, as belonging, according to St. John, to an inferior and decreaſing diſpenſation, it being merely typical of true *ſpiritual* baptiſm: the latter rite they do not conſider as maintaining the communion between Chriſt and his church, which is only done by a real participation of his divine nature through faith; one is the ſubſtance, the other the ſhadow.

They refuſe to take an oath, or to bear arms, as being repugnant to the principles of the Goſpel. But their tenets inculcate ſubmiſſion to the laws of government in all caſes wherein conſcience is not violated.

Your's, &c. I. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the intereſting account of the uſe of oil, in curing the plague, given in your Magazine for November laſt, permit me to offer you an original treatiſe, from the Reverend Father LEWIS of Pomia, adminiſtrator of the hoſpital of St. Anthony, at Smyrna, given by him to a friend of mine while at that place, ſome years ago, and containing an account of his uſe of oil in curing the plague. I underſtand that the idea of the uſe of oil, in this diſeaſe, was ſuggeſted to Mr. BALDWIN, by obſerving that none of the porters conſtantly employed in loading the veſſels with oil, in the various ports of the Mediterranean, and whoſe cloaths and bodies were conſtantly ſwathed with that fluid, were ever attacked by the contagion, even when moſt prevalent. He communicated this obſervation to Father LEWIS, and he could not have pitched upon a perſon better fitted to bring its truth to the teſt of experiment.

Father LEWIS, I am informed, was originally a Frenchman, of noble birth and liberal education. From ſome circumſtances, with which I am not acquainted, he was induced to dedicate himſelf to a religious life. And he concluded, that there was no way in which he could at once ſo completely teſtify his conſtant reliance on divine Providence, and, at the ſame time, benefit his fellow-creatures, as by becoming a religious aſſiſtant to an hoſpital eſtabliſhed for the relief of perſons afflicted with the plague, and adminiſtering of comfort to thoſe whom all the world rejected.

With this view, he repaired to Smyrna, and attached himſelf to the hoſpital eſtabliſhed there excluſively for thoſe afflicted with the plague. His zeal and aſſiduity ſoon made him ſpiritual rector of the eſtabliſhment, a ſituation which he ſo well deſerved to fill. He has had three or four attacks of the plague, one of which totally deprived him of the ſenſe of ſmell. This he conſiders as a great bleſſing, as it was the ſenſe moſt offended in the courſe of his miniſtry. Before he was deprived of ſmell, he could generally judge pretty accurately by that means, whether a patient when brought into the hoſpital would live or die. He does not heſitate to perform every office about a perſon in every ſtage of the peſtilence, with no other precaution than to avoid inhaling their breath. No doubt, being habituated to the notion of contagion, and having a firm and unſhaken reliance on the protection of Providence, tend to guard him againſt infection. He has been in his preſent ſituation near twenty years, and every friend to humanity muſt wiſh that he may long continue to fulfil his arduous duties.

It is worthy of remark, that ſome caſes have lately been publiſhed in this country, where inunction with oil, together with forcing ſmall quantities of it down the throat, ſeem to have cured the dreadful contagion of hydrophobia, even after the diſeaſe had begun.

The Italian is in Father LEWIS's own hand-writing, and in the tranſlation more attention is paid to accuracy than elegance. Your's,

London, Jan. 1798. A. P. B.

TRANSLATION *from the Italian of a Paper of Father* LEWIS, *of Smyrna, on the Uſe of Oil, as a Cure for the Plague.*

"The wonderful effects which have been produced by the inunction with common oil, in the preſent year 1792, in this our city of Smyrna, miſerably afflicted with the peſtilent contagion, muſt neceſſarily render ever renowned the celebrated Signior BALDWIN, ingenious inventor of it, and the firſt who practiſed it during the laſt year, at Alexandria. But it will alſo oblige every one that loves, according to the divine precept, to ſuccour his neighbour in the moſt lamentable and wretched condition, to which any man can be reduced on earth, not to neglect to beſtow on him ſo meritorious an act of Chriſtian piety, and humane commiſeration; and to thank God, that after ſo many ages, in which thoſe who were unfortunately afflicted with the plague have been abandoned, without hopes

hopes of any probable remedy, to the conſequence of their diſeaſe; he hath at laſt vouchſafed, by the means of the ſaid Signior, to make known a ſpecific, as eaſily procured as it is uſeful to the relief and eaſe of the afflicted.

"The repeated trials made with my own hands, not as a phyſician, which perhaps would not be of ſo much importance, but as the overſeer of an infirmary which is under my own management, perſuades me of what, without any exaggeration, I affirm; and notwithſtanding thoſe who acknowledge theory as the only guide of their medical operations, conſidering, for my part, experience as the tale-bearer of facts, I freely ſay, that the ſmearing with oil, after the manner of Mr. BALDWIN, is the only medicament which practically ſeems to promiſe to turn out a real method, by which we may be enabled to cure this contagious diſeaſe, which diſgracefully * — — — and that all the other diſcoveries, which during full twenty years that I have aſſiſted thoſe afflicted with the plague, I have ſeen uſed in Smyrna, have in general appeared to be the productions of preſumptuous ignorance, or wretched oſtentation; and, therefore, not only uſeleſs, but prejudicial to ſuch as, with a fooliſh enthuſiaſm, put their truſt in them.

"I ſhall not attempt philoſophically to account for the facts I am about to detail. But guided, as I have already ſaid, by experience alone, I ſubmit the obſervations I have uninterruptedly made on the effects of the unction, during a period of five months, to the diſpaſſionate judgment of thoſe who are acquainted with ſuch matters, hoping, that they will not attribute to impoſture or deceit what is ſaid in the pure ſpirit of doing good to my fellow men.

"I have ſeen, then, that the inunction with oil — — —

after its author had attained to full maturity of years and experience; after he had converſed much with books, and in ſcenes of warfare, of ſolemn political buſineſs, of gallant and courtly gaiety, very much with men. He intended it as a fond memorial of the court of Urbino, in which he had ſpent many of his earlier years. The accompliſhed male and female characters which he has attempted to delineate, were meant by him to exhibit the copied excellencies of the fair, the gallant, and the wiſe, whoſe ſociety he had there enjoyed. The faſhion of literary compoſition in dialogue was, at that time, even to a ridiculous degree, prevalent in Italy. So very prevalent was it, that hiſtory, of which I poſſeſs a particular ſpecimen, was then written in dialogues. Caſtiglione, of courſe, and with the happieſt propriety, was induced to frame his work in this faſhionable form. It is repreſented as the ſubſtance of ſeveral different converſations, which paſſed, on ſo many ſucceſſive evenings, in the preſence of the duke and ducheſs of Urbino. The ſubject, and its diſcuſſion, are choſen at the pleaſure of a lady, as an amuſement after ſupper, which might for once be preferred to queſtions and commands, or croſs purpoſes, or any other more common and leſs refined means of recreation. Firſt, on one, and then, to relieve him, on ſeveral others in ſucceſſion, is impoſed the taſk of deſcribing the character, and enumerating the qualifications of the accompliſhed courtier. From the accompliſhed gentleman, the progreſs of the converſation at length paſſes, by a very natural tranſition, to the accompliſhed lady. The perſons in the company, and particularly thoſe who take a ſhare in the dialogue, are men and women of the higheſt rank, and the moſt illuſtrious perſonal character, which were in that age known in Italy. The tediouſneſs of a continued harangue from the mouth of one perſon, is avoided, by objections, from time to time, gaily urged againſt the opinions of the principal ſpeakers, and from frequent explanations demanded from them. Men, who were themſelves confeſſedly eminent in thoſe accompliſhments which are enumerated, are the ſpeakers from whoſe mouths the deſcriptions of the different qualifications required, are made reſpectively to flow. One rich ſtream of melliſluent eloquence and wiſdom runs through the whole ſeries of the diſcourſe, from its opening to its very cloſe. It is enlivened, not only with the flowers and figures of eloquence, but with a multitude of ſmart and ſtriking witticiſms, and with many entertaining anecdotes, which the ſpeakers relate, to illuſtrate their poſitions, and which the author muſt have intended, alſo, to prevent wearineſs in his reader. The peculiar paſſions, humours, habits, and talents of every different ſpeaker, are, with great dramatic power, expreſſed in thoſe parts of the dialogue which are reſpectively attributed to each. Every literary compoſition, whatever be its ſubject, muſt neceſſarily diſplay, in its illuſtrations and alluſions, more or leſs of the cuſtoms and manners of the age and country in which it is written; and muſt be, with more or leſs care, modelled to fit the common level of the taſte and intelligence of thoſe contemporaries, to whom it is by the author addreſſed. But, I have never met with any work, in which there was a more copious, a more diſcriminating, a more picturesque and faithful diſplay of the manners and cuſtoms, amid which it was compoſed, than that which occurs in "*Il Cortegiano*:" or with any in which ſuch a diſplay was introduced with a happier ſubſerviency to the principal ſcope of the compoſition. Caſtiglione's Dialogue ſeems to preſent, as it were, a grand hiſtorical painting of the court of Duke Guido Ubaldo, in the perfect *coſtume* of the age, in which he lived in that prince's ſervice. Reading ſuch a work, one is intereſted much as if ſome ancient city, that had been ſuddenly overwhelmed by a volcanic eruption, ſhould be unexpectedly cleared from all the ſuperincumbent matter, and expoſed to our view, and we ſhould behold apartments, perſons, dreſſes, utenſils, ornaments, ſuch as were peculiar to the period of the fatal deluge of fire, all grouped together in the various aſſemblages of the buſineſs, or amuſements of real and active life. The *exordia*, or introductory paragraphs in Cicero's "*Philoſophical Dialogues*," are often exquiſite morſels of delicate, tender, or animated compoſition. But none of all theſe appears to me to excel the *exordia*, particularly of the firſt and the fourth book of "*Il Cortegiano*." For that dramatic contexture and effect to which dialogue-writing owes almoſt all its peculiar advantages, I ſhould, without heſitation, prefer Caſtiglione's work to any treatiſe in the form of dialogue, whether ancient or modern, and however highly celebrated. Caſtiglione lived and wrote in the end of the fifteenth century, and the beginning of the ſixteenth, the very golden age of Italian literature. His ſtyle, although

although not purely Tuscan, is accounted exquisitely elegant by the Italians themselves. I have, of purpose, here confined myself to speak of the form and accidental ornaments of "*Il Cortegiano*," without considering its merits, as a treatise on its peculiar subject; in respect of which, at least equal praise might be, with justice, bestowed upon it. I should like to see this charming book more generally read in Britain than it, at present, is. T. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE intelligence which I have just received from the country gives me so much pleasure, and impresses my mind with so high an opinion of its value, that I cannot well resist the inclination I feel of making it public. When any thing is done for the improvement or ornament of society, I think it is a tribute we owe the benefactor, not to withhold the praise he merits, nor to be silent on a subject which concerns the general welfare. I could have wished even to have introduced you to the name of my worthy friend, as well as to his liberality, but this not meeting his ideas, I shall content myself with recommending to the imitation of others what justly entitles him to the thanks of his country. It occurred then to him, and more particularly as being a clergyman, for he is one, and what is more, a true minister of the gospel, that nothing is so much to be regretted, as the want of that information amongst the lower classes of people, which is so essential to their temporal and eternal interest. It is indeed but too just a reflection upon the policy of any state, where the means of cultivating the understanding of its members are not provided. We have only to turn our eyes to Scotland, to evince the truth of this remark, in whose superior wisdom we read our own reproach. It is quite unnecessary to detail, or particularize, any of the numerous instances that have occurred, and which are recent in almost every one's recollection, of so many of the inferior orders of her community, who have attained to eminence, opulence, and honour. An incitement to industry and ability, a general door to merit is thrown open, by the adoption of seminaries for the education of youth in every town and village of that provident country. To enumerate the great advantages which result from such wise institutions would far exceed my present purpose; I shall proceed therefore to elucidate some of them afforded us in the instance of my generous correspondent. And surely it is a noble proof of disinterestedness and of charity in a private individual, the rector of an inconsiderable parish, to sink (and while living too) above two thousand pounds of his fortune in the founding of a school for the instruction of the children of his flock. It is an occurrence, Mr. Editor, so striking, that I scarcely think the present age can furnish a similar example. Not many miles south of Oxford, in a village in the county of Berks, is erected a strong but handsome edifice, of brick and tile; the school is on one side of the entrance, and the master's house on the other, with the several respective offices adjoining: the approach from the street is by two steps of ascent; on each side is a parterre of flowers and shrubs, with a paved walk to the house twenty feet in length, behind which there is a good kitchen garden. Here, by the sound of a bell, the children, forty in number, (boys and girls) are summoned to repair at an early hour, and are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

The school opens and closes with prayers read by the master, to whom a very liberal salary is given; which, together with an annual sum for providing books, paper, pens, and ink, for the scholars, and repairs, arises from the public funds, and is properly secured for ever. My friend, who attends even to the minutiæ of propriety, has left nothing undone; for there is something appropriated for a handsome dinner for the children on the anniversary, and likewise for the entertainment hereafter of trustees who will audit the accounts, and inspect the school on that day. I shall now conclude my letter by subjoining a specimen of the fruit, which this infant institution has already produced; a specimen I think of genius almost as extraordinary, as the splendid instance of charity by which it was brought to light. It is the composition of a boy of eleven years of age, who has been but three years at school: the ideas were his own, and the only alteration made by the master was in a trivial error or two of orthography: it was presented by the boy to his benefactor on the morning of the anniversary.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. PHILOLOGUS.

SPECIMEN.

School, October 3, 1797.

"Most respected and most generous benefactor, permit me, in the humblest manner,

manner, to return you sincere thanks, and to express a heartfelt gratitude for the benefits which you have conferred on me and my school-fellows. Much indeed are we poor children indebted to you. Born of parents, who were unable to procure for us an education, we must have been left unprovided with the knowledge requisite for discharging properly the ordinary duties of life; unfit for going through the employments of honest industry, and almost totally unacquainted with the maxims of that divine wisdom, which religion unfolds and inculcates. We should have been unable to govern our passions; ignorant of our duties to our God, and to our fellow-creatures; without a guide to conduct us in the way of truth and virtue; without the means of sanctifying and saving our immortal souls: such had been our melancholy situation, exposed to every danger, surrounded by every misery, had not you stretched out your friendly hand, and imparted to us those aids and comforts, which our own parents, though they wished it in all the fondness of affection, alas! were not able to bestow.--- It ought to be, and it should be, the constant object of our future days, to correspond with your gracious intentions, by walking steadily on in the virtuous path which you have opened before us; giving glory to God in our lives, making ourselves useful to society, and shewing forth to the world the benefits that are derived to it from this charitable institution. WILLIAM LOOKER."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU were pleased to insert in the Magazine for last month, an account of the return of JOHN EVANS to St. Louis, on the Mississippi, after an unsuccessful attempt to find out the *Welsh Indians*. It is not explained therein from what cause he was compelled to return back, after having proceeded up the Missouri eighteen hundred miles, a circumstance which renders the matter very ambiguous; especially so, as he was directed to look for the people in question about the sources of that river.

In order to do away the impression, which the failure of EVANS's expedition may produce, I beg leave to inform you, that I have, with the assistance of a friend, made a collection of about eighty different notices of the existence of such a tribe in the situation above mentioned, and several are particular in marking the time of the voyage down the stream into the Mississippi to be full three months, which exceeds the space it took EVANS by about from 16 to 20 days.

The following communication respecting the same subject, came to hand a few days ago, being an extract of a letter, written last April, to the late Dr. Jones of Hammersmith, by his brother, Mr. BENJAMIN JONES, the proprietor of some iron works on the Monangahela river, near Pittsburg, which runs thus:

"One of our neighbours, who bought wares of us last fall, went down the Ohio, and then up the Mississippi, within sixty miles of the confluence of the Missouri, to a town called Mazeres. He being one day in a store, saw two Indians coming in, who began to talk to the store-keeper in some unknown language. The store-keeper sent for all the interpreters about the neighbouring towns and forts, but none of them understood their language: at last a person, who spoke Welsh, came in, and observing the two Indians pointing to some goods in the store, and talking together, observed that they talked Welsh. He immediately accosted them in that language, and the result was, that they understood each other exceedingly well. They were very neatly dressed in buck-skin from head to foot, but had no shirts. They had brought some white bear-skins, dressed in a very curious manner with the hair on. He understood that they lived a great way up the Missouri, and had been at least three months on their journey, before they reached the place they were then in. These are all the particulars I could learn of him. He is now gone down again, and promised to make a more particular inquiry. He said they were copper-coloured, like other Indians, and had very black hair, and no beard, except a little on the chin. There is no doubt at all but the nation of Welsh Indians lives near the source of the Missouri, perhaps two thousand miles from its mouth: it likewise seems probable that those regions are pretty cold, as they abound with white bears, which are all perfectly black, at least on the south side of the lakes, and about the Allegany mountains. I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

April 6, 1798. MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TAXATION, which, under the administration of Mr. PITT, has searched out every medium through which

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the pockets of the people could be reached, has at laſt had an effect to oblige the different claſſes of ſociety to forego a great part of the comforts formerly underſtood to belong to their reſpective ſituations. And the portion of income allotted to ſuch purpoſes, which in the hands of individuals would have encreaſed the powers of general conſumption, and have multiplied the ſprings of domeſtic induſtry, is now mortgaged to pay the intereſt of a growing national debt.

The object of our, and every good conſtitution, muſt be, to preſerve to the multitude of individuals the full enjoyment of all the comforts ariſing from their individual exertions, and from the advantageous circumſtances of their ſituation. But whether the overpowering influence of our ſyſtem does not now ſuperſede the effect of ſuch principle in our conſtitution, is a queſtion of which every man in the kingdom, high as well as low, can judge from his own experience. Our ſtateſmen ſeem to value national proſperity only as furniſhing new means for the ſupport of ambition; every little comfort which growing induſtry, or the improved powers of labour, might have added to the ſtock of individual enjoyments, the rapacious hand of taxation has greedily ſeized upon. So much indeed have we been familiarized to this new order of things, that without ſurprize we daily liſten to people anxiouſly ſuggeſting objects of general conſumption not yet exhauſted by taxation; as if all that a man laboured for, nature had not intended him freely to enjoy. We find alſo our ſtateſmen and political writers calculating national proſperity, not by the ſum of individual enjoyment, but by what they call our reſources, and by the number of fighting men we are capable of maintaining in the field.

A ſyſtem of government founded in wiſdom, ſhould, along with evidence of its general utility, exhibit features of permanency. I would aſk, however, if general utility or permanency can be diſcovered in that ſyſtem, the expences of which are ſuppoſed to be equal to the land-rent of the whole kingdom, and thoſe expences growing with ſuch rapidity, as to have nearly doubled under a ſhort adminiſtration of thirteen years. In ſuch circumſtances, therefore, may it not be a duty to ſtate a few plain queſtions for general diſcuſſion, and perhaps in being able to trace the evil to its ſource, be led to the means of its errors.

Does not the wealth of every nation conſiſt of

Immediate annual labour?

Of the accumulated ſavings of the labour of former years?

And of a rent in intereſt, drawn for the uſe of ſuch part of theſe accumulated ſavings, as may have been lent to foreign countries, and employed in foreign labour?

If, therefore, the amount of the immediate annual labour, with the addition of ſuch annual rent, ſhould not together be equal to the general annual expenditure of the country, the ſtock of accumulated labour will be diminiſhed to the extent of the defalcation; but in a country not going back, is it not alſo evident, that the great proportion of every burthen muſt reſt upon labour?

If the exchangeable value of a commodity does not depend upon its coſt, but is limited by a market competition with ſimilar commodities, the wages of labour, depending altogether upon the market demand for labour, any intermediate charges, whether ariſing from increaſed taxes or from other circumſtances, not being poſſible to be added to the market price of this commodity, muſt of neceſſity fall to be deducted from the amount of wages the merchant can afford to pay to the workman. The labourers, therefore, of this country, highly favoured by nature, may at laſt find themſelves in no better ſituation than the labourers of thoſe countries, to which nature has almoſt wholly denied the means of exchanging their induſtry.

I know I am within bounds when I ſtate, that the labourers of Great Britain, upon an average, already pay a twelfth of their income towards the permanent taxes. How much more ſurpriſing, however, would this be if ſtated, that ſuch labourer has one month out of every twelve of his labour, deſtined by inheritance to purpoſes which bring no return whatever to him or to his family. Such cannot be a natural, and therefore certainly not a permanent order of things. For,

If it is not competent for an individual to burthen his individual poſterity, by what juſt right can any number of individuals entail burthens upon their general poſterity, even upon a plan of ſuppoſed benefits to be tranſmitted to them?

GOURNAL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,

SIR,

I Have been much pleaſed with the relations which have appeared in the different numbers of your Magazine, illuſtrating the very curious fact in natural hiſtory,

history, of a toad existing for a length of time in a confined situation, without any supply of fresh air. The following facts are mentioned by Dr. WILLIAMS, of Vermont, in America, in a work which has never appeared in Europe, and which I conceive is scarcely in the hands of any person in this country, and I have little doubt but they will be found acceptable to many of your readers, as in some degree illustrative of the same subject, though relative to an animal somewhat different in its habits.

"At Windsor, a town joined to Connecticut river," says Dr. WILLIAMS, "in September, 1790, a living frog was dug up at the depth of nine feet from the surface of the earth. STEPHEN JACOBS, Esq. from whom I have this account, informs me, that the place where this frog was found was about half a mile from the river, on the interval lands, which are annually overflowed by its waters.

"At Castleton, in the year 1779, the inhabitants were engaged in building a fort, near the centre of the town. Digging into the earth five or six feet below the surface, they found many frogs, apparently inactive, and supposed to be dead. Being exposed to the air, animation soon appeared, and they were found to be alive and healthy. I have this account from General CLARKE, and a Mr. MOULTON, who were present when these frogs were dug up. Upon viewing the spot, it did not appear to me, that it has ever been overflowed with water; but it abounded with springs.—A more remarkable instance was at Burlington, upon Onion river—In the year 1788, SAMUEL LANE, Esq. was digging a well near his house: at the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet from the surface of the earth, the labourers threw out with their shovels, something which they suspected to be ground nuts, or stones, covered with earth. Upon examing these appearances, they were found to be frogs; to which the earth every where adhered: the examination was then made of the earth in the well, where they were digging. A large number of frogs were found covered with the earth, and so numerous, that several of them were cut in pieces by the spades of the workmen. Being exposed to the air, they soon became active; but unable to endure the direct rays of the sun, the most of them perished. This account is from Mr. LANE and Mr. Lawrence, one of the workmen, who were both present when the frogs were dug up. From the depth of earth with which these frogs were covered, it cannot be doubted, but that they must have been covered over in the earth for many ages, or rather centuries: the appearances denote that the place from whence these frogs were taken was once the bottom of a channel, or lake, formed by the waters of Onion river. In digging the same well, at the depth of forty-one feet and a half from the surface, the workmen found the body of a tree, eighteen or twenty inches in diameter; partly rotten, but the biggest part sound. The probability is, that both the tree and the frogs were once at the bottom of the channel of a river, or lake; that the waters of Onion river, constantly bringing down large quantities of earth, gradually raised the bottoms; that by the constant increase of earth and water, the water was forced over its bounds, and formed for itself a new channel or passage, in its descent into lake Champlain. How vigorous and permanent must the principle of life be in this animal! Frogs placed in a situation in which they were perpetually supplied with moisture and all waste and perspiration from the body prevented, preserve the powers of life from age to age! Centuries must have passed since they began to live, in such a situation; and had that situation continued, nothing appears, but that they would have lived for many centuries yet to come!"

The same author has some curious facts relative to the migration of swallows, martins, &c. which I should conceive well entitled to notice in your Magazine, as the work never has been, and I apprehend never will be published in England.

Your's, &c.

April 9, 1798. PHILOPHUSIKOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen your very useful Magazine for last month, a communication signed R. H. (Kelso) respecting Mr. Elkington's mode of draining land; has induced me to offer a few observations on that subject.

Extracts from every new and useful treatise, especially those relating to the improvement of agriculture, might tend very much to benefit the community, if conveyed through the channel of periodical publications.

Your correspondent, R. H. has only taken notice of the utility of Mr. Elkington's method of draining marshes by the *detection* of springs, as he is pleased to call it; but, although he says, that he has had opportunities of seeing the effects of his (Mr. Elkington's) practice, he has not gratified the reader with an explanation of the principles on which his system is founded, neither has he given any hints, whereby a practical farmer might be enabled to adopt his method, or at least be induced to make the experiment.

On this subject, however, I have lately had an opportunity of perusing a very useful

useful and ingenious treatise, published under the patronage of the Board of Agriculture and Highland Society of Scotland, by Mr. Johnstone, who has been instructed in the art by Elkington himself, and who is likewise practising it in this country with great success.—The principles of the art he has clearly demonstrated, and by means of various views and sections, which accompany the work, has certainly contributed much to the extension, both of its theory and practice.

My reason therefore, for thus addressing you, is with a view, to your gratifying such of your readers as may not have an opportunity of perusing Mr. Johnstone's book, with such extracts, as your own judgment may lead you to select *; and also with a view of making it more generally known, among the landed proprietors of this country, where I believe your publication is pretty extentively circulated. I am, Sir, &c. &c.

A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENT.

Haddington, Feb. 1798.

* Our correspondent, if a reader, ought to have known that it is not our practice to give *extracts* from English books, though we have no objection to point out to public notice such as are valuable.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for March, you have inserted two letters from Frederick, the third king of Prussia, to the Duchess of Brunswick. Your correspondent, I. S. by whom they were transmitted to you, seems to think, that the character of Frederick is not accurately known; but more copious information has not, I suppose, been published, concerning any prince who ever existed, than has been communicated to the public relative to this celebrated monarch; and I think, that there are no just grounds for any material doubts respecting his character, which has been sufficiently ascertained and developed. The letters, communicated by your correspondent, as they were written by a monarch of such celebrity, were very properly inserted in your miscellany; but it does not appear to me, that they throw any new light upon his character. It is well known, that Frederick, in his private relations and connexions, could frequently act and write like a very amiable man; though, on other occasions, in his public character, he could sometimes act like an unfeeling despot. If your correspondent, I. S. thinks that he has made any new discoveries respecting Frederick's character, his ideas on the subject should be more distinctly stated. H. S.

April 3, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a former letter were dropped a few hints concerning English versification: the species of verse, to which those observations more immediately referred, was the Heroic, or Iambic rhyme *. It is now intended to consider the other species of verse adopted by English poets: though it must first be noticed, that many regulations applicable to the Iambic rhyme, will, with some few variations, apply to the other metres. An equal attention for example, should be shewn to varying the pauses, to improper rhymes, to open vowels, and the like. There will be less occasion, therefore, to repeat such observations: good sense will direct where a deviation from general rules becomes necessary.

The ELEGIAC measure, in English poetry, is various, but more generally two-fold; the Heroic or Iambic rhyme—such for example is Mr. Pope's fine elegy on the death of an unfortunate lady:

What beck'ning ghost, along the moonlight shade
Invites my steps, and points to yonder glade?

and Mr. Mason's Isis; or, the Heroic, with an *alternate* rhyme, as Mr. Shenstone's Jessy, and his other elegies. Of the former species of Elegiac verse I have already treated: and of the latter little remains to be said, except, that the practice of our best writers seems to authorize us to say, that the fourth line naturally closes the sense, and that the last word of that line should not be joined to the succeeding stanza: Mr. Gray's *Elegy in a country church-yard* will exemplify this remark: the utmost liberty that the

* In the former part of the last letter were two material errors of the press. In those places rhyme is used for *rhythm*. Rhyme is rather a particular species of rhythm. By RHYTHM, I meant *measured motion*, in general, in the sense used by Aristotle: which will apply to music and dancing, as well as poetry: and to any species of poetry measured into particular metres: rhythm applies to Milton's verse, as well as to Pope's. The word rhyme is afterwards used in its common acceptation.

poet

poet has allowed himself, is in the following lines:

Th' applause of list'ning senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's *eyes*,

Their lot forbad:

Our English writers seem, in this respect, to have imitated the precision of Ovid, who never indulges himself in greater liberties than Gray: though the Greeks, from whom the Elegiac measure is borrowed, frequently suffered the last syllable of the Pentametre to run into the next line; of which we have examples in the exquisite verses of Tyrtæus, περι της πολεμικης Αρετης, in "*Theognis's Elegies*," and "*Solon's Sentences*:" ex.

Ξυνον δ' εσθλον τουτο πολητε, παντι τε δημω,
Οστις ανηρ διαβας εν προμαχοισι μαχη
Νωλεμεως, &c.

I have said, that these measures are more generally used in the elegy: for some writers, I am aware, shorten the Elegiac measure, as in the "*Love Elegies*:" nothing else, however, need be said on this measure.

We come next to consider the ODE; of which there are various kinds: as,

The *Pindaric*, so called from Pindar, the celebrated Theban poet. Whether Pindar was the original inventor of this measure, or only used it more generally than other poets, is a matter of small consequence. The ancient Hebrew poets sung several of their sacred odes with alternate chorusses, accompanied with music, of which some examples remain: in conformity to these, the αντιφωνος υμνωδια, or *responsoria* among the primitive Christians were formed; as to the latter the chaunting of cathedral worship. This has been noticed by Bishop Lowth: but no example produced by that elegant writer of the ancient Hebrew poetry resembles the Pindaric *: though the contrary has been asserted by some authors.

The Pindaric ode was formed in reference to the heavenly spheres, and consisted of three stanzas, called a Strophe, an Antistrophe, and Epode: in the strophe the dancers moved from right to left; in the antistrophe from left to right; in the epode they stood still: for the strophe and antistrophe were accompanied with dancing; all the stanzas were accompanied with music; and the antistrophe corresponded in the length of its syllables to the strophe; and the epode of the first system of stanzas to the epode of the second system *: "*Gray's Progress of Poetry*," is an example of a complete Pindaric.

In the former letter, the impropriety of calling certain irregular odes pindaric was hinted at; such, for example, as Cowley's: this impropriety has been noticed likewise by Mr. West, the elegant translator of some of Pindar's odes, and by other writers. This observation, however, means to censure the *appellation*, not the *measure*. The ancient lyric writers, in their Scholia, Pæans, and Dithyrambics, used an irregular and uncertain measure: and, it seems to be in reference to dithyrambics, *properly* so called, that Horace speaks of the irregularity of Pindar's verse, for other odes besides those that have come down to us, were written by Pindar †. The fine Pæan of Ariphron is an example of the irregular measure, beginning,

Υγιεια πρεσβοστα μακαρων

and the much admired ode of Aristotle,

Αρετη πολυμοχθε
Γενει βροτειω, &c.

Of the same character also were the ancient *Hyporchemata*,

Τις ο θορυβος ουτος, &c ‡.

There is an irregular kind of verse, indeed, well adapted to occasions of grief and melancholy, in which the artifice of strophe, antistrophe, and epode, would be improper; such is the MONODY. Milton's Lycidas, Lord Lytttelon's Monody on the Death of his Lady, and Coleridge's Monody on the death of Chatterton, are odes of this character. The true pindaric odes, on the contrary, were more immediately adapted to occasions of victory and triumph; hence called Επινικια.

Collins's admirable "*Ode on the Passions*," is an irregular ode of this kind:—Particular rules are not to be laid down for such odes: the writer's own feelings and a correct ear are his best guides ||.

* Vid. "*Lowth de Sacrâ Hebræorum Poesi.*" Lib. xxiv.

* "*West's Preface to his Translation of some of Pindar's Odes.*"

† Laureâ donandus Apollinari
Seu per audaces nova *Dithyrambos*
Verba devolvit, numerisq fertur
Lege solutis,
Seu Deos, &c. *Horat. Od.* L. iv. ii.

‡ "*Julii Scalig. Poet.* Lib. i. cap. xliv. xlv.

|| It may be proper to hint, that the introductory ode to the "*Monthly Magazine*, is

The Sapphic (so called from the charming Lesbian poetess, Sappho,) our language with great difficulty admits, and affords very few examples of: this difficulty the translator of a fine ode of Sappho was well aware of, and threw it into a different measure,

Φαινεται μοι κηνος ισος θεοισιν
Εμμεν' ανηρ οστις εναντιον τοι
Ιζανει, και πλασιον αδυ φωνου—
——σας ὑπακουει.

Blest as th' immortal Gods is he
The youth who fondly sits by thee,
Who hears and sees thee all the while,
Softly speak, and sweetly smile.

The Anacreontic measure (so called from the amorous and convivial bard of Teos) admits of a few varieties of measure, as Anacreon himself used it, and does not confine itself to the votaries of Bacchus and Venus. The most usual measure with Anacreon is the short Iambic wanting one syllable (called by the critics, Dimiter Iambic Catalectic), ex. Od. 14.

Θελω, θελω φιλησαι

I wīll | lŏve, mūst | lŏve thēe, | fair.

Another measure frequently used by Anacreon is the same measure, varied only by an anapest, that is, a foot with the two first short, the last long, in the first place: ex.

Μεσονυκ | τιοις | ποθω | ῥαις. Od. iii.

In thĕ grāve | dărk mīd | nĭght hoūrs | I.

There are a few somewhat different from these, and which have even varieties in the same ode; as in that pretty ode (ode v.) to the ROSE. The Anacreontic, however, in English, does not bind itself to the exact quantity of Anacreon's odes. The following lines of Waller's may be called Anacreontic, though the opposite to an Iambic verse, viz. a Trochaic.

Phyllĭs, why shoŭld wē dĕlay
Pleāsŭres shōrtĕr thān thĕ dāy;
Cōuld wĕ (thoūgh wĕ nēvĕr cān)
Strētch oŭr līves bĕyōnd thĕ plān.
Waller's Poems.

The following pretty song is also considered as anacreontic,

Busy, curious, thirsty fly,
Drink with me, and drink as I,
Freely welcome to my cup,
Couldst thou drink, and drink it up.

And Dr. Johnson's translation of Anacreon's ninth ode:

Lōvelў | cōuriĕr | ŏf thĕ | skў,
Whēnce, ănd | whīthĕr | dŏst thŏu flў?

The following justly admired song is more agreeable to the Anacreontic measure (as are several of our popular convivial songs); at least they are Iambics.

Yŏu gēn | tlĕmēn | ŏf Eng | lānd,
Thăt līve | ăt hōme | ăt eāse,
Ah! līt | tlĕ dō | yoŭ thīnk | ŭpōn
Thĕ dān | gers ŏf | thĕ seās.

With respect to the ode, it admits of almost endless varieties in the English language, as well as in the Greek and Latin, and it would be unnecessary even to mention them individually; the measures, indeed, are as varied as are those of Horace, who, of all ancient writers, has the greatest variety; and whose correctness, elegance, and appropriate use of epithets, (his *curiosa felicitas*) have made him considered almost as a model for the odes of shorter measure.

One general observation it may be proper to make here, that odes consisting of stanzas, or verses, have a natural close at the end of each verse; so that the syllable of the last line does not run into the subsequent verse. Waller, who was among the first of our English poets, who studied correct versification, and whose forte was the smaller ode, affords not a single example to the contrary. I mention this, because some modern poets have been less scrupulous in this respect, though, I think, with a very unhappy effect. Prior, if I recollect right, never deviates from this practice; Cowley a very few times.

The Greek and Roman poets, however, did not confine themselves to such strictness, as may be seen in the different measures of Horace: ex.

Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aureâ,
Qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem
Sperat, nescius auræ
Fallacis! miseri, quibus
Intentata nites, &c.

A species of ode, of which mention has already been made, when not dividing itself into stanzas, adapts itself very agreeably to descriptive poetry; and when thus directed, admits of a little diversity of measure. Of this number are Mr. Waller's fine ode to Vandyke, and those two excellent descriptive odes by Mr. J. DYER, and Mr. Thomas Wharton, entitled "*Grongar Hill*," and "*The First of April*."

"Mindful of disorder past,
And trembling at the northern blast,
The sleety storm returning still,
The morning hoar, the evening chill,
Reluctant

is not a *proper Pindaric*, though so called, in conformity to others.

Reluctant comes the timid ſpring,
Scarce a bee with airy wing, &c.
The Firſt of April.

In this and the other two odes, there is a conſtant varying from a line of eight ſyllables to ſeven; from an Iambic to a Trochee.

Some of Anacreon's deſcriptive odes, alſo, are diſtinguiſhed by ſome irregularity of meaſure, particularly his 4th and 37th.

There is a ſmaller ſpecies of verſe, of very artificial conſtruction, which, merely for the ſake of conciſeneſs, I take the liberty of ranking among odes, though the generality of critics will think improperly, I mean the ſonnet.

The meaſure is of Italian origin, and was firſt introduced into England by Milton; whoſe ſonnets, however, with two or three exceptions, are but indifferent.

In the ſonnets of Petrarch and Metaſtaſio, conſiſting of fourteen lines, the ſenſe regularly cloſes twice in the courſe of the eight firſt lines; ſo that they might compoſe two regular ſtanzas of four lines.

This is true of every ſonnet of theſe writers that I have examined. I mention this circumſtance the rather, becauſe many modern writers of ſonnets have departed from the Italian practice. It may be ſaid, and, I think, with reaſon, that the flow of many of theſe verſes, much reſembling that of blank verſe, is adapted to the querulouſneſs of language, the meltings and varyings of thoſe ſenſibilities, which the ſonnet wiſhes frequently to expreſs; and that the ſtrictneſs of the laws for the ſonnet, in other reſpects, juſtifies the poet's liberty in this particular inſtance.

The following hints, though more immediately applicable to odes, will, many of them, apply to all other ſpecies of verſification.

The ſoftneſs and melody of verſe are conſiderably aſſiſted by the uſe of liquids: for example,

The laughing flow'rs, that round them blow,
Drink life and fragrance as they flow. *Gray.*

——Tu Tityre lentus in umbrâ,
Formoſam reſonare doces Amaryllida ſylvas.
Virgil.

Alliteration, or an artful repetition of the ſame letter, was agreeable to the general practice of the Saxon poets, and was afterwards adopted by the Engliſh and Scotiſh *. It afterwards gave place to rhyme, and is now, generally, underſtood to favour of conceit:

Of all the keene conquerors to carp it were kind,
Of fell fighting folk a ferly we find *.

Poets, however, occaſionally fall into them, and inſtances occur, when they have a pleaſing effect:

Et ſola in ſicca ſecum ſpatiatur arena. *Virgil.*

The ſtately tread, and ſolitarineſs of the raven ſeem well expreſſed here.

Double rhymes are *rarely* admitted by correct verſifiers. In the following chaſte ſtanza, however, it has no unpleaſing effect:

Oh! that the chemiſt's magic art
Would cryſtallize this ſacred treaſure;
Long ſhould it glitter near my heart,
A ſecret ſource of penſive pleaſure.
Mr. Rogers's Verſes on a Tear.

Generally ſpeaking, it may be ſaid, that the verſe requires moſt ſtrength at the end. The rule with Greek and Latin writers, is, to cloſe with a Spondee, two *long* ſyllables: the laſt ſyllable at leaſt is conſidered long, as being the cloſing line of the verſe, though by *nature* it ſhould happen to be ſhort:—a verſe ending with a ſupernumerary ſyllable, with a vowel, is no exception to this rule; the ſupernumerary ſyllable going on to the next verſe, which always begins, in that caſe, with a vowel.

Quem non incuſavi amens hominumque deorumque
Aut quem, &c. *Virgil.*

Verſes that *end* with a dactyl carry the appearance of negligence, are *very* rarely admitted by very correct verſifiers, and, when admitted, generally damage the verſe: ex.

"As oft the learn'd by being ſingŭlăr."
Pope.

As verſe is conſiderably aſſiſted by variety in its pauſes, it will be damaged by the uſe of low, feeble words, more particularly when the accent is made to fall on them:

While expletives their feeble aid *do* join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line.
Pope.

Inſtances, however, occur, where monoſyllabic lines are beautiful, particularly in blank verſe.

I ſay nothing concerning the Hudibraſtic or Traveſtie: they ſet all the laws of

* See "*Pinkerton's Diſſertations prefixed to his Scotiſh Ballads.*" Vol. i.

* See "*Tournament of Tottenham, in Percy's Collection of Engliſh Ballads*; and *Piers Plowman's Viſions.*"

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melody at defiance.—I cloſe with a few obſervations on the heroic blank verſe.

Milton, the great maſter of blank verſe, obſerves of rhyme, "that it is the invention of a barbarous age, to ſet off wretched matter, and lame meter."—Milton alludes to the monkiſh doggrels, as

Die ille, dies iræ,
Solvet ſæclum in favilla,
Teſte Deo, et Sibylla.

It is, however, by no means true, that rhyme was the mere *invention* of the dark ages. Sir William Jones has ſhewn, that it was generally uſed by the Arabian poets. *Ut nequeam mihi perſuadere, quin metra etiam Hebræa Arabicis ſuerint perſimilia, niſi quod* Arabum *verſiculi* ſimiliter *deſinant, veterum Hebræorum, non item* *. It was alſo practiſed by other nations: the ancient Saturnine verſes were rhymes.

Blank verſe is admirably adapted to expreſs ſtrong conceptions, energy of paſſion, and, even when properly conſtructed, melodiouſneſs of numbers: Milton, in ſome parts of his "*Paradiſe Loſt*," is ſuperior to any of our poets in melody.

The principal excellence of blank verſe, conſiſts in its capability of varying the pauſes with greater eaſe, than rhyme: it is, therefore, leſs monotonous: ex.

No more of talk with God, or angel gueſt
With man, as with his friend, familiar uſ'd
To ſit indulgent, and with him partake
Rural repaſt, permitting him the while
Venial diſcourſe unblam'd.
Paradiſe Loſt.

The following lines, though deſtitute of rhyme, are too monotonous for blank verſe.

And ſee where ſurly winter paſſes off
Far to the north, and calls his ruffian blaſts:
His blaſts obey, and quit the howling hill,
The ſhatter'd foreſt, and the ravag'd vale:
While ſofter gales ſucceed, at whoſe kind touch,
Diſſolving ſnows in livid torrents loſt,
The mountains lift their green heads to the ſkies.
Thomſon's Seaſons.

Theſe lines read like Pope's: they have not the ſtateline's of blank verſe, though the deſcription is exquiſite. With reſpect to rhyme, it has been before obſerved, that it has naturally a pauſe at the end of each line; the cloſing line of the rhyme not only requires a pauſe, but a ſtop. The contrary of this is true with reſpect to blank verſe: here the verſes are not only permitted, but required to run frequently into one another.

'Tis paſt! the ſultry tyrant of the ſouth
Has ſpent his ſhort-liv'd rage: more grateful hours
Move ſilent on.
Mrs. Barbauld's Summer Evening Meditation.

Some people ſeem to think, that all required of blank verſe is, that it ſhould be meaſured into ten ſyllables, or five feet, and free from rhyme. This is a great miſtake.

The following lines have their proper number of ſyllables, but are wretched verſe.

Delectable both to behold and taſte,
For he who tempts, though in vain aſperſes.
Paradiſe Loſt, b. ix.

Theſe lines are deſtitute of harmony, and have wrong quantities.

The following line is accented wrong, that ſyllable being acuted, that ſhould be graved.

His words here ended, but his meek aſpect.
The ſame.

Milton's verſe is *ſometimes* defective and proſaic.

The double ending blank verſe is rarely (though it is ſometimes) admitted by the beſt writers of blank verſe; except, indeed, in theatrical performances; it is well adapted to the familiarity of the ſtage, and is perpetually uſed by Shakſpear:

To be or not to be, that is the *queſtion*,
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to *ſuffer*
The ſtings and arrows of outrageous *fortune*,
Or to take arms againſt a ſea of *trouble*.

Milton occaſionally uſes the double ending line. But that fine poet, and admirable verſifier, Akenſide, never.

From what has been ſaid; it will be eaſy to underſtand why the blank verſe of Shakſpear, Milton, his imitator, Philips, and Akenſide are better models for blank verſe, than Addiſon, Young, and Thomſon. The blank verſe of Mr. Southey's Joan of Arc, is very happy with reſpect to varying the pauſes, and with ſome exceptions, is very harmonious.

To the liſt of publications on Engliſh verſe already recommended, I think it unneceſſary to ſubjoin more than one, particularly as ſome valuable books have been recommended by your correſpondent I. T. The book I allude to is, *the firſt and ſecond books of "Paradiſe Loſt," collated, the "Original Syſtem of Orthography reſtored:" "The Punctuation corrected and extended:"* with the various *Readings*

† "*Poeſ. Aſiat. Comment.*" Part. ii. cap. 2.

Readings and *Notes, chiefly Rhythmical.* By CAPEL LOFFT. These publications illustrate by facts, not by arguments, the mechanical parts of Milton's blank verse. I lament, that the whole of this work has not been published; particularly as the learned editor says, in his preface, "that the copy from which these two books are printed, has been revised and corrected, on the same plan, to the beginning of the *eleventh*."

It is not intended by these hints, to enfeeble the conception, or to retard the operations of genius: and, I hope, what has been said, can offend none but such as hold the doctrine of *plenary* inspiration in poetry: but, even such should recollect, that those poets, who were inspired by Apollo, and the nine Muses, were of all people in the world most simple, and most correct; that the ἐνθουσιαστικον παθος, was followed by the *limæ labor*; the enthusiasm of poetic feeling by the labour of the file.

——— Alterius sic
Altera poscit opem res et conjurat amicè.

——— Thus each of each
Assistance asks, and mutually conspires
To make the work complete.
Horace's Art of Poetry.

These hints, being part of a poetical work on a larger scale, are submitted to the consideration of your correspondent, L. I shall be happy, if they are found useful to him, and I shall be as happy to be set right, if to any of your intelligent correspondents, I seem to be mistaken.

I am, &c. G. DYER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Can by no means agree with Mr. TAYLOR in the assertion which he makes, in your last supplement, with regard to the Atlantic history of Plato, that "it is at least as well attested as any other narration, in any Greek or Roman historian."

Let us see what are the testimonies in favour of this extraordinary account of an island, and of a people, which are said to have existed nine thousand years before Solon; but which, although it thus contradicts the best and most generally received systems of chronology, is at least, we are told by Mr. T. as much deserving of belief, as any of the historians of the Greeks or Romans.

Solon relates this wonderful story to his friend Dropis (who by the bye was a poet); he tells it to his son Critias, who again, at the age of *ninety* tells it to his grandson Critias, who was then a boy of *ten* years old. Add to this, the original source of the whole history was an *Egyptian priest*, who related it to Solon. Such is the foundation on which the authenticity of Plato's Atlantic history is built; to prove the weakness of which, and how little it can be relied on, little need be said, for the account speaks for itself. Is it probable that a boy, at the tender age of ten years old, should be able to recollect, with the precision with which it is related, all the circumstances which Plato mentions? But even supposing this, and, what is not very often the case, that the story was neither increased or diminished in its progress from Solon to Critias, yet still the original relator of the whole was an *Egyptian Priest*. The extravagant and wild notions which the Egyptians had concerning the age of the world, and of the vast antiquity of nations, are well known; it is unnecessary, therefore, to say any thing concerning them; but I would refer any of your readers, who wish to see this subject discussed, to Mr. MAURICE's "*History of Hindostan*," and his "*Indian Antiquities*," in which he has ably confuted and explained the claims of both the Egyptians and the Indians to such vast and fabulous antiquity.

Can we then pretend to compare the Atlantic history of Plato with those of the Greeks and Romans? Can it be considered equally deserving of credit with the narrations of Thucydides and Herodotus, of Tacitus and Livy? Surely Mr. T. on considering the matter, will not pretend to defend what he has so rashly asserted. Of the internal evidence in favour of the truth of the history in question, I will only say, that it scarcely equals that of the "*Arabian Night's Entertainments*."

I am, &c. A. Q. Q. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DECLAMATIONS upon the national debt, and projects for paying it off, have been so frequent with writers of every description, from the minister of state, to the inhabitant of a garret, that readers of any political acumen, must, by this time, be in tolerable possession of the subject. It is certain, that many, who cannot pay their own debts, have a peculiar facility in paying those of others: and, while their private concerns are in a ruinous, and embarrassed state, through inattention, or indolence,

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we find them generally sacrificing their time and labour, to remedy the embarrassments of the public. Permit me, however, though neither spendthrift, nor projector, to offer, through the channel of your miscellany, a few observations upon this subject.—Bishop WATSON, in his late "*Address to the People of Great-Britain,*" seems to be of opinion, that the national debt may, by a great exertion, be paid off, and pretty expeditiously too. As there are few writers who think more justly, or express themselves more clearly upon most subjects, than the Bishop; so there are few, to whom the public are more indebted for many valuable publications. It is, therefore, with some diffidence, I venture to dissent from so respectable an authority: but so far am I from thinking with his lordship, that it would have been wise in the minister, "instead of calling for a tenth of a man's income, to call for a tenth, or such other portion of every man's whole property, as would have enabled him, not merely to make a temporary provision for the war, but to have paid off, in a few years, the *whole*, or the greatest part of the national debt;" that, in truth, I much doubt whether the thing be even practicable. Could the scheme be put in execution, I perfectly agree with Dr. WATSON, that it would be a great and noble plan, well worthy the British character, on so trying an occasion as the present; but the liquidation of the national debt is an object of great magnitude; and, if it be at all feasible, must be a work of gradual and tedious operation; by no means fitted to the immediate exigency, which demands prompt and decisive measures. Patience, tranquillity, and extensive commerce, may enable us to do much in this way, at some future period; but, under the prevailing system of things, before we can bring men to make such a sacrifice to posterity, as this object would require; or to forego present advantage, for future distant good, we must, I fear, regenerate them, by the introduction of new habits, and new passions. Debts upon a country have often been compared to mortgages upon an estate: yet there is, I think, a considerable difference between them. When an estate is mortgaged, even admitting that the interest of the mortgage amounts to nearly the income of the estate, the proprietor, by a rigid system of œconomy, may, in time, hope to liquidate the debt. But this œconomy, which is so serviceable to the individual, is often injurious to the state; for we must bear in mind the idea, that though the fee-simple of the land stands pledged for the payment of the public debts, yet a considerable portion of our ability to meet the difficulty is derived from commerce; and commerce, and great œconomy, are incompatible ideas. So far as relates to the governing part of the state, œconomy is certainly as necessary in the various departments of it, to guard the whole body politic against embarrassment, as it is necessary in the master of a family to guard the individual members of it from distress. But if we consider the state as one whole, of which the various component parts should contribute severally to the general welfare, then such a designation of the powers of each, as shall contribute to form one beautiful, compact system of industry, contentment, and support, is necessary to the happiness of the community. And this consists in such habits of life among the opulent, as shall afford the largest portion of commendable employ to the indigent.

Public debts, when they become enormous, counteract this reasoning. They may be compared to falling bodies: the greater their magnitude, the more rapid their velocity *downwards*. If the public were sincerely disposed to liquidate the national debt, we may amuse ourselves (for it is, I fear, but *amusement*) in considering by what way they could most successfully set about it. It is plain, for reasons already alledged, that habits of œconomy, and self-denial, so much inculcated upon, would not effect the purpose. And, if these would *not*, the natural question then is, what would? If the national debt is to be discharged, through what circulating medium shall we discharge it? Not by the paper, large as it is, now in circulation; much less by the specie: nor, indeed, by both united. And nobody, I presume, under the present state of affairs, would wish to see new paper coined for the purpose. If, on the other hand, the stock-holders, as mortgagees, should foreclose, without skill to cultivate, markets to consume, or experience to guide them in the management of land, they would be in but an awkward predicament. In such a case, we may presume, that the stock-holders would be called upon, as Bishop WATSON justly observes, to bear their proportion in the exigencies of the state: but after their quotas were struck off, there would still remain, the clergy, officers, naval and military, widows, annuitants, holders of life estates, proprietors of land, with a long et cætera of debtors. If there is so much

much difficulty in an aſſeſſment touching income only, that many candid, and judicious perſons, doubt about the practicability of the meaſure; what muſt the caſe be in an aſſeſſment touching the fee-ſimple of property, in the ſame proportion? Where all would be borrowers, and none lenders, great indeed would be the difficulty of acquiring money! This ſubject affords a wide field of diſcuſſion; and many reflections ſuggeſt themſelves, which I reſtrain, that I may not tranſgreſs the bounds uſually aſſigned to each article in your uſeful publication. The Monthly Magazine has an extenſive circulation, and may juſtly be conſidered as a work happily combining the *utile dulci*; ſcientific, with amuſing information. If my memory do not deceive me, I have formerly ſeen a good paper or two, upon this ſubject, in your Magazine; and, in the preſent ſtate of the public mind, no inveſtigation can be more intereſting, than that, which is connected with the national finances; which, though impaired by miſmanagement, are far, we truſt, from being exhauſted. I remain, Sir, your obedient and humble ſervant,

Feb. 3, 1798. CARACTACUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE peruſal of "*The Parallel of the Ancients and Moderns*," by M. Perrault, has induced me to collect the ſentiments of ancient authors reſpecting the Moon. It is aſtoniſhing that, without the means of aſcertaining conjectures which we at preſent have, they have diſcovered, by the mental eye, whatever has ſince been preſented to corporeal ſight, through the medium of teleſcopes.

The penetration and ſagacity of the ancients have been particularly diſtinguiſhed in their ideas upon the moon. The Chaldeans and Egyptians, who affected the imaginary honour of the moſt extravagant antiquity, cultivated the ſcience of aſtronomy with peculiar diligence. The reliques of Chaldean aſtronomy are extremely few; and the reſults of their ſtudy muſt neceſſarily have been *frequently* erroneous and indefinite; yet ſtill we find that the rays of real truth have ſometimes beamed through the dark obſcurity which enveloped them. In the Uranologion of Petavius, there is a quotation from Gemina, which indicates that they had diſcerned that the motion of the moon was not uniform; and that they had attempted to aſſign thoſe particular parts of her orbit, in which it was more rapid or more ſlow. If any credibility may be repoſed in the writings and quotations of Ariſtotle and Pliny, the Chaldeans were not unacquainted with the motions of the moon's nodes, and that of her apogee; and they had rationally inferred, from the occultation of fixed ſtars by the moon, that this luminary was the cauſe of the eclipſes of the ſun. From the Hebrews the moon received infinitely more adoration than the ſun. The feſtivals on the firſt day of the new moon, were ſolemnly celebrated, as appears from an expreſſion of David's to Jonathan in 1 Sam. c. xx. v. 5. Apuleius celebrates the moon, as of the vivific Furies, and conſequently ſuperior to the ſun, which was of the harmonic. It is uncertain at what particular time aſtronomical knowledge originated among the Greeks. Thales was the firſt who reaſoned upon the principles of the ſcience. Previous to the return of Thales from Egypt, the *names* of the conſtellations were determined, and ſome *faint* glimmerings of aſtronomical knowledge perhaps ſparkled for the inſtant in the times of Heſiod and Homer, but certainly no conſiderable advancement had been made.

Thales firſt taught that "the light of the moon was reflected from the ſun." This ſentiment was adopted by Anaxagoras, Pythagoras, and Empedocles*, his ſucceſſors, who, by means of this principle, accounted for the mildneſs of its ſplendour, and the imperceptibility of its heat.

Many of the ancient Greek philoſophers and aſtronomers, not only imagined the ſtars to be ſuns, about which rolled planets of their own, ſuch as compoſe our ſolar ſyſtem; they maintained that theſe myriads of planets were *inhabited* by beings, whoſe natures and eſſences they could not deſcribe. Proclus, in his commentary on Timæus, introduces three lines of a *Fragment of Orpheus*, which, in the moſt perfect and unequivocal

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* Απολειπεται τοινυν το τη Εμπεδοκλεους, "κικλησκει τινι τη ηλιω προς την σεληνην γινεσθαι τον ενταυθα φωτισμον απ' αυτης;" ουδεν ητε θερμον, ητε λαμπρον αφικνειται προς ημας, ωσπερ η εικος, εξαψεως και μιξεως φωτων γεγενημενης.

"*Plutarch de Facie in Orbe Lunæ*," t. ii. p. 929.

Again,

τηνδε σεληνην ψευδοφαη, και απο του ηλιου φωτιζεσθαι. "*Diog. Laer. in Anaxim.*" l. 2.

And,

Vide "*Plin.*" l. 2. c. 9. "*Cicero in Somnio Scipionis*," &c.

unequivocal manner, expreſs the idea that the moon was inhabited.

Μῆσα, τὸ δ' ἀλλην γαιαν απειρατον, ηὲ τι σιλήνην
Ἀβαιται πλήζουσι, ὑπιχθονιος δε τι Μηνη,
Ἡ πολλ' ἐρε' ἐχει, πολλ' ἀγια, πολλα μέλαθρα.

Anaxagoras thought preciſely in the ſame manner, and this ſentiment received additional confirmation from the opinion of Pythagoras, who improved not only aſtronomy and mathematics, but every other branch of philoſophy. Plutarch de placit. philoſ. l. 2. c. 30, ſays, "Οι Πυθαγόρειοι γεώδη φαντάζεσθαι την Σελήνην, διὰ το περιοικεῖσθαι ταύτην, καθάπερ την παρ' ἡμιν γην, μίξεσι ζώων, και φυτων καλλίοσιν †." It is ridiculous to multiply quotations, more than are ſufficient to prove, that this opinion was extremely common among the ancient Greek philoſophers. After the death of Alexander the Great, a celebrated ſchool was eſtabliſhed at Alexandria, under the auſpices of Ptolemy Philadelphus; Timocharis, and Aryſtillus, were the firſt who cultivated aſtronomical reſearch in this ſchool. Their care and diligence in obſervation were infinitely greater than any of their predeceſſors had ever ſtudied and obſerved with. Armillas, or ſpheres were erected, and the ſcience advanced rapidly. Archimedes determined the diſtance of the moon from the earth, and the diſtance of the planets from the moon. Eudoxus, a cotemporary of Ariſtotle, believed the diameter of the moon to be *nine* times leſs than that of the ſun. Ptolemy informs us, that Hipparchus diſcovered the anticipation of the moon's nodes, and the eccentricity of her orbit. Democritus, who viſited the prieſts of Egypt, and perhaps penetrated into India and Ethiopia, imagined that the ſpots of the moon were ſhades, formed by the heights of its mountains. "*Stobæus Eclog. Phyſ.*" lib. 1. p. 60, particularly and clearly mentions this ſentiment, which Democritus held.

Δημοκριτος ἀκοσμιαν τι τῶν ὑψηλῶν ἐν αὐτῇ μεῖων, ἀναγκη γαρ ἀυτην ἐχειν και νάπας.

Plutarch conceives that vaſt ſeas, and deep caverns, were embodied in the moon. "*Dicit enim eam quæ vocatur facies, ſimilachra eſſe, et imagines magni maris in ipsâ apparentes.*" *De facie in Orb. Lun.* p. 920 F.

It appears too, from another paſſage in Plutarch, that he did not believe the moon had any humidity, vapour, or exhalation *. This, among the moderns, is the grand objection to the moon's being inhabited.

I leave it, Sir, to any of your learned correſpondents, to determine, whether it is probable that the moderns, unaided by teleſcopes, &c. would ever have advanced ſo far as the ancients. Undoubtedly, at preſent, the nature of the ſtars, and the whole planetary ſyſtem, is better underſtood than it was in the times of Ptolemy and Hipparchus. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

W. D.

† *Vide* "*Ariſtot de Cœlo*," "*Athenæum*," "*Plato in Phæd.*" for the ſame opinion, and in many other writers.

* Ηπου τοις ἐπὶ της Σελήνης εἰκὸς ἰσ. ὑδάδικα ἑιρεσιας ὑπομεινειν ἐτως ἐκεῖσε κατα μῆνα: and again a few lines after; πνεύματα γε μὴν και νέφη και ὑμβρους, ἀμηχανον ἐκει διανοηθηναι.

Plut. t. 2. p. 938.

I ſhall

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your Magazine is a repoſitory for many little articles of knowledge, which otherwiſe might have been conſigned to oblivion—I offer you for inſertion the following circumſtance relative to the illuſtrious George Waſhington, late preſident of the United States.

A printed diſcourſe was recently ſhewn me by an intelligent friend, entitled, "*Religion and Patriotiſm, or the conſiturents of a good ſoldier; preached to captain Overton's independant company of volunteers, raiſed in Hanover County, Virginia, Auguſt 17th, 1755, by Samuel Davies.*" About the middle of this ſermon, the preacher expatiates on the patriotiſm of the Americans diſplayed in the war, then ſubſiſting betwixt them and the Indians. But though the Americans, it ſeems, had fought valiantly, yet ſtill greater exertions were deemed requiſite for the final deciſion of the conteſt. Accordingly the orator ſtrives to inflame the zeal of his countrymen, by ſpecifying the names of thoſe heroes who had already diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their activity. And here occurs the name of the celebrated *Waſhington*, accompanied with a ſhort note reſpecting him, apparently dictated in the ſpirit of prophecy. The preacher's words are theſe: "As a remarkable inſtance of this, (patriotiſm) I may point out to the public that *heroic youth*, COLONEL WASHINGTON, whom I cannot but hope *providence has hitherto preſerved in ſo ſignal a manner for ſome important ſervice to his country.*"

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I ſhall only beg the reader to recollect, that this *note* was written near *twenty years* previous to the breaking out of the American war. It will be unneceſſary to remind him of the part which that *heroic youth*, GEORGE WASHINGTON, took in that memorable ſtruggle, or of the ſucceſs with which his *patriotic* efforts were crowned.

I have wiſhed to contribute *ſomething* to your miſcellany, in return for the entertainment it has oftentimes afforded me. If this *mite* accord with its deſign it is at your ſervice.

I am ſir, your's reſpectfully,
JOHN EVANS.

Hoxton-ſquare, March, 20, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for February laſt, I have read with much pleaſure, a ſenſible and well-intentioned letter on the *Culture of Waſte Lands*, which is ſigned *A Liverpoolian*. I entirely concur in opinion with your correſpondent; that the cultivation of our *waſte lands* is one of the moſt important means which remain to be employed for the improvement of the national wealth of Great Britain. Some of his facts, however, appear to me to be ſtated with a certain degree of incorrectneſs; and his principal ſuggeſtion I take to be rather too haſtily hazarded. You will, therefore, oblige me, by having the goodneſs to ſubmit the following conſiderations upon this intereſting agricultural ſubject, to him, and to your readers.

1. When we ſpeak, in Great Britain, of *Waſte Lands*, it is not to be underſtood, that there is any land in the iſland, which, if not covered by ſtagnant water, or exhibiting, at the ſurface, nothing but bare rock, can deſerve to be regarded, as *abſolutely* waſte. Even our *moraſſes*, where theſe are not abſolutely inacceſſible to cattle, yield graſſes which both cows and ſheep crop with remarkable avidity. Our bleakeſt moors afford excellent paſture for ſheep. Goats clamber among the cliffs of our higheſt mountains; and theſe find alpine plants which are to them peculiarly grateful. There is no land, either in Scotland or England, which has its ſurface at all covered with herbage, that ought not to afford at leaſt ſixpence an acre, in the year, to the landlord, if it be favourably ſituate in regard to markets, that may not yield at leaſt half-a-crown a year, for each acre, to a ſkilful and induſtrious tenant.

2. In very many inſtances, in which lands remain very much in the ſtate of *waſtes*, this is owing, either to their lying in unfavourable ſituations, remote from the means of improvement, and from markets, at which the produce might be ſold, or to their lying, on the contrary, in ſituations on the ſea-coaſt, and ſometimes in the vicinity of great cities, where the induſtry of the people is called entirely away, to be employed upon more flattering objects.

3. In other inſtances, lands are retained in a comparatively waſte ſtate, either as commons belonging to incorporations, or as chaces reſerved for the amuſement of great landholders. But, that proportion of the territory of the iſland, which is thus, of deſign, kept in a ſort of waſte condition, is much ſmaller than that of which the improvement has been prevented by natural circumſtances.

4. Of all thoſe obſtacles, which have oppoſed the cultivation of our moſt barren lands, the moſt powerful has had, and ſtill has, its exiſtence in the ignorance and the prejudices of the farmers and their labourers. Agriculture, and all the arts of huſbandry, have hitherto been commonly taught, in Britain, by tradition alone. Rural œconomy has never yet been reduced to any thing like a ſyſtem of ſcientific principles affording a foundation to rules by which its practice, as an art, might be regulated. In every different part of the country, the diverſities in the modes of huſbandry, are, not ſuch as the diverſity of local circumſtances alone recommends, but ſuch as accident has introduced, in ancient times. The old Anglo-Saxon implements of the ſeventh and eighth centuries, are ſtill uſed, almoſt without improvement or variation of form, throughout the greater number of the farms in the iſland. The moſt abſurd practices of huſbandry prevail, merely becauſe they have prevailed. Too many of our farmers know no other *ratio* of their plans of farming, than that the ſame were followed by their fathers, their grand-fathers, and their great-grand-fathers. Their prejudices are in the direct proportion of their ignorance. That ground which has been once pronounced *not arable*, they hold almoſt as religiouſly ſacred from the plough, as the Druids of old could hold their inmoſt and moſt myſterious groves.

5. Notwithſtanding theſe powerful obſtacles, very great progreſs has, at length, begun to be made in the improvement of lands,

lands, which were once accounted to be invincibly barren. Multiplying *population* has produced a neceſſity for new incloſures, new ſubdiviſions of fields, extended tillage. Augmented wealth, luxury becoming continually more ſumptuous, taſte more juſt, more capriciouſly fickle, more magnificent in its deſigns; have, in the formation of new ornamented grounds, brought vaſt tracts of territory into a ſtate of rich cultivation, which were, before, barren and neglected. All theſe means have concurred to enlarge our domeſtic market for the produce of lands improved by huſbandry; and of conſequence, to promote their improvement. The diffuſion of knowledge throughout the land, and the encreaſing application of ſcience to the improvement of every one of the uſeful arts; has alſo begun at length to lend its powerful aid towards the advancement of agriculture; and has ſuggeſted various means of the moſt eſſential utility, for reducing waſte grounds under profitable cultivation. For the uſe of all the arts in general, our roads and canals have been, within theſe laſt thirty years, prodigiouſly improved, extended, multiplied: And this *opening up* of the country, has, in the moſt eminent degree, contributed to reſcue all its parts from deſolation. I know not, if any direct meaſures employed for the fertilization of our more barren lands, could have, within the ſame time, ſo effectually atchieved their purpoſe, as have thoſe natural and indirect means here enumerated.

6. I cannot but think, that a moment's reflection would induce your enlightened correſpondent to ſee the impropriety of any plan which ſhould legally authoriſe government to purchaſe and then parcel out, anew, our preſent *waſte lands*. It can never be adviſeable to put into the hands of government any powers, ſave thoſe of providing for our *immediate national defence*, of maintaining public order, by the adminiſtration of diſtributive juſtice, of levying, under a proper ſanction, means for the *neceſſary public expence*, and of giving the *watchword*, if poſſible, to the nation, in regard to whatever can promote the general welfare. Is not our own government inveſted, at preſent, by the unavoidable exigency of circumſtances, with, perhaps, too much power over private life and property? Is it not univerſally known, that, wherever governments have deſcended into too particular an interference in the general œconomy of the national induſtry, this œconomy has been always deranged and injured? Have not nine-tenths of all the great projects of governments for the accompliſhment of ſudden and extenſive improvements in induſtry and manners been unavoidably defeated, by diſadvantages inſeparable from their own nature? The plan of *Breſchi*, the laſt of the Popes, for draining the *Campagna di Roma*; that of a Spaniſh miniſter for peopling and cultivating the *Siena Morena* by the introduction of a German colony; that of the Scottiſh Truſtees, forty years ſince, for improving the forfeited eſtates. Were not theſe all great ſchemes, not unlike to this which is propoſed by your correſpondent; and which were fruſtrated chiefly by that management which became peculiar to them, as being the ſchemes of miniſters and of government? Let any one but enter, in imagination, into all thoſe circumſtances of management, which would neceſſarily attend the execution of your correſpondent's project; the influence it would have upon the price of land and on ſales, the partialities which might be exerciſed in parcelling out the little fields, the jealouſies which would be excited among all the candidates for the purchaſes, the injuries which the preſent proprietors would, in a thouſand inſtances, ſuſtain, from being forced to ſell, even at any price, that which they rather deſired to reſerve: And he will eaſily be convinced, that there could be nothing much more unwiſe, than the adopting of ſuch a plan of improvement as that propoſed by your correſpondent!

7. But, how, then, proſecute this improvement to its due point of perfection?

Extend, repair, multiply your roads and canals, till, by means of them, the moſt diſtant parts of the country ſhall be brought *virtually* nearer together; and the mutual communication between its provinces, which are mutually the moſt remote, ſhall be eaſy, almoſt as if they were but different ſtreets of the ſame great town.

Cheriſh, with particular care, thoſe arts which work up for exportation the products of agriculture. Such are thoſe of the brewer, the diſtiller, the maker of ſtarch and hair-powder, beſide all our other manufactures which demand labourers, that muſt be fed from the produce of our own land.

Cultivate commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, as reciprocally conducive to one another's proſperity. But, wherever the intereſts of our manufactures interfere with

with those of our commerce, give the preference to the former: Wherever the interests of our agriculture clash with those of our manufactures, prefer those of agriculture.

Patronize every ingenious and diligent effort to apply the principles of science to the improvement of rural œconomy: And endeavour to provide manuals of agricultural rules and principles, sufficiently simple and popular, such as may make every farmer at once an able philosopher and a consummate artist in all that belongs to husbandry.

Let every landholder let out his estate under good *improving leases*: And let him set himself an example of prudent endeavours to improve some few acres of such grounds, such as may be worthy of the imitation of his tenants. Let the landlord's improvements be so conducted, that their profitableness may be undeniably evinced to the farmers whom he wishes to imitate them.

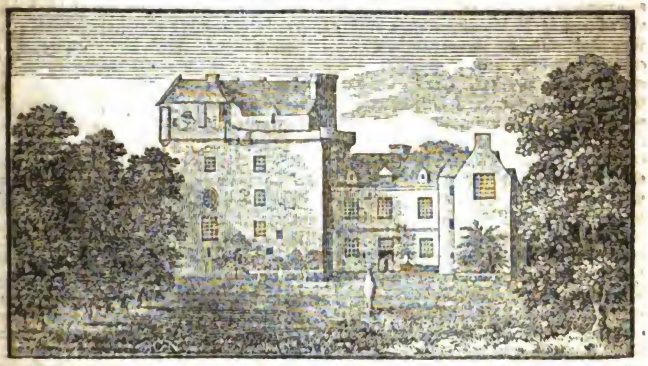
Follow nature, or even lead her; but attempt not to drive or drag her. Above all, avoid those hasty projects which tend to bring all improvement into disgrace.

It is hardly to be conceived, by those who have not observed, how much our *waste lands* have been brought under culture, since the year 1794.

I am, Sir, your's,

Dumfries, March 5, 1798. AGRICOLA.

LETHINGTON HOUSE.



THIS remarkable edifice stands near Haddington in East Lothian.

It was the chief residence of the Maitlands, ancestors of the Lauderdale family. Sir Richard Maitland, the poet, and his sons, the chancellor, and the much celebrated secretary of state in Mary's reign, are names known to most of our readers.

This *chateau* has had the fortune to be twice described in verse. In the "*Maitland Poems*," vol. ii. p. 253, there is a Scottish poem on this subject, not a little interesting, as observing the manners and amusements of the time. The Editor observes, p. 428, that the *Lidington apple* takes its name from this house. And among the poems of Thomas Maitland, in the "*Deliciæ Poetarum Scotarum*," tom. iii. p. 167, is now styled *Domus Ledintona*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING the query in the Monthly Magazine for September, concerning the best method of sowing land with grass seeds, without a crop of corn; and also the answers in that for the succeeding month; the latter appeared to me to come from persons who were unacquainted with the superior advantages attending that mode of culture, which I have practised for several years, and of which I have had occasion to observe the result in the practice of others; I hope I shall, therefore, be excused for offering my opinion upon it.

The following extract is taken from the agricultural report of the north riding of Yorkshire.

"Several farmers in this country sow their grass seeds with the first crop after a fallow or turnips; and a few sow them upon a spring fallow without corn, upon strong

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ſtrong land, and find it anſwer much better than ſowing them with corn: and there is a very evident ſuperiority in favour of that practice, when compared with that of ſowing them with corn. The method is to ſow them as early in the ſpring as the land can be made fit; the tops of the weeds which may grow amongſt them are mown off twice in the courſe of ſummer, and the land rolled after each mowing; by autumn, if the ſeaſon has been tolerably favourable, a rich, luxuriant paſture is produced."

Although the above method is well adapted to ſtrong land, an improvement may be made upon it, by ſowing along with the graſs ſeeds one buſhel of tares or vetches. Where this is practiſed, the crops ſhould be mown for hay as ſoon as the vetches are got well into flower; by this method the produce mown is rendered valuable, but in the former caſe it is of very little value, rarely worth the expence of cutting. The ſeeds thus having a free admiſſion of air, will ſpread, and get ſtrength faſt, and the tares ſpringing again, will, with the ſeeds, form, in a ſhort time, a moſt excellent paſture for ſheep.

It is a ſettled principle with me, that the land cannot be too rich when ſown with graſs ſeeds; for the richer the land is, the more ſtock the ſeeds will carry, and the ſtock conſequently leave a larger quantity of manure, and thus increaſe its fertility in almoſt an arithmetical progreſſion; and when the field is again ploughed out, it will be in a ſtate to produce the more plentiful crops of corn. On the other hand, if land be ſown down poor, it carries little ſtock, remains poor as long as it lies in graſs, and when ploughed out, will ſcarce clear expences.

It was from reaſoning in this manner, that I was led to ſow graſs ſeeds without corn; which I have done on a winter and ſpring fallow limed, as well as the ſame kind of fallow manured; and alſo on land well manured, which had been cropped the preceding year with potatoes: the two laſt have anſwered the beſt. My ſoil being a light ſand, I preferred ſowing ſomething along with the graſs ſeeds, that would ſoon make a good ſheep paſture; I therefore ſowed one half peck of rape ſeed per acre along with the graſs ſeeds; as ſoon as it got a pretty good leaf, I turned in ſuch a ſtock of ſheep as I thought would eat it as faſt as it grew; by which management, the rape affords a ſhelter for the young ſeeds, and the ſheep, at the ſame time that they are eating the rape, and faſtening the ſoil to the roots of the ſeeds, are greatly enriching the land by the manure they leave. The laſt ſummer I ſowed ſome tares inſtead of rape, at the rate of one buſhel per acre, along with the graſs ſeeds, upon land which had been cropped with potatoes the year before; as ſoon as the tares had got about ancle deep, I turned in ſome ſheep; but I ſoon found it almoſt impoſſible to keep it down with the ſtock, and at this time it is as beautiful a piece of ſwarth as I ever ſaw.

I find it the beſt practice, not to ſow the ſeeds until a month or ſix weeks after the laſt ploughing; in the fore part of that time, the land ſhould be manured, if neceſſary, with ſhort manure; and repeated opportunities taken, in dry weather, to harrow it well, and it ſhould be once rolled; by theſe means, the weeds are deſtroyed, the land gets a conſiderable degree of firmneſs, the manure is well mixed with the ſoil, which lies within reach of the roots of the graſs, and the ſeeds lie at a more equal depth than when the land is freſh ploughed; if any weeds ſhould afterwards appear, care ſhould be taken to extirpate them.

The ſeeds per acre I ſhould recommend to be ſown on light, or loamy ſoils, are ten pounds of treſoil, ſix pounds of white clover, four pounds of red clover, and ſix buſhels of hay ſeeds, if the latter can be depended upon to be of good kinds, and without a mixture of any thing prejudicial; but this is rarely to be met with: for want of good hay ſeeds, I recommend one buſhel of rye graſs; and even if hay ſeeds are uſed, I ſhould mix one peck of rye graſs with them, unleſs a conſiderable quantity of rye graſs appears contained among them, which rarely happens.

Rye graſs, if properly managed in ſpring, by being kept well eat down, is valuable graſs.

JOHN TUKE.

Lingcroft (near York), 27th of 3d Month, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE high price of gall-nuts, and the ſcarcity as well as dearneſs, of oak-bark, being frequently ſubjects of complaint among thoſe who uſe theſe ingredients in their reſpective employments; and the peculiarly uſeful art of tanning, and the dying of various articles of manufacture, depending, for their perfection, on the highly aſtringent qualities of the two above named ſubſtances; many other ſubſtances have been applied in

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in their ſtead to the ſame purpoſe; but they are, for the moſt part, either inferior in quality, or liable to the ſame objections. A vegetable which is both common and plentiful has claimed my attention, as poſſeſſing the aſtringent quality in a very high degree; and from ſome experiments which I made with it, though at a moſt improper ſeaſon of the year (winter), I was ſtrongly induced to the concluſion of its utility for tanning leather, and for a black dye, or other purpoſes to which aſtringents are applied. It is the root of the Pſeudacorus or Yellow Water Flag: and, if found convenient for ſuch uſes, its demand can be ſupplied to any extent, as the culture of it in marſhy grounds cannot be difficult. For preſent uſe it may be only cruſhed as apple for cyder; it may alſo be dried and kept to be uſed as occaſion may require. But thoſe who may think this communication worthy of their attention, will ſuggeſt the beſt modes of applying it. As far as I know, it has not heretofore been either uſed or recommended for ſuch purpoſes.

Newcaſtle upon Tyne, G. GRAY.
April 10, 1798.

P. S. Since writing the above, a friend has ſhewn me the following article in Rees's edition of Chambers: which I gladly annex as a corroborating evidence of its aſtringent properties.

"*Iris lutea paluſtris*, or yellow water flag, grows naturally in ditches and moiſt places in moſt parts of this country: The common people in Scotland have found out an uſe for this plant, which has eſcaped the moſt accurate writers on botany. In that country the common ink is made of it. They cut ſome of the roots into thin ſlices, and either boil or infuſe them in water till the liquor is highly tinged with them; they then pour it clear off, and then putting into it the blade of a knife, or any other piece of iron, they rub it hard with a rough white pebble, and by degrees the liquor becomes black: they continue rubbing till it is as deep a black as they require, and it is a tolerable good ink."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE ſtudy of popular antiquities, though the materials for it lie ſo widely diffuſed, and indeed ſeem to obtrude themſelves upon every one's attention, in proportion to the extent of his intercourſe with the common people, do not appear to have engaged ſo much of the notice of enquirers into human life and manners, as might have been expected. The learned but pedantic writer of the vulgar errors, in the laſt century, and Mr. Bourne of Newcaſtle, and his commentator, Mr. Brand, in this, are our chief ſources of information on ſubjects of this nature. Indeed the valuable additions of the latter to the *antiquitates vulgares* of his predeceſſor, contain a fund of curious obſervations, worthy of the ſtation which their author holds as ſecretary to the Society of Antiquaries. They are however, chiefly confined to the author's perſonal knowledge of the opinions, cuſtoms and traditions of the common people in the northern counties, which, while it eſtabliſhes their authenticity ſo far as they go, muſt neceſſarily detract from their claim to be conſidered as a general work upon the ſubject. We may ſhortly expect much curious information from Mr. Boucher of Epſom, whoſe Provincial Gloſſary will probably ſoon make its appearance.

In the mean time give me leave to occupy a corner in your Magazine, with a few queries on a cuſtom, with which I remember to have been much ſtruck during my reſidence, twenty years ago, in Lancaſhire; which uſed to be the terror of the infirm and the timorous; but which has of late been wiſely checked by the civil magiſtrate, as a rude, indecent, and dangerous practice. I refer to the *liftings* which prevailed in Mancheſter, Bolton, Warrington, and the adjacent country, to what extent I know not, on Eaſter Monday and Tueſday. On the former of theſe days the women, on the latter the men, forming parties of ſix or eight each, ſurrounded every one of the oppoſite ſex whom they met, and lifted them thrice, not very gently, above their heads into the air, with loud ſhouts on each elevation. I have often enquired into the original of this ſtrange ceremony; but it ſeemed to bear the ſame teſtimony to its antiquity which Mr. Brand alleges reſpecting moſt of the cuſtoms of the common people, that it has "outlived the general knowledge of the very cauſes which gave riſe to it." *

Mankind, indeed, are naturally prone to *invent* cauſes for any appearance, rather than ſubmit to confeſs their ignorance: I have, accordingly, heard many reaſons aſſigned, none of which appeared to me at all likely to be the true one. Some have ſaid, that, like the paſte or paſche-egg, it was an emblem of the reſurrection of Jeſus Chriſt; but it can hardly be thought that a faſt, which chriſtians

* Obſervations on Popular Antiquities, preface, p. i.

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celebrate as the foundation of their moſt glorious hopes, ſhould be commemorated in ſo ludicrous and indecent a way: others have therefore ſuppoſed, that it was originally a pagan ceremony, deſigned to ridicule the chriſtian doctrine of a reſurrection; but this is ſtill more unlikely, as it cannot be imagined that chriſtians would adopt a cuſtom expreſsly intended to expoſe themſelves, and the moſt eſſential doctrine of their religion. A third opinion is, that it was introduced by the Proteſtants to ridicule the elevation of the hoſt in catholic churches. But it might have been expected that a cuſtom of ſo late a date would have had the time and the occaſion of its introduction noticed by ſome hiſtorical or topographical writer; beſides, why ſhould this be done at Eaſter, rather than at any other time of the year? Not to ſay, that in any one of theſe three caſes, it is likely that the ceremony would have been accompanied by the repetition of ſome memorial verſe or verſes. And what, in any of them, ſhould lead the men and women alternately to take liberties with each other?

On removing into Northumberland, I found a cuſtom in the city of Durham ſtrikingly correſpondent, in this laſt particular, with the Lancaſhire *liftings*. Mr. Brand (p. 254.) deſcribes it thus. "There is a cuſtom ſtill retained in the city of Durham on theſe holidays; on one day the men take off the women's ſhoes *, which are only to be redeemed by a preſent; on the next day the women take off the men's in like manner."—He refers, in the ſame place, to Durand's Ritual of the Romiſh Church, l. 6. c. 86. 9. "*In plerisque etiam regionibus mulieres ſecundâ die poſt paſcha verberant maritos ſuos; die vero tertia mariti uxores ſuas.* On the ſecond day of Eaſter the women *beat* their huſbands; on the third the huſbands their wives."

From this it appears that the eſſence of all theſe three cuſtoms conſiſts in the two ſexes expreſſing, in different ways, their ſenſe of ſome mutual grudge againſt each other. But what can this be; or why at Eaſter?—Is it poſſible that it can have any reference to the tradition of the fall being occaſioned by the fault of the firſt woman, and to the remedy for the conſequences of this cataſtrophe in the reſurrection? This, however, would not, ſurely, be an evidence of any great proficiency in the chriſtian ſpirit of forbearance, for the two ſexes to quarrel, and endeavour to throw the blame on each other. Beſides, the circumſtance of the women beginning firſt, does not ſeem to favour this ſuppoſition*.

Will you allow me to requeſt the attention of your Lancaſhire correſpondents to this ſubject? Perhaps ſome of them may have heard explanations of this ſtrange cuſtom, which may not have fallen in the way of your's, &c. V. F.

Eaſter Tueſday, April 10, 1798.

* Mr. Brand is not ſtrictly correct, *ladies* only are the object of attack.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the different uſeful inſtitutions which have been noticed in your Magazine, I am ſurpriſed to find that no mention has been made of *Anderſon's Inſtitution*, or *The New School of Philoſophy, Arts, and Manufactures*, eſtabliſhed in this city.

This inſtitution was founded about two years ſince, by the late John Anderſon, who was Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in our univerſity for more than 40 years, and whoſe name is well known in moſt parts of Europe, particularly as the inventor of the flying artillery†. This gentleman, conſidering that the ſtatutes and diſcipline of the univerſity cut off from opportunities of acquiring uſeful knowledge one half of the ſpecies, viz. the fair ſex; and reflecting, likewiſe, that the knowledge taught in ſimilar ſeminaries, is more fitted for the education of thoſe intended for the learned profeſſions, than for perſons deſigned for manufactures and commerce; he had, for many years before his death, been digeſting the plan of an inſtitution which might be attended by gentlemen intended for, or

* Can it partake in any reſpect of the nature of the Saturnalia? As in theſe the ſlaves had a privilege of taking freedoms with their maſters: ſo on theſe occaſions is it poſſible that the women may have availed themſelves of the opportunity of aſſerting their equality with the other ſex.

† The method of preventing the recoil, and conſequently diminiſhing the weight of great guns, was communicated to the Maſter General of the Ordnance by Profeſſor Anderſon; but the diſcovery was treated, by the noble Duke, with a degree of contempt, which irritated Mr. A. and induced him to communicate the invention to the French, with whom we were not then at war. It was immediately approved of, and adopted by FAVIER, and put in practice by DUMOURIER, and has ſince been generally uſed in the French army.

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actually engaged in buſineſs, who are too often ſent from the grammar-ſchool to the counting houſe, without having opportunity to acquire that information which would enable them to fill up, in a rational and agreeable manner, thoſe hours which every one muſt find unemployed in buſineſs, and who are likewiſe ignorant of the principles on which their manufactures depend, and therefore incapable of improving them.

He lamented alſo the frivolous education of the female part of the community, who are undoubtedly equally capable as the men of acquiring knowledge, if they had the ſame opportunities, and who would thereby become rational companions, inſtead of pretty playthings for the other ſex.

By a deed of ſettlement, Mr. Anderſon diſpoſed and conveyed his property of every kind to the public, for the improvement of ſcience, and the eſtabliſhment of an inſtitution denominated "Anderſon's Univerſity," to be ſuperintended by eighty-one truſtees; conſiſting of the nine following claſſes: 1ſt, tradeſmen—2d, agriculturiſts—3d, artiſts—4th, manufacturers—5th, phyſicians and ſurgeons—6th, lawyers—7th, divines—8th, natural philoſophers—9th, kinſmen of the founder.

Theſe truſtees hold their meetings quarterly, on the equinoxes and the ſolſtices; but the ordinary buſineſs of the inſtitution is conducted by nine managers, choſen annually from among the truſtees, and who meet once a month, or oftener, if neceſſary. On the death or reſignation of any truſtee, his place is filled up by the claſs to which he belonged.

A charter was laſt year granted, in favour of the truſtees of this inſtitution, inveſting them with corporate powers. Towards the eſtabliſhment of it, the learned profeſſor left the whole of his valuable apparatus, confeſſedly the largeſt in Britain, together with his library and muſeum, among which is an excellent collection of minerals, the value of all which muſt exceed 3000l. ſterling!

The original plan of the inſtitution is very extenſive, but it being as yet in its infancy, it has been found impolitic to eſtabliſh the foundation upon the ample baſis laid out by the learned profeſſor; and, therefore, only ſuch parts of it have been carried into execution as appeared to the truſtees the moſt uſeful.

Dr. GARNETT, the profeſſor of phyſics and philoſophy, gives three different courſes of lectures.—The firſt, on experimental philoſophy, and, the ſecond, on chemiſtry. Theſe lectures are delivered in the evening, and made as popular as poſſible; all abſtract mathematical reaſoning being excluded, and the propoſitions demonſtrated experimentally.

Every morning a third courſe is delivered, in which the principles of natural philoſophy are fully demonſtrated, both mathematically and experimentally; and afterwards their application to the various arts and manufactures particularly pointed out; the different proceſſes performed before the ſtudents, and the different kinds of machinery illuſtrated by working models.

Theſe lectures, during the laſt year, which was the firſt ſeſſion, were attended by 975 ladies and gentlemen, and the preſent ſeſſion by nearly the ſame number, one half at leaſt being ladies.

This inſtitution is as yet accommodated only in a temporary manner, in ſome public building of this city, but the truſtees have it in contemplation to erect a college in a central ſituation.

If ſimilar inſtitutions were to be eſtabliſhed in other large manufacturing towns, much benefit would be derived from them; and it is evident that the chief expence of their eſtabliſhment would be the purchaſe of an apparatus, ſince the lecturer, if properly encouraged, would derive conſiderable emolument from the lectures.

Glaſgow, April 8, 1798. T. T.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the POETRY *of* SPAIN.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

THE ſecond volume contains the "*Selva Military Politica*," "a work (ſays Don Juan de Sedano) truly maſterly and unique in its kind; it is our moſt celebrated and moſt uſeful didactic poem." It ſhould be remembered, that when this panegyric was publiſhed, Yriarte had not written his admirable poem upon muſic: "with incomparable ſkill, and ſingular genius to lay down the rules and precepts of military duty, and of the moſt ſound policy." The "*Art of War*" of Rebolledo will not bear compariſon with Mr. Fawcett's excellent poem, a work which it would be unjuſt to mention without the higheſt approbation: yet is it reſpectable both for poetry and morality, when we recollect, that it has been written nearly a century and a half, and that its author was a count and an ambaſſador.

This

This poem begins with the existence of God, an explanation of the trinity, the history of the devil, an account of chaos, of the creation and fall; the progress of society is then described, and Rebolledo asserts, that distinctions were first made by nature, who gave active and enterprising minds to the rulers, and fitted the others for subjection, by making them stupid, indolent, and contented. If indolent and contented stupidity should characterise the governed, and active and enterprising minds were designed by nature to rule, this system has been strangely inverted.

The author next examines the various forms of government, and points out the inconveniences of all. He allows the dangers of monarchy, but observes that, in a christian state, these dangers are not to be feared. The right divine is asserted, and as the consummation of this policy, we have immediately the art of war.

To this poem sixteen little pieces are added, each containing some example from history. One of these is upon the death of Uriah, and it concludes thus: "if good kings can act thus wickedly, what ought we not to fear from tyrants?" Perhaps Rebolledo had seen Algernon Sidney at Copenhagen; for this and the following poem seem more like the sentiments of an Englishman at that period, than of a Spaniard.

Not long this fearful conflict shall endure,
That arms the earth with light'ning, that o'erspreads
Earth with its horrors, making the firm globe
Tremble. Not long these terrors shall endure,
That seem as they appall'd the fires of heav'n,
For night approaches now, preserving night,
And war will sleep in darkness. But the chief
Stretch'd forth his hand, and bade the sun stand still
On Gibeon; "and thou, moon, o'er the vale
Of Ajalon, till vengeance be complete!"
And wherefore did the harmonies of heav'n
Cease at the voice of Joshua? The Most High,
He who is just, suspended nature's laws,
That kings might meet the meed they merited.

The third volume is composed of religious poems, chiefly paraphrased from the bible; among these are versions of the psalms, of the book of Job, and of the Lamentations of Jeremiah. These he dedicated to Christina, queen of Sweden; and the Spanish editor says, they may greatly have contributed to the conversion of that princess to the Catholic faith. His version of the Lamentations concludes with the doxology, and with a declaration that he lays it at the feet of the church with all catholic obedience.

In this volume the history of the "*New Testament*" is thrown into a sacred Idylium. He commences it by saying, that the mysteries of our redemption are properly concealed in the sacred books, lest they should get into the profane hands of the vulgar: and the introduction concludes thus; "ye who heard the profane thoughts of my first follies, hear now my last accents, though not so poetical, much more pious." He then explains how the word was united to the flesh hypostatically; and this is a fine instance of the *sesquipedalia verba*, as it has a whole line to itself, "hipostaticamente." The Franciscan dogma is elucidated by the usual comparison of the sun-beams passing through glass; and by another, which I do not recollect elsewhere; "as the dew falls upon the earth, without disturbing the air."

The "*Selvas Danicas*" fill the last volume, a genealogical poem upon the succession of the kings of Denmark. This work I have never seen.

Such are the works of Rebolledo, who "to the manners of a Christian *and of a cavalier*, united the virtues and endowments that constitute a hero; such as *nobility of blood, and good fortune in his undertakings*: and here (says Sedano) I will no longer delay a reflection, that has often occurred to me in collecting the memoirs of our illustrious Spanish poets; and that is, that the epithet *illustrious* is perfectly applicable with regard to their blood; not that this is any recommendation of the intrinsic merit of the sciences; but because it confirms the opinion of those, who think that good blood and an illustrious education contribute to a love of, and progress in letters. He then shows, that it is not absolutely necessary that a good poet should be poor. T. Y.

TOUR OF ENGLAND,
(CONTINUED).

Journal of a Tour through almost every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carlisle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of distinction, for the purpose of collecting authentic information relative to the state of the poor. The Journal comprises an account of the general appearance of the country, of the soil, surface, buildings, &c. with observations agricultural, commercial, &c.

SEPTEMBER 3d, rode to Yardley Goben, in Northamptonshire, four miles. The soil rather light; surface rises

riſes here and there in gentle ſwells. A great deal of common fields in this diſtrict; the produce, and rotation of crops, as mentioned in the account of Rode. In thoſe parts where the land is incloſed, the fields and hedges are beautiful, and ſeveral trees riſe on the latter. The ſheep, in this part of the county, are ſomething like thoſe of Berkſhire; they are very ſmall, with white or yellow faces, but ſome have black faces and horns. Theſe animals the farmers find very uſeful in improving their land; they are penned or hurdled on fallows every night, from the middle of March to the middle of October, to which they become ſo accuſtomed, that they go to their nightly confinement with the utmoſt compoſure, and ſeeming content. The hurdles are ſhifted every day, and as ſoon as a courſe is gone through, the land is ploughed over, that the nutrition may not evaporate, or waſte, with the action of the ſun and air. Yardly-goben is a ſmall village, inhabited by farmers and lace-makers. The buildings are low, generally made with ſtone, and thatched. Farms are from 40l. to 200l. a year; rent, 18s. or 20s. per acre. The fields were incloſed ſome years ago, and the number of ſmall farms decreaſed. Moſt of the land in theſe diſtricts belongs to great proprietors, which circumſtance renders the number of open fields a matter of ſtill greater wonder. Northamptonſhire is a conſiderable corn county; but towards Leiceſterſhire the farmers graze moſt part of their grounds; the ground ſeems generally deep and ſtrong. In this county I did not obſerve a hill of any magnitude: the open fields give it, in ſome places, a rather naked appearance; there are, however, ſeveral very woody diſtricts. Agricultural improvements are making ſome advances, but much remains to be done. The manufacture of lace is carried on to a great extent in this county, and affords a much more lucrative employ to the women than any ſort of ſpinning with which their time is occupied in moſt of the northern counties: lace-makers will earn 1s. or 1s. 2d. a day; while ſpinners can ſcarcely, with much greater exertion, make 3d. or 4d. a day.

September 4.—I went from Yardly-Goben to Buckingham, 10 miles. The ſoil, a ſtrong clay; the produce is wheat, beans, barley, and oats. Large tracts of common or open fields often preſent themſelves in this journey: the roads pretty good, partly made with flinty gravel, and partly with whitiſh freeſtone. The ſurface is uneven in ſome parts, but in others quite level: it is rather a woody country than otherwiſe, and very beautiful towards Stony Stratford. I croſſed the bridge, and dined at Stony Stratford, on my way to Buckingham. The town conſiſts of one long ſtreet, and is not remarkable for any thing, except its being a great thoroughfare from London to Cheſter, Ireland, &c. and the manufactory of lace in common with the neighbouring country. Here the ſheep and horſes again entertain me with ſuch muſic as their numerous bells afford. Buckingham being the county town, I expected to have found it a place of ſome conſequence, but was much deceived: it is a very ſmall meanly built place, and ſtands in a hole; ſeveral of the houſes are thatched, and ſome of the ſtreets unpaved: the number of inhabitants about 2000. Juſt before I entered the town, ſuppoſing I was going into ſome large village, I aſked a labourer the road to Buckingham; he only anſwered with a ſmile. I repeated the interrogation, and the man ſeeing me in earneſt, pointed to the town, and ſaid, "it is there." The appearance of a fine large church partly confirmed his aſſertion, otherwiſe I ſhould have ſuſpected the fellow had impoſed on me. Buckingham is ſurrounded with high grounds, and different open fields come up almoſt cloſe to the town: a ſmall river winds about ſome parts of it, and forms a fine termination to ſome beautiful and pleaſant gardens. I have lately noticed, that vines planted againſt the walls of houſes anſwer well in theſe parts; but upon the walls of cottages, about the ſkirts of this town, it is ſurpriſing to ſee ſuch a number of large bunches of grapes diſplayed there by *nature*, with very little aſſiſtance from *art*. Hop plants are alſo growing on ſeveral hedges in this neighbourhood, without the aſſiſtance of the planter. Beans are much cultivated in this part of the country, particularly in common fields, and the crops this year are uncommonly great. The incloſed land is moſtly in paſturage, and cattle and ſheep fattened thereon. An elegant church has lately been erected on a riſing ground in the ſouth ſide of this town, at a little diſtance from the ſite of the old church; but the people bury at the old burial ground. Buckingham is not a place of much trade or manufacture, nor does any great road lead through it. Farms in this neighbourhood let for about 20s. per acre, and are of almoſt all ſizes.

(To be continued.)

WAL-

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WALPOLIANA.

OR BONS-MOTS, APOPHTHEGMS, OBSERVATIONS ON LIFE AND LITERATURE, WITH EXTRACTS FROM ORIGINAL LETTERS, OF THE LATE *HORACE WALPOLE*, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER II.

*** *This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr.* WALPOLE. *It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Conversations with him, in which he would, from four o'Clock in the Afternoon, till two in the Morning, display those treasures of Anecdote, with which his Rank, Wit, and Opportunities, had replenished his Memory; and partly from Original Letters to the Compiler, on subjects of Taste and Literature.*

Mr. Gray, the poet, has often obſerved to me, that, if any man were to form a book of what he had ſeen and heard himſelf, it muſt, in whatever hands, prove a moſt uſeful and entertaining one. *Walpole.*

XXVII. A CONVERT.

A Methodiſt in America, bragging how well he had inſtructed ſome Indians in religion, called up one of them, and, after ſome queſtions, aſked him if he had not found great comfort laſt Sunday, after receiving the ſacrament. "Aye, maſter," replied the ſavage, "but I wiſhed it had been brandy."

XXVIII. AN IGNORANT COMMUNICANT.

An ignorant ſoldier at Quebec, obſerving ſome of his comrades ſtay behind him at church, aſked them, on their coming out, what was the reaſon? They told him jeeringly, that the parſon had treated them with ſome wine. "No other liquor?" ſays the fellow. Seeing he ſwallowed the bait, they anſwered, that he might have what liquor he choſe. Next Sunday he ſtayed to have his ſhare; and when the clergyman offered him the wine, he put up his hand to his head, in token of ſalutation, and ſaid modeſtly, "Pleaſe your reverence, I ſhould prefer punch."

XXIX. FRENCH BULL.

A married French lady, who had an intrigue, inſiſted on having her lover's portrait. He remonſtrated on her abſurdity, and ſaid it would be proclaiming their amour. "Oh," ſaid ſhe, "but to prevent a diſcovery, it ſhall not be drawn like you."

XXX. COURT POLITESSE.

When Lord Townſend was ſecretary of ſtate to George the Firſt, ſome city dames came to viſit his lady, with whom ſhe was a little acquainted. Meaning to be mighty civil, and return their viſits, ſhe aſked one of them where ſhe lived? The other replied, near Aldermanbury. "Oh," cried Lady Townſend, "I hope the Alderman is well."

XXXI. HOB AND NOB.

Some words are locally perverted to bad ſenſes. *Hob* and *Nob* muſt be of the number.

Lord * * * being in the country, and wiſhing to ſhew great regard to a ruſtic gentleman of ſome influence, he was invited to dine, along with a numerous and elegant company, and placed at my lady's right hand. The lady, in the midſt of dinner, called for a glaſs of wine to drink with her new gueſt, and holding it towards him, as then the faſhion, ſaid, "Hob and nob, Mr. * * *." The gentleman ſtared, and bluſhed up to the eyes. She thinking it was mere timidity, repeated the words, and the gentleman looking if poſſible more confuſed, ſhe coloured herſelf; when he, after much heſitation, whiſpered, "Madam, excuſe me, but I never hob and nob except with my wife."

XXXII. DUCHESS OF BOLTON.

The ducheſs dowager of Bolton, who was natural daughter to the duke of Monmouth, uſed to divert George the Firſt, by affecting to make blunders. Once when ſhe had been at the play of "*Love's Laſt Shift*," ſhe called it, *La derniere Chemiſe de l'Amour*. Another time ſhe pretended to come to court in a great fright, and the king aſking the cauſe, ſhe ſaid ſhe had been at Mr. Whiſton's, who told her the world would be burnt in three years; and for her part ſhe was determined to go to China.

XXXIII. THE KING OF BULLS.

I will give you what I call the king of bulls. An Iriſh baronet, walking out with a gentleman, who told me the ſtory, was met by his nurſe, who requeſted charity. The baronet exclaimed vehemently, "I will give you nothing. You played me a ſcandalous trick in my infancy." The old woman, in amazement, aſked him what

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what injury she had done him? He answered, "I was a fine boy, and you changed me."

In this bull even personal identity is confounded!

XXXIV. CONVENIENT COURAGE.

A certain earl having beaten Antony Henley, at Tunbridge, for some impertinence, the next day found Henley beating another person. The peer congratulated Henley on that acquisition of spirit. "O, my lord," replied Henley, "your lordship and I know whom to beat."

XXXV. LORD WILLIAM POULET.

Lord William Poulet, though often chairman of committees of the house of commons, was a great dunce, and could scarce read. Being to read a bill for naturalizing Jemima, duchess of Kent, he called her Jeremiah, duchess of Kent.

Having heard South Walls commended for ripening fruit, he shewed all the four sides of his garden for south walls.

A gentleman writing to desire a fine horse he had, offered him any *equivalent*. Lord William replied, that the horse was at his service, but he did not know what to do with an *elephant*.

A pamphlet, called "*The Snake in the Grass*," being reported (probably in joke) to be written by this Lord William Poulet, a gentleman, abused in it, sent him a challenge. Lord William professed his innocence, and that he was not the author; but the gentleman would not be satisfied without a denial under his hand. Lord William took a pen, and began, "This is to scratify, that the buk called the Snak"—"Oh, my lord," said the person, "I am satisfied; your lordship has already convinced me you did not write the book."

XXXVI. LETTER WRITTEN SOON AFTER HORACE WALPOLE, BY THE DEATH OF HIS NEPHEW, HAD SUCCEEDED TO THE TITLE OF EARL OF ORFORD.

Berkley-square, Dec. 26, 1791.

DEAR SIR,

As I am sure of the sincerity of your congratulations, I feel much obliged by them; though what has happened destroys my tranquillity; and if what the world reckons advantages, could compensate the loss of peace and ease, would ill indemnify me, even by them. A small estate, loaded with debt, and of which I do not understand the management, and am too old to learn; a source of law-suits amongst my near relations, though not affecting me; endless conversations with lawyers; and packets of letters every day to read and answer: all this weight of business is too much for the rag of life that yet hangs about me; and was preceded by three weeks of anxiety about my unfortunate nephew, and a daily correspondence with physicians, and mad doctors, calling upon me when I had been out of order ever since July: such a mass of troubles made me very seriously ill for some days, and has left me, and still keeps me, so weak and dispirited, that if I shall not soon be able to get some repose, my poor head or body will not be able to resist. For the empty title, I trust you do not suppose it any thing but an incumbrance, by larding my busy mornings with idle visits of interruption, and which, when I am able to go out, I shall be forced to return. Surely no man of seventy-four, unless superannuated, can have the smallest pleasure in sitting at home in his own room, as I always do, and being called by a new name.

It will seem personal, and ungrateful too, to have said so much about my own *trifl* situation, and not to have yet thanked you, Sir, for your kind and flattering offer of letting me read what you have finished of your history; but it was necessary to expose my condition to you, before I could venture to accept your proposal, when I am so utterly incapable of giving a quarter of an hour at a time to what, I know by my acquaintance with your works, will demand all my attention, if I wish to reap the pleasure they are formed to give me. It is most true that, for these seven weeks, I have not redde seven pages, but letters, states of accounts, cases to be laid before lawyers, accounts of farms, &c. &c. and those subject to mortgages. Thus are my mornings occupied: in an evening my relations, and a very few friends, come to me; and when they are gone, I have about an hour, to midnight, to write answers to letters for the next day's post, which I had not time to do in the morning. This is actually my case now; I happened to be quitted at ten o'clock, and I would not lose the opportunity of thanking you, not knowing when I could command another hour.

I would by no means be understood to decline your obliging offer, Sir. On the contrary, I accept it joyfully, if you can trust me with your manuscript for a little time, should I have leisure to read it but by small snatches, which would be wrong-

ing, and would break all connexion in my head. Criticism you are — — — — — — — and to read critically is far beyond my present power. Can a scrivener or a scrivener's hearer, be a judge of composition, style, profound reasoning, and new lights, and discoveries, &c.? But my weary hand and breast must finish. May I ask the favour of your calling upon me any morning when you shall happen to come to town; you will find the new old lord exactly the same admirer of your's, and your obedient humble servant,

HOR. WALPOLE.

[It was a considerable time before he would sign *Orford*, or could even hear his style or title without hesitation.]

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* LIVES *and* WRITINGS *of* EMINENT FOREIGN LITERATI, *now living.*

[*To be continued regularly.*]

KLOPSTOCK.

IN noticing living German authors, this poet justly claims the pre-eminence; his *Messiah* being considered, by unanimous suffrage, the best epic poem which Germany ever produced. He is a native of Saxony, and received his education in the Pforte, a celebrated college near Naumburg; in which GRÆVIUS, ERNESTI, BACHIUS, and several other eminent literati were formed. It is a circumstance not less authentic than worthy of remark, that this great man actually arranged the plan of his Messiah during his school-years. He prosecuted his design with indefatigable zeal, and with a success commensurate to the care and abilities he exerted in the completion of his work. Notwithstanding the metre he adopted (preferring the majestic, the sonorous and expressive hexameters of Homer, to the puerility of modern rhyme) was entirely new, and in a manner exotic to German versification; his Messiah no sooner made its appearance, than it met with general applause, and, in a short time, raised his reputation to a height, which left all competitors at a hopeless distance; and, as before remarked, ranked him the first epic poet of his nation.

His *Odes* † have procured him the same avowed superiority as a lyric writer. They display a glow of imagination, a justness of conception, a brilliancy of diction, unfettered by rhyme, which may dispute the palm of pre-eminence with the bards of Greece and Rome. But great and unrivalled as is their poetic excellence, they possess merit of a far superior kind. They boast the proud recommendation of moral beauty, in the most extensive and uncircumscribed acceptation of the term. Many of them were composed with the express design of inspiring his countrymen with a spirit of *true patriotism*, in contradistinction to the *narrow, selfish views of modern politics*. He endeavours to arouse their moral energies, to render them sensible of what they *have been*, and what with virtuous exertion they *may become*. He displays before their eyes, as an incentive to laudable ambition, their natural prerogatives, and shows at once the glory they will acquire by making regular advances in moral excellence, and the ignominy they will incur by slothful inaction and dastardly retreat. His popular drama, entitled "*The Battle of Hermann*," affords an incontestible proof how successfully he has studied the spirit and national character of the ancient Germans, during the reign of the Roman emperors.

KLOPSTOCK has likewise a just claim upon the gratitude of his country, for having first suggested, and by his own example enforced, the necessity of an improved system in the orthography of the German language. His proposals were not, indeed, adopted in their full extent, but they led others to direct their attention to this object, and are, therefore, justly entitled to the merit of having proved highly instrumental in effecting the change which has since taken place.

Notwithstanding his great age, he continues in the full, uninterrupted enjoy-

* An overstrained compliment is omitted.

† A splendid edition of "KLOPSTOCK's *Odes*," accompanied with ample notes and illustrations, is now publishing by the learned and ingenious AUGUSTUS BOETTIGER, D.D. provost of Weimar college, and counsellor of the Upper Consistory. Of the merits of this gentleman, in the republic of letters, we shall have occasion to speak very copiously hereafter.

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ment of health. For this inestimable blessing, next to a good constitution, he stands indebted to his strict and uniform temperance, added to a prudent use of exercise. He rides out regularly every morning, and will leap a five-barred gate with all the impetuosity of youth. His countenance is highly pleasing, and reflects that calm tranquillity, that divine peace of mind, so forcibly depicted in his verses, and which nothing but the consciousness of a well spent life can bestow. He possesses an air of dignity, equally remote from haughty insolence and repulsive reserve, which commands involuntary respect from all who approach him. His conversation is marked by the same sententious, yet unaffected conciseness, which characterizes his writings. Among his very intimate friends, he is sometimes prevailed upon to repeat extracts from his poetical works, which he delivers in a most animated, impressive, and feeling manner. He is particularly fond of rehearsing those passages in which he pays a tribute to the virtues of his deceased wife, who was early separated from him by death; and he takes a pleasure in shewing the monument which he has erected in memory of her, and of the infant of whom she died in childbed.

Possessed of an independent fortune, he is relieved from the painful necessity of making his talents subservient to his animal wants, and is enabled to pass his days in the sweet converse of the Muses, and to pursue the favourite studies to which his inclination prompts him. The virtuous Count BERNSTORFF, formerly minister at the court of Denmark, and uncle to the lately deceased minister of that name, procured him a pension from the Danish monarch, to which he added a handsome annuity from his own purse. KLOPSTOCK, in return, undertook the post of reader to the countess. On BERNSTORFF's dismissal from court, in consequence of the appointment of STRUENSEE and BRAND to the administration, KLOPSTOCK accompanied his patron to Hamburgh, where the count died of vexation and chagrin, at the very moment he was recalled to resume his former situation. KLOPSTOCK continued for some time to reside with the dowager countess; but, for certain reasons, which we do not think ourselves authorized to comment upon, as we deem it unbecoming to question the propriety of a lady's conduct upon bare report, and KLOPSTOCK was too noble-minded to give sanction to the reports in circulation; he preferred to withdraw from the service of his patroness, and retired to enjoy the sweets of independence at Altona. It is, however, but justice to observe, as it affords an additional proof of the natural goodness of heart and excellent disposition, which so strongly characterize this amiable bard, that KLOPSTOCK has never once explained himself upon this subject, not even to his most intimate friends. Indeed we confine ourselves within the strict limits of truth, when we affirm, that he has never been known to speak in angry or disrespectful terms of any person, with whom he has been connected. Much less has he descended to the mean arts of secret detraction and anonymous satire. To sum up the catalogue of his virtues, he is a man whom envy herself has never attempted to fix a stain upon. He still enjoys his pension from the Danish government, and the French republic has paid homage to his extraordinary merit, by complimenting him with the right of citizenship.

ARCHENHOLZ

IS likewise an inhabitant of Altona*, and a writer of great political celebrity in most countries of Europe. His "*History of the Seven Year's War*," in which he took an active part, having the rank of captain in the Prussian service, may justly be pronounced one of the best historical compositions which Germany can boast. ARCHENHOLZ resided several years in this country, and his "*Picture of England and Italy*," in which he speaks very freely of the degeneracy and profligate character of the modern Romans, is highly complimentary to the genius and manners of Great Britain. A continuation of the above work appears regularly every year, under the title of "*British Annals*." ARCHENHOLZ is likewise editor and proprietor of a respectable monthly publication, called the "*Minerva*."

VOSS.

NOT far from Hamburgh, in the small town of Eutin, lives VOSS, a poet of great and merited reputation. VOSS is the author of a number of neat and elegant

* Altona is likewise the residence of M. VON SCHIRACH, a writer of considerable abilities, and proprietor of the "*Political Journal*;" a work which has a very extensive sale all over the continent. The adjoining town of Hamburgh, though one of the first commercial cities in Europe, and of consequence more immediately under the auspices of the god of traffic than the muses, maintains,

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elegant poems, which are universally read and admired. But it is to his incomparable translations of Homer and Virgil, that he stands indebted for that high literary fame, which he so deservedly enjoys. Without the slightest wish to detract from the merits of our countrymen, Pope and Dryden, it is but justice to acknowledge, that their versions of Homer and Virgil deserve rather the title of a paraphrase than a translation. We read a fine poem, but we do not recognize the exact spirit of the original. Voss, on the other hand, without degenerating into insipidity and servile imitation, has so scrupulously adhered to the sense of his author, that he has preserved the exact metre, and even the very number of verses of the original. And yet, incredible as it may appear to those, who are not acquainted with the German language, the writer of this article knows of no one instance, in which Voss has detracted from the fire, the brilliancy, the spirit of the Greek and Roman bards. Voss, some time since, entered the lists in a literary contest with Professor Heyne, of Göttingen, whose edition of Virgil has rendered his name familiar to the *literati* of this country. This contest has been maintained with considerable acrimony on both sides, and gave occasion to a very cutting epigram, by Schiller, in which Voss, having been formerly one of Heyne's pupils, is very severely treated. The epigram in question is inserted in the "*Xenia*," a work which is entitled to particular notice, as it has given birth to a paper war in Germany. The authors of these bitter epigrams have *nobly disdained to stab in the dark, and conceal themselves under the safeguard of an anonymous publication.* Their names are posted and prefixed to their productions—names of no less celebrity and formidable import than Goethe and Schiller. The established reputation of these two literary champions well warrants the daring confidence with which they hurl the gauntlet of defiance, and brandish the lash of satire in the open face of day. The wounds they inflict are deep, and rankle sorely, insomuch, that the "*Xenia*" have called forth no less than thirteen combatants into the field. But so far from being able to stand their ground, and to foil the adventurous *duumviri*, they have only exposed their own imbecility, and provoked severer usage; whilst the merited ridicule they have entailed upon themselves, by their futile attempts, serves to exhibit the superiority of their antagonists in a more conspicuous light. It is, however, to be regretted, that several worthy characters have been wantonly attacked by these keen satirists; a line of conduct which certainly cannot add to their reputation in the eyes of men of cool, deliberate judgment.

Voss has lately published some excellent Idylls or Pastorals; and likewise a beautiful poem, in several cantos, entitled, "*Louisa*."

NICOLAI.

THIS veteran in literature is a native of Berlin, where he still resides. He is a scholar, an author, and a bookseller of the first eminence; and perhaps no man living can boast such extensive literary connexions which are not confined to his own country. Nicolai has lived from his very youth in the strictest habits of intimacy with all the great German writers, among whom the names of Lessing, Moses Mendelsohn*, Eschenburg, Abbt, Platner, &c. &c. justly claim our veneration and esteem. In conjunction with these luminaries of science, Nicolai published his celebrated "*Letters on Literature*," *(Litteratur-briefe,)* which will render his reputation respectable, as long as the German language shall continue to be spoken or read. From this publication the Germans date the improvement of their national taste. His "*Universal German History*" *(Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek)* is a work of still greater merit and celebrity, and has given birth to a new epocha in the annals of German literature. It consists now of a great number of volumes, and affords a convincing proof of the inexhaustible resources of German science. His celebrated satirical romance of "*Sebaldus Nothanker*," is a spirited and successful attack upon the ramparts of superstition, ecclesiastical tyranny, the exploded systems of false philosophy, and the metaphysical jargon of school divinity.

tains, notwithstanding, no contemptible rank in the republic of letters. Among other eminent literary characters, it boasts the names of Büsch, Ebeling, Gebstenberg, Reimarus, &c. &c.

* This truly learned and excellent Jew has rendered his name immortal by his "*Phædon*," which is not a mere translation from Plato, but is enriched with a number of additional arguments by Mendelsohn, which evince a justness and profundity of thought, that cannot fail to delight and surprise the metaphysical reader. Nicolai entertained an extraordinary affection for Mendelsohn, and delights in speaking of his deceased friend, whom he extols as a second Socrates. H.

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His "*Travels through Germany*," a very voluminous, but severe work, have raised him up an host of enemies, and engaged him in frequent disputes. The poignancy of his wit, and the keenness of his satire, have, however, in general, borne him triumphant through the contest. He has lately published an entertaining satirical work, in consequence of a wager between himself and his friend BODE (an excellent German writer, and the translator of Sterne's "*Tristram Shandy*," "*Sentimental Journey*," and Smollett's "*Humphrey Clinker*"), entitled "*The History of a Fat Man*," in allusion to BODE's personal appearance. BODE, however, did not live to see the completion of this work, and NICOLAI has annexed, at the end of the 2d volume, an honourable testimony to the merits and virtues of his deceased friend.

In his manners †, NICOLAI is very plain; but nothing can exceed the charms of his conversation. He possesses an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes, relating to writers and eminent men of every description, among whom his acquaintance is unlimited. Those who visit him, always experience the most lively regret, when they take leave of him. As a judge of books, it is doubtful whether all Europe can produce his superior. T. D.

COPY *of a* LETTER *sent from* JOHN PAUL JONES, Esq. *Commander in Chief of the American Squadron in Europe, to the Right Hon. The Countess of* SELKIRK, *St. Mary's Isle, Scotland.*

[The following Letter is the production of a man, who, on various occasions, acted a very conspicuous part on the theatre of the world. It places his character in a very different light from that in which it has commonly been viewed, and as it is one of the first principles of justice, to condemn no man, until he may have been heard in his own defence, we hope it will not be altogether unacceptable to the public. We are promised some others, written by the same person, and equally, if not more interesting.]

"MADAM,

"IT cannot be too much lamented that, in the profession of arms, the officer of fine feeling, and of real sensibility, should be under the necessity of winking at any action of persons under his command, which his heart cannot approve; but the reflection is doubly severe, when he finds himself obliged, *in appearance*, to countenance *such action* by his authority.

"This hard case was mine, when on the 23d of April last, I landed on St. Mary's Isle. Knowing Lord Selkirk's interest with his king, and esteeming, *as I do*, his private character, I wished to make him the happy instrument of alleviating the horrors of *hopeless captivity*, when the brave are overpowered, and made prisoners of war. It was, perhaps, fortunate for you, Madam, that he was from home; for it was my intention to have taken him on board the Ranger, and to have detained him, until, through his means, a general and fair exchange of prisoners, as well in Europe as in America, had been effected.

"When I was informed by some men whom I met at landing, that his lordship was absent, I walked back to my boat, determined to leave the island: by the way, however, some of the officers, who were with me, could not forbear expressing their discontent: observing, that in America no delicacy was shewn by the English, who took away all sorts of moveable property; setting fire not only to towns, and to the houses of the rich, without distinction, but not even sparing the wretched hamlets and milk-cows of the poor and helpless, at the approach of an inclement winter: that party had been with me, as volunteers, the same morning, at Whitehaven; some compliance, therefore, was their due: I had but a moment to think how I might gratify them, and, at the same time, do your ladyship the least injury. I charged the two officers to permit none of the seamen to enter the house, or to hurt any thing about it; to treat you, Madam, with the utmost respect; to accept of the plate which was *offered*, and to come away without making a search or demanding any thing else. I am induced to believe, that I was punctually obeyed, since I am informed that the plate which they brought away is far short of the quantity expressed in the inventory which accompanied it.—I have gratified my men, and when the plate is sold, I shall become the purchaser, and will *gratify my own feelings*, by restoring it to you, by such conveyance as you shall be pleased to direct.

† The unfounded aspersions thrown out against this venerable character, by Professor ROBISON, in his late publication, are of too illiberal and contemptible a nature to merit serious refutation.

"Had

" Had the Earl been on board the Ranger, the following evening, he would have seen the awful pomp and dreadful carnage of a sea engagement; both affording ample subjects for the pencil, as well as melancholy reflection for the contemplative mind.—Humanity starts back at such scenes of horror, and cannot but execrate the vile promoters of this detested war.

For *they*, 'twas *they* unsheath'd the ruthless blade,
And heav'n shall *ask* the havock it has made.

" The British ship of war Drake, mounting 20 guns, with more than her complement of men, besides a number of volunteers, came out from Carrickfergus, in order to attack and take the continental ship Ranger, of 18 guns, and short of her complement of officers and men.—The ships met, and the advantage was disputed with great fortitude on each side, for an hour and five minutes, when the gallant commander of the Drake fell, and victory declared in favour of the Ranger.—His amiable lieutenant lay mortally wounded, besides near forty of the inferior officers and crew killed and wounded.—A melancholy demonstration of the uncertainty of human prospects, and of the sad reverse of fortune, which an hour can produce.—I buried them in a spacious grave, with the honours due to the memory of the brave.

" Though I have drawn my sword in the present generous struggle for the rights of men, yet I am not in arms merely as an American, nor am I in pursuit of riches. My fortune is liberal enough, having no wife nor family, and having lived long enough to know, that riches cannot ensure happiness. I profess myself a citizen of the world, totally unfettered by the little mean distinctions of climate or country, which diminish the benevolence of the heart, and set bounds to philanthropy. Before the war began, I had, at an early time of life, withdrawn from the service, in favour of " calm contemplation and poetic ease." I have sacrificed not only my favourite scheme of life, but the *softer affections of the heart*, and my prospects of domestic happiness; and I am ready to sacrifice my life also, with cheerfulness—if that forfeiture would restore peace and goodwill among mankind.

" As the feelings of your gentle heart cannot, in that respect, but be congenial with mine, let me intreat you, Madam, to use your self-persuasive arts with your husband, to endeavour to stop this cruel and destructive war, in which Britain never can succeed. Heaven can never countenance the barbarous and unmanly practices of the Britons in America, which savages would blush at, and which, if not discontinued, will soon be retaliated in Britain, by a justly enraged people. Should you fail in this (for I am persuaded you will attempt it, and who can resist the power of such an advocate?) your endeavours to effect a general exchange of prisoners will be an act of humanity, which will afford you golden feelings on a death-bed.

" I hope this cruel contest will soon be closed; but, should it continue, I wage no war with the fair! I acknowledge their power, and bend before it with profound submission! Let not, therefore, the amiable Countess of Selkirk regard me as an enemy: I am ambitious of her esteem and friendship, and would do any thing consistent with my duty, to merit it.

" The honour of a line from your hand, in answer to this, will lay me under a very singular obligation. And, if I can render you any acceptable service in France, or elsewhere, I hope you see into my character so far as to command me without the least grain of reserve. I wish to know exactly the behaviour of my people, as I am determined to punish them, if they have exceeded their liberty.

" I have the honour to be, with much esteem, and with profound respect, Madam, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

(Signed) J. P. Jones.

" *Ranger, Brest*, 8th *May*, 1778."

Note, It is a well known fact, that at the sale, he purchased the plate, and returned the whole that had been carried away, to the Countess of Selkirk; not the most trifling article being missing. D. F. R. S.

FROM

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FROM MY PORT-FOLIO.

No. VIII.

WILLIAM WHISTON.

(Communicated.)

MR. Whiſton was a man diſtinguiſhed for great ſincerity, and great freedom of ſpeech. He had ſome acquaintance with biſhop Sherlock, and occaſionally went to dine with him. But the biſhop made a ſpeech in the Houſe of Lords, which was underſtood to be an apology for the employment of bribery and corruption on the part of government; and then Whiſton viſited him no more.

They afterwards met accidentally, at the houſe of Sir Joſeph Jekyll, maſter of the rolls, when the biſhop aſked Whiſton, what the reaſon was that he did not come ſometimes to dine with him as uſual? "No, my lord," ſaid Whiſton, "never ſince your political ſpeech in the Houſe of Lords." The biſhop replied, that Mr. Whiſton knew that he took his reproofs patiently, and he was deſirous that he ſhould come to him as formerly. "No, my lord," ſaid Whiſton, "political biſhops are the ruin of all religion:" and he immediately went away in apparent indignation.

When Dr. Leng was made a biſhop, the firſt time that Mr. Whiſton ſaw him, after he was raiſed to the bench, he ſaid to him, "I wonder, my lord, how ſo learned and ſo good a man as you are, came to be made a biſhop."

Of Dr. Gibſon, biſhop of London, Whiſton ſaid, "that biſhop ſeemed to think, that the church of England, as it juſt then happened to be, eſtabliſhed by modern laws and canons, came down from heaven, with the Athanaſian creed in its hand."

The then biſhop of Durham, in a converſation with Whiſton, expreſſed a doubt to him, whether the Linus, who is mentioned in St. Paul's epiſtle to Timothy, could poſſibly be the biſhop of Rome, as he was ſuppoſed to be, when he was only ſpoken of as "one of the brethren." Whiſton replied, "biſhops, my lord, were not then right reverend fathers in God."

Speaking of Dr. Wilſon, biſhop of Man, Whiſton ſaid, "He has always appeared to me one of the beſt biſhops of our modern ages; and ſo much the better, as he is clear of the ſnares and temptations of a lord of parliament."

COXE'S SWITZERLAND.

(Communicated.)

IN reading COXE's able and intelligent account of Switzerland, a ſingular inconſiſtency occurs in the account of the commonwealth of the Griſons. As practical politics are far more intereſting than theoretic, it became an object to point out, and obviate that inconſiſtency; eſpecially as it is injurious to the cauſe of freedom.

I uſe the edition of 1789, 3 vols. 8vo. In vol. iii. p. 232, *et ſeq.* he gives what may be called facts and reaſons, to prove that corruption and ariſtocratic influence alone diminiſh factions, and prevent anarchy, even in ſo poor a country as that of the Griſons, and in a republic ſcarcely known among the nations of Europe.

The reader is deeply impreſſed with this truth, till he comes ſo far on as p. 278, where the myſtery is ſolved, *teſte invito*.

"At preſent, the Houſe of Auſtria directs all the affairs of the Griſons with the moſt unbounded authority. That power has acquired this ſway, by regularly diſcharging the public penſions, by holding the leading members of the diet in its pay, by being a guarantee of the Valteline, and mediator in all the diſputes between the Griſons and their ſubjects."

Where is now Mr. COXE's candour? He might as well argue, that, becauſe our Edward IV. Henry VIII. Charles II. were penſioned by France, no monarchy can exiſt without foreign penſions.

Is it not rather a piece of jeſuitical art, to place this main intelligence at ſo great a diſtance from its proper place, and real point of view? In fact, it is not prejudice, but repeated obſervation, which leads me to ſay, that, in the writings of all eccleſiaſtics (with very few exceptions), one meets with ſpecimens of jeſuitiſm. They are ſo accuſtomed to deceive, that they practice art in ſpite of themſelves, as it were, and even in trifles and indifferent objects.

FIELDING *and* SWIFT.

SOME writers have obtained the character of original invention at rather a cheap rate; they have had the art of appearing to exhibit a great fecundity of imagination, throughout an entire work; when,

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when, in reality, the real merit of its invention is contained in a few of its earliest chapters; while the remaining parts of these works have been formed with great facility, and without any extraordinary efforts of genius. I shall exemplify this observation by the two celebrated works of Fielding and Swift. The former, in his "*Life of Jonathan Wild the Great*," offers a very curious specimen of the force of irony. He calls villainy, "greatness;" a prig, or thief, "a hero;" narratives of swindlers, "matters of the great kind;" honest ingenuous persons, "silly people;" and when they trust to sharpers, he says, "they are *little wretches*, who deal with *great men*." Heartfree is therefore full of "low and base ideas;" his faithful apprentice "is a low and pitiful fool," &c. It is evident, that the only merit to which this invention of reversing terms and ideas can pretend, consists in the *first thoughts*—having once exhibited them, all the rest is merely a repetition of the same notions; and although the whole may appear, to a superficial reader, as originality, a critic of taste will surely acknowledge, that it is not what it appears, and that it becomes, at length, if we may so express ourselves, invention without invention. Fielding having once displayed the manner, any common writer could have followed it without any exertion; and what a common writer can perform, is evidently not a work of genius.

The same observation will extend to "*Gulliver's Travels*." When Swift had once resolved to describe a very diminutive, and a very gigantic race; men as horses, and horses as men; the idea, whatever be its value, after it has been fully displayed, becomes, like the irony of Fielding, nothing but a continuation; a kind of plagiarism on the author himself. The real merit of such inventions is soon terminated; yet an author, by pursuing them, will seem, to most of his readers, as abounding in the most fertile imagination; while he, in fact, is only repeating *one idea*, with, very frequently, neither novelty nor variation. The Yahoos and Houyhnhnms have, in my opinion, no invention at all, unless to call a horse a man shews any invention.

This observation will not extend to the other merits of these admired performances; for others they have, of a much more durable kind than the extravagance of their merely reversing our usual notions.

Literary Fecundity.

We have had some curious instances of literary fecundity. Lope de Vega, whose entire days seem to have been devoted to composition, without many hours given to *reading*; or what is equally necessary, to the *correction* of his own productions, did not rival the indefatigable powers of father *Macedo*, a Portuguese Jesuit, not without celebrity in his day. The Portuguese biographer counts 109 different works of this author; and, indeed, one cannot refrain from a smile at the good old man himself, who, in one of his later works, boasts of having delivered in public, 53 PANEGYRICS; 60 LATIN ESSAYS, and 32 FUNERAL EULOGIUMS: and that he had composed 48 EPIC POEMS; 123 ELEGIES; 115 EPITAPHS; 212 DEDICATIONS; 700 FAMILIAR LETTERS; 2600 HEROIC POEMS; 110 ODES; 3000 EPIGRAMS; 4 LATIN PLAYS, and that he had (being gifted with the talent of an improvisatore) delivered more than 150,000 VERSES extempore!

It is sufficiently obvious, that Father Macedo was the prince of impertinent writers; and that he was one of those, whose unhappy industry produces a most barren fertility. What is, however, not less singular in our Jesuit, was, that having written a treatise against Cardinal Norris, on the subject of the monkery of St. Austin, it was thought necessary to decree silence to both parties. Macedo, compelled to relinquish the pen, resolved to shew the world that he did not consider himself as vanquished, and sent his adversary *a challenge!* He proceeded according to the regulations of *chivalry*; and appointed a place of rendezvous in the wood of Boulogne. Another edict, to forbid the duel. Macedo complained that it was hard, not to suffer him, for the sake of St. Austin, for whom he had a peculiar esteem, to spill neither his *ink*, nor his *blood!*

One may judge of his taste by his "*Origin of the Inquisition*." That humane and divine tribunal he discovers to have been in the terrestrial paradise. He pretends to prove, that God was the first who began the functions of an INQUISITOR, and that he exercised his power over Cain, and the workmen of Babel. Macedo obtained a professor's chair at Padua, for having given, during eight days, at Venice, some famous arguments against the Pope, which were published by the title of *The Literary Roarings of the Lion at St. Mark:*" alluding to the lion whose mouth is now closed.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

On Miss LINWOOD's *admirable Pictures in Needle-work.*

WHEN Egypt's sons, a rude untutor'd race,
Learn'd with wild forms the obelisk to grace,
And mould the idol God in ductile earth,
The loom and polish'd needle took their birth.

When doom'd to dull obscurity no more,
Fair Science reign'd on each surrounding shore,
And stretch'd her arm o'er Greece and early Rome,
Still in her train appear'd the labours of the loom.

When Gothic night o'erwhelm'd the chearful day,
And sculpture, painting, all neglected lay,
And furious man, creation's savage lord,
Knew but the hunter's spear, the murd'rer's sword;

Our softer sex emboss'd the 'broider'd vest,
In flow'ry robe the blooming hero dreft;
Or rang'd in tap'stry's glowing colours bright
The mimic creits, and long embattled fight.

Now Learning's better sun-beam shone anew,
And Gothic horrors, gloomy night, withdrew;
Again Prometheus wak'd the senseless clay,
Grace, beauty, order, leapt to second day.

Most did the manly arts its influence feel,
The pencil chas'd the housewife's humbler steel;
Rent was the aged tap'stry from the wall;
Exulting genius gloried in its fall;

To monstrous shapes, and hydra forms uncouth,
Succeeded nature fair, angelic truth;
The artist man awoke the victor's lay,
And woman's labours crumbled in decay.

Then LINWOOD rose, inspir'd at once to give
The matchless grace that bids the picture live;
With the bold air, the lovely lasting dye,
That fills at once, and charms the wond'ring eye.

Hail! better Amazon, to thee belong
The critic's plaudits, and the poet's song:
To thee may fame no barren laurels bring,
But flow'ry wreaths, that bud each rising spring!

L. A.

Lines on the DEATH *of a* WIFE.

COME, pensive Melancholy; thou who shun'st
The busy haunts of men; 'tis thee I woo.
Come, calm the tumults of a mind disturb'd:
Thee will I cherish as a welcome guest,
And freely, in some lone retreat, indulge
The gloom of grief. Unnotic'd and unknown,
Complaints were vain, since none can yield relief;
Yet tears may tell the suff'rings I endure,
And ease that weight of woe which wounds so deep
No time can heal. Oh! I've for ever lost
My first, my early, and my only love.
Dear source of comfort! thou art now no more;
Thou wast the soft'ner of my ev'ry care;
My friend, my sweet companion, and my all.
What can to me existence now endear,
Since chearfulness and health with thee are fled,
And peace and hope are strangers to my breast?
My limbs, late active and alert, resist
The dictates of my will, and trembling, scarce
Have pow'r to bear from earth my tott'ring frame.

Oh, what an effort did I lately make,
When with distress o'erwhelm'd, and anguish keen,
I gain'd th' ascent, where rested what remain'd
Of her I lov'd—a solemn silence reign'd,
And gloomy darkness mark'd the cheerless spot;
Save through a crevice one small streaming ray,
Which glimm'ring shone to guide me to her bed.
There once again, and once, alas! for all,
With weeping eyes I view'd that face and form,
On which, with rapture, oft I us'd to gaze;
That face and form which spoke a graceful ease,
Sweet innocence and peace, and all those charms
Of female softness, tenderness, and truth,
Which please the eye, and captivate the soul.

But now, alas! how chang'd, what ruin dire
Hath in short time been wrought! the tyrant death
Struck, and subdu'd his prey, her tender frame,
Resistance weak could make, and down she sunk
Insensible—a victim to his pow'r.
Her pallid cheeks had lost that glow of health
They late and long had worn—clos'd were those eyes
That us'd so sweet to smile; still was that voice
Which oft melodious charm'd the list'ning ears;
But it will charm no more, nor will her smiles
Relieve that heart that lov'd with fond excess.

How much from this sad loss I have endur'd,
Ye only who have lov'd like me, can say.
Could sighs, or tears, or pray'rs, have ought avail'd,
She surely had not dy'd—for never did
They cease, e'er since the time she felt a pain;
Profusely have the tears of sorrow flow'd,
Sighs have succeeded sighs, and pray'rs to Heav'n
Been breath'd—but God, who life bestow'd, saw fit
Her state to change, and took her to himself.
In her, religion wore its fairest form,

And

And all the milder virtues were display'd;
Good was her heart, and she was fit for bliss.
Oh can I e'er forget, when, from the world
Retir'd, in converse sweet our days we past!
How oft to heav'n she pray'd to make me blest,
And grateful prais'd, and thank'd me for my love,
My constant care, and mark'd attentions shewn,
All from the heart bestow'd, to smooth her path,
To guard her steps, and make her pleas'd with life.

No pleasing cares do now my mind employ;
In mournful musing creep the heavy hours:
Scenes of past pleasure, ne'er to be renew'd,
By mem'ry's aid in quick succession rise,
Whilst all the future wears an aspect dark.

Perhaps she knows how dear her mem'ry is,
How in my heart she holds her wonted place:
May heav'n in mercy grant, that when from earth
I'm call'd, we may united be, and know
Those promis'd joys which God reserves for those
Who trust his word, and strive to do his will.

S. T.

SONNET.

To the EARL *of* BREADALBANE.

FAR from his friends, his home, and native Tyne,
The mould'ring relics of our *Johnson* lie!
While tears of fond remembrance fill each eye,
Breadalbane, patron of the arts, be thine
The envied task to rear his humble shrine,
Which still the pensive trav'ller may espy,
Where limpid Tay meand'ring murmurs by,
And woods and rocks t' adorn his tomb combine.
The scene, congenial to his classic taste,
His shade, appeas'd, shall often hover round,
And as the moonbeam glides along the ground,
Review the landscape which his pencil trac'd;
And oft, when kindred genius wanders near,
Receive the soothing tributary tear.

SONNET

On the Death of Robert Johnson, *Painter and Engraver, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who died, in the 26th year of his age, at Kenmore, near Taymouth, the seat of the Earl of Breadalbane, whilst employed there by his Lordship.*
(See Monthly Magazine, vol. 2. p. 541 and 833.)

YE who enraptur'd view, with sweet delight,
The faithful semblance of relations dear,
Or o'er some friend departed drop the tear,
By *Johnson* snatch'd from death's oblivious night;
For him who fixt, in glowing colours bright,
Those smiles that wont the passing hours to cheer,
And gave, unchanging still from year to year,
The form ador'd to bless your longing sight;
O heave the grateful sympathetic sigh:
But sighs recal not back the silent dead!
An aged mother, by his labours fed,
Looks round in vain, and sees no comfort nigh;
O, then, reflect his virtues to her view,
And be to her what *Johnson* was to you.

ELEGY

On the death of a Young Lady, who died in a state of lunacy.

HUSH'D in the silent grave, thy sorrows sleep;
No more in secret anguish to repine!
And soft humanity no more shall weep
To see the wreck of such a mind as thine.
Ev'n he who unrelenting saw that mind—
A father! struggle with despair in vain,
While reason's ruin'd empire fell, consign'd
"To blank confusion and her crazy train."
Ev'n he, barbarian! shall with callous heart
No more disturb the bed of thy repose;
No more shall try with ev'ry hellish art
To lengthen the sad period of thy woes!
For now at length thy pains, thy troubles cease,
The gloomy midnight of thy grief is o'er;
And on thy soul the blissful morn of peace
Arises bright—to be o'ercast no more.
And tho' a little space contains full well
Thy peerless form, with ev'ry beauty blest,
Without one "frail memorial" to tell
The passing trav'ller where thy ashes rest;
Yet, to thy mem'ry, many a sacred tear
Shall flow, with many a sympathetic sigh;
And on soft pity's heart, to virtue dear
Thy name shall be engraven—ne'er to die!

Leeds. W. G.

A SONNET,

Addressed to Miss Eliza Coltman, *on receiving from her a present of* Mrs. Rowe's *Devout Exercises of the Heart, &c.*

SACRED to virtue be the gifts of song,
Nor madly let the genuine bard diffuse
The dregs of Circe's cup, nor dare to wrong
Meek-ey'd religion!—but may the muse,
Proud of her birth, in rapt'rous strains aspire,
To hallow'd themes that breath'd from Rowe's pure lyre;
Or your's, Eliza! when with fervent zeal
You sing of transports angels only feel;
And soaring, reach the bright ætherial road,
Where hymning Seraphs warm devotion shew;

Catch

Catch from perennial lamps the sacred glow
Of love divine—the essence of our God!
When cleans'd from guilt and each low-minded care,
May I be worthy found to meet Eliza there.
Chard, Somersetshire. W. TOULMIN, M. D.

CONSCIENCE THE WORST OF TORTURES,

By Miss Holcroft.

'TWAS night; mysterious silence reign'd;
Sleep wav'd his magic wand;
E'en prowling wolves, to mischief train'd,
Repos'd, a harmless band.

High surging waves, and tempests bleak,
Were hush'd, awhile to rest;
Fierce Ætna ceas'd in flames to break,
Nor once disgorg'd her breast:

When, stretch'd on straw, the murd'rer lay,
Terrific to behold!
His tott'ring frame spoke sad dismay,
His eye convulsive roll'd!

His chains he shook with frantic grief;
Thrice smote his tortur'd breast:
Till fainting nature brought relief,
And lull'd his limbs to rest.

But fearful visions rack'd his brain;
His transient slumbers broke:
Before him stood Montalto slain!
He started, groan'd, and woke.

Yet woke, alas, to mad'ning woe:
The ghastly form pursued;
With bosom pierc'd, step sad and slow,
His shroud with blood bedew'd!

Its woe-fraught brow and haggard cheek
Uprais'd the fiend despair:
A wild and soul-distracted shriek
Dissolv'd it into air!

"Stay, stay," he cried, "thou damning shade!
Revenge shall soon be thine.
No more my tardy death upbraid:
Eternal death is mine!

I'm call'd! The vengeful sword they raise!
Racks, whips, and fury wait?
The pious brands of torture blaze,
Ferocious man to sate!

Yet sword and flames I'll dauntless brave:
No groan shall racks extort;
If blood they thirst, blood let them have:
Revenge too dearly bought!"

Thus rav'd the wretch, with anguish torn,
Pursu'd by fell despair,
Till soon the sanguinary morn
Bad him for death prepare.

With well-intention'd vengeance fraught,
The fearful cohort meet:
Their mind to holy terror wrought;
Their brow with ire replete.

Yet unappall'd their victim stood,
Death's threat'ning pangs defied;
"Montalto, lo! here's blood for blood!
Behold, and quaff," he cried.

Then dauntless met each fearful stroke,
No pangs could force one groan;
His threatning eye defiance spoke,
Till sense and life were flown.

LINES *addressed to a* ROSE.

MODEST child of vernal show'r,
I woo thee, meekly blushing flow'r!
Bent with the dews, that fall from high,
How sweet thou smilest to mine eye!
Chaste flow'r! thy downcast foliage wears
The pensive innocence of tears!

Yet ah, perhaps, ere ev'ning's close,
Some hand may pluck thee, thou soft rose,
Then on some virgin's bosom doom
To waste away thy rich perfume;
Where envious, thy faint leaves shall pine
For beauties lovelier far than thine.

L.

VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

ON the 23d, the Anniversary Exhibition opened at the Royal Academy. The number of artists exhibiting, and of works of art exhibited, is greater than in any preceding year; but it may be doubted whether the collective merit of the exhibition be increased in the same proportion. It is, perhaps, even inferior to those of several former years. The English school of painting cannot be denied that brilliancy, splendour, and force, which strike and captivate at first sight; but generally speaking, it wants that truth and just degree of finishing that attach the mind, and satisfy the eye. It may be presumed that these defects arise from modern artists' too much neglecting the study of the sciences that are auxiliaries, or rather essential parts of this art, such as anatomy, perspective, and the degradation of colour, and of light and shade. Be this as it may, it is certain that more modern pictures soon pall upon the taste, while those produced in the golden age of painting please more and more, as we have more time to study and to discover their beauties. In the present exhibition, however, there are several honourable exceptions to the foregoing remarks, especially among the

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works of ſome young, but riſing artiſts, who have not yet obtained a name proportionate to their merit.—Like former exhibitions, the preſent one proves that the branch of the art in which our painters are moſt encouraged, to which they chiefly devote themſelves, and in which they ſucceed the beſt, is portrait painting. It contains, nevertheleſs, a number of works of fancy and ſentiment, which do equal honour to the genius and diſintereſtedneſs of the artiſts, conſidering how little ſuch ſubjects are in requeſt. The number of thoſe who have attempted landſcape is ſmall—ſtill ſmaller of thoſe who have ſucceeded. Of the drawings, ſome are truly beautiful—others highly pleaſing and reſpectable. In ſculpture the exhibition this year is particularly poor. It can only boaſt a few heads, and *bas-reliefs*, which however well executed, are of little conſequence, when compared with the groupes and figures as large as life, which the public have contemplated with pleaſure in former years. But, whatever may be its defects, the perſons who are acquainted with the ſtate of the arts abroad, will feel no heſitation in pronouncing that no foreign ſchool can produce an annual exhibition equal to that of England.

Miſs LINWOOD's exhibition of pictures in needle-work, continues to attract and aſtoniſh the lovers of the fine arts and the faſhionable world. No private collection has ever been more reſpectably patronized in this metropolis.

Meſſrs. BOYDELL have added a dozen new pictures to the Shakeſpeare Gallery, by SMIRKE, WESTALL, WHEATLEY, and RIGAUD. The gallery is alſo enriched at this time by the whole of the beautiful Milton drawings by WESTALL. The thirteenth number of the Shakeſpeare will be ready for delivery in the courſe of the month.

The ſame gentlemen having purchaſed the admired pictures of the "*Seven Ages*," by SMIRKE, which are now exhibiting at Somerſet Houſe, propoſe to publiſh prints from them, of the ſize of the originals.

Mr. JOHN IRELAND's ſupplementary volume to "*Hogarth Illuſtrated*," will poſitively be delivered in a few days.

Mr. CAPEL LOFT writes to us from Troſton *, that after repeated obſervations from the 13th inſt. to the 22d, both inclusive, he is wholly diſappointed as to the expected re-appearance of the *ſolar ſpot*; and muſt therefore conclude no more will be ſeen of it. This, conſidering its permanence for ſeveral revolutions, and its apparently unaltered ſtate as to figure, denſity, and ſize, when it was laſt ſeen, is to him exceedingly unexpected.

Dr. SOMERVILLE, author of "*The Hiſtory of Political Tranſactions, and of Parties, during the Reign of King William*, has in the preſs a complete hiſtory of Great Britain, during the reign of Queen Anne. The author has had acceſs to a great variety of original papers, ſome of the moſt curious of which will be printed in an appendix at the end of the volume.

The Literary and Philoſophical Society of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, have juſt printed their "*Fifth Year's Report*;" and likewiſe ſome copies of "*Two Eſſays*," read before them by JOHN RALPH FENWICK, M. D. one containing "Reflections on Calcareous Manures;" the other, "Some Reflections on the Importance of Elaſtic Fluids in Vegetation, and on the Preſervation and Application of Fold-yard Manure."

Mr. COMBE, the author of "*The Diaboliad*," is engaged upon a work to be publiſhed in four volumes, which will include biographical ſketches of eminent characters, and the hiſtory of the moſt conſiderable events of the preſent reign.

Captain DAVID COLLINS, of the marines, judge advocate, and ſecretary of the colony, has announced for ſpeedy publication, "*An Account of the Engliſh Colony in New South Wales*," from the departure of the firſt embarkation in the year 1787, to the 29th of September 1796: with occaſional remarks on the natives of New Holland, from actual obſervation. He propoſes to add an Account of New Zealand and its Inhabitants, taken, by permiſſion, from the MSS. of Lieutenant Governor King.

Mr. ALLWOOD, fellow of Magdalen college, has circulated propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription, a work on "*The Literary Antiquities of Greece*:" as developed in an attempt to aſcertain principles for a new analyſis of the Greek tongue; and to exhibit thoſe principles as applied to the elucidation of many paſſages in the ancient hiſtory of that country. To which he propoſes to add, ſome obſervations concerning the origin of ſeveral of the literal characters in uſe among the Grecians. The

* In his letter of laſt month, in a few copies, our readers are requeſted, for "Boſton," to read *Troſton*, and for "fiſh," to read *diſk*.

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The novel of Miſs CLARKE, the grand-daughter of the late Col. Frederic, will be publiſhed in the courſe of the month.

Mrs. ROBINSON has announced a complete edition of her poetical works, in three volumes 8vo. The terms of ſubſcription one guinea.

A third volume of the work under the title of "*The Comparative Diſplay of Britiſh Opinions reſpecting the French Revolution*," is preparing for the preſs.

The firſt volume of Mr. MILNER's Hiſtory of Winchester is in conſiderable forwardneſs at preſs.

The Hiſtory of the City of Bath, by Mr. WARNER, author of "*An Illuſtration of the Roman Antiquities of Bath*," &c. embelliſhed with engravings, will be ready for publication about Michaelmas next.

Miſs HAYS, the author of "*Emma Courtney, &c.*" has prepared for publication a novel under the title of "*The Victim of Prejudice*."

Mr. THELWALL, in his retreat in Brecknockſhire, is engaged upon a novel, and alſo upon a hiſtory of his own life and times.

A very intereſting journal of occurrences in the Temple, during the confinement of Louis XVI. king of France, is extracted from M. CLERY, the king's valet de chambre, and the laſt and only ſervant of the royal family. At the end of the work *fac-ſimiles* will be given of the hand-writing of the queen, of the young king Louis XVII. of Madame Royale, and of Madame Elizabeth, from two notes written while they were confined in the tower of the Temple, to the preſent king of France, and to the count d'Artois, now Monſieur.

Mr. BOOSEY has announced a new and ſplendid edition of "*Glover's Leonidas*," to be printed in two volumes by Mr. BENSLEY, and to be embelliſhed with ſix engravings, executed in the moſt finiſhed manner by Meſſrs. Bartolozzi, Heath, Holloway, Neagle, and Delatre; from the deſigns of Meſſrs. Hamilton, Stothard, and Burney.

We have ſeen in London, a copy of the firſt part of DIDOT's magnificent Virgil, and conſider it, in reſpect to its typography and engravings, as ſtanding altogether unrivalled. It will be completed in three parts, at nine pounds each for proof plates, or at ſix pounds each for plates which are not proofs: the price to be advanced after the 10th of May. This work alone ſerves to evince, that the arts were never more ſucceſsfully cultivated in France than they are at the preſent moment.

In the ſitting of the National Inſtitute, held at Paris on the 6th of laſt October, after reading the memoirs of the three claſſes, which were noticed at length in the preceding numbers of the "*Monthly Magazine*," Citizen VILLARS, ſecretary to the third, and LASSUS, ſecretary to the firſt claſs, delivered a diſcourſe in honour of LOUVET and PELLETIER *. GUYTON read an intereſting memoir upon vegetable ſubſtances, made uſe of for the purpoſes of dying; which was ſucceeded by a diſſertation by MONGES, on the inſcriptions of coins and medals. ROEDERER, as the organ of the ſecond claſs, delivered ſome obſervations on the prize ſubject, *Who are the moſt proper inſtructors to regulate the morals of a nation?* MOLE read a dialogue between two journaliſts, on the application of the words *monſieur* and *citizen*. LEBRUN terminated the ſittings with reciting two odes, one againſt anarchy, the other againſt royalty.

The ſittings were divided into two ſeſſions, to give an opportunity of publicly rewarding the pupils in painting, ſculpture, and architecture, to whom the prizes had been adjudged in their reſpective ſchools. The following is a liſt of the prize ſubjects, with the names of the ſucceſsful competitors:

I. *Painting*. Subject, the *death of Cato of Utica*, in the moment when this illuſtrious patriot recovers from his ſwoon, puſhes away the phyſician, opens his wound with his own hands, and expires in the very act of tearing his entrails. The *grand prize* was adjudged to, 1. PIERRE BOUILLON, a native of Thiviers, in the department of Dordogne, and a pupil of MONSIAU. 2. To PIERRE-NARCISSE GUERIN, of Paris, a pupil of REGNAULT. 3. LOUIS ANDRE GABRIEL BOUCHE, of Paris, a pupil of DAVID. The *ſecond prize* was allotted to, 1. LOUIS HERSENT, of Paris, a pupil of REGNAULT. 2. MATTHIEU IGNACE VAN BREE, a native of Antwerp, in the department of Deux-Nieuvres, and a pupil of VINCENT.

II. *Sculpture*. Subject, Ulyſſes and Neoptolemus purloining the bow and arrows of Hercules, to compel Philoctetes to accompany them in their expedition againſt Troy. The *grand prize* was

* A biographical notice of this excellent chymiſt was given in the "*Monthly Magazine*" for February laſt.

awarded

awarded to CHARLES ANTOINE CALLAMARD, of Paris, a pupil of PAJOU. The *ſecond prize*, 1. To AIME MILHOMME, of Valenciennes, in the department of the North, and a pupil of ALLEGRAIN. 2. To JEAN LOUIS DUVAL, of Paris, a pupil of BOIZOT.

III. *Architecture.* Subject, plan of public granaries for the ſupply of a large city, ſituated on the banks of a river. The *grand prize* was adjudged, 1. to LOUIS AMBROISE DUBUT, of Paris, a pupil of LEDOUX. 2. JEAN ANTOINE COUSSIN, of Paris, a pupil of the late BELIZARD. *Second prize*, 1. To ELOI LABARRE, a native of Ourſcamp, in the department of L'Oiſe, and a pupil of RAIMOND. 2. MAXIMILIEN HURTAUT, of Paris, a pupil of PERCIER. Thoſe pupils who obtained the *grand prize*, are to ſet out for Italy to perfect themſelves in the arts, at the expence of the republic.

M. QUATREMER DISJONVAL, whoſe ingenious diſcoveries in araneology we noticed in our VARIETIES for January laſt, has, in a ſubſequent publication, treated of the great utility of ſpiders in protecting cattle, and more eſpecially horſes, from the bite of flies and gnats. It is a common prejudice, he obſerves, that ſpiders are noxious animals; whereas, in fact, a more uſeful appendage to a ſtable, or a cow-houſe, cannot be found. It is well known, that horſes which are kept in a ſtable during the ſummer months, ſuffer from the gnats and flies, in an equal, and even in a greater degree, than thoſe which are employed in the field, or for the purpoſes of travelling. The reaſon of this is obvious: the vapours which exhale from the animals, added to the ſtrong ſmell of a ſtable or a cow-houſe, naturally attract the flies in numbers to thoſe places. If, therefore, ſpiders, inſtead of being ſwept away and deſtroyed, were rather encouraged, they would offer an effectual remedy to this inconvenience, by ſtationing themſelves in ambuſh at the doors, the windows, and other apertures of places deſtined for the reception of cattle and horſes, and thus deſtroying their enemy at his very firſt onſet. M. DISJONVAL concludes in the following words: "I readily acknowledge, that ſpiders and their webs are no proper appendage to the habitations of men; but I require, that they be left in full and undiſturbed poſſeſſion of all places deſtined for the reception of cattle and horſes. In a word, as revolution ſeems to be the order of the day, I demand, that the innovation lately adopted in the adminiſtration of the penal code, by tranſporting, inſtead of executing the proſcribed deputies, be adopted likewiſe with reſpect to ſpiders; and that their puniſhment, when found in our rooms and houſes, conſiſt not in death, but in baniſhment to the ſtables, or other appropriate places."—M. DISJONVAL has ſubjoined to the above remarks, a very curious fact, of which himſelf, together with Citizen MERCIER, a member of the council of five hundred, and General BELAIR, were eye-witneſſes. The ſpider, it ſeems, is not only a prognoſticator of the weather, but likewiſe an *amateur* of good muſic, and will leave his lurking place, when an inſtrument is ſkilfully played. A very large ſpider in the houſe of M. DESMAINVILLES, near the barrier of Clichy, on hearing the ſound of muſic, immediately left his retreat, and continued to traverſe the floor of the room, following exactly the motions of the performer. This experiment was ſeveral times repeated, and always with the ſame effect. Hence, inſtead of terming the ſpider a noxious and offenſive animal, we ought rather to join in the panegyric beſtowed upon this ingenious inſect by Ovid: *ſcires a Pallade doctam.*

GUYTON, in the 71ſt number of the *Annales de Chemie* has introduced the following intereſting obſervations on the acid of tin, and the analyſis of its ores: It has long, he ſays, been obſerved, that the concentrated nitric acid oxidates without diſſolving tin: for this metal has ſo ſtrong an affinity for oxygen, that it immediately decompoſes the nitric acid into oxygen and nitrous gas. If the acid be mixed with water, the oxidation of the metal is ſtill more rapid, accompanied with the evolution of nitrate of ammoniac, produced by the hydrogen of the water, and the azote of the nit. gas, united with a ſmall portion of nitrous acid. If nitrous acid be added, as long as it continues to be decompoſed, the oxide of tin at length aſſumes the characters of an acid, and is converted into the *ſtannic acid*. If to a ſolution of gold in nitro-muriatic acid, a few drops of the ſtannic acid be added, a purple powder is precipitated, formerly called *purple powder of caſſius*, and which, in reality, is *ſtannate of gold*, produced by ſingle elective attraction. In KLAPROTH's analyſis of the ores of tin, particularly that ſpecies which is called *wood tin*, he was unable to cauſe any portion of it to diſſolve in the muriatic acid: this he attributed to an exceſs of oxygen in the ore,

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ore, to get rid of which, he fluxed in a silver crucible, a quantity of tin ore with six parts of pot-ash. Of this mixture he found that 0.91 were soluble in water, and capable of being precipitated and re-dissolved by muriatic acid. By decomposing the muriate of tin by carbonate of soda, he acquired an oxide very soluble in muriatic acid, and which, when precipitated by zinc and heated in a crucible with fat, gave a button of pure metallic tin. According to KLAPROTH, therefore, the cause of the insolubility of tin ore in muriatic acid, is owing to its being supersaturated with oxygen; it does not appear, however, that fusion with pot-ash at all tended to de-oxidate it; for in order that the mixture of tin ore and pot-ash should be soluble in water, it is necessary that the first should be in the extreme state of oxidation; in other words, in the state of acid. To put the matter, however, beyond all doubt, a portion of tin was dissolved in nitric acid, evaporated to dryness, and repeatedly treated in the same manner with fresh acid; being thus supersaturated with oxygen, and washed well in distilled water, it was thrown into muriatic acid, and perfectly dissolved. It is probable, therefore, that the great degree of aggregation between the parts of the ore, and which simple pulverization could not overcome, was the true cause of its insolubility in muriatic acid, and that the action of the pot-ash was simply the overcoming of this aggregation.

In the same valuable number we find an essay by M. DE SAUSSURE, jun. on the question, "Is the formation of carbonic acid essential to vegetation?" From several ingenious experiments on vegetation in atmospheric air, mixed with different proportions of carbonic acid, and in atmospheric air deprived of carbonic acid, Mr. De S. has deduced the following laws:

1. That plants, like animals, are continually forming carbonic acid while vegetating, either in the light or shade.

2. That like animals, they form this carbonic acid, by means of the oxygen of the atmosphere; and that the reason why the formation of this acid is not always manifest, is its being immediately decomposed.

3. That the presence, or rather the elaboration of carbonic acid, is necessary to vegetation in the light.

4. That light is favourable to vegetation, by contributing to the decomposition of carbonic acid.

5. That plants, while vegetating in the light, can support a dose of carbonic acid so strong as to destroy them when in the shade.

The following analysis of the pumice-stone of Lipari, is translated into the same work from the German of KLAPROTH, by Cit. TASSARET, with notes by GUYTON. The pumice-stone is considered by Bergman, Cartheuser, and Spallanzani, on account of its fibrous structure, and the magnesia which it was supposed to contain, as an asbestos altered by volcanic fire: to determine this, the following analysis was instituted:

The greyish white fibrous pumice of Lipari, which floats on water, was pulverized and boiled for some time in water: no portion of it, however, appeared to be dissolved; the water discovered, indeed, on the addition of nitrate of silver, a slight trace of muriatic acid.

One hundred grs. of this stone reduced to powder, were mixed with twice their weight of pot-ash and fused: the mass appeared of a green colour, shewing the presence of a little oxide of manganese: when dissolved in water, it formed a brownish liquor; this being saturated with weak muriatic acid, deposited on digestion 77.5 grs. of silex. A second precipitate being the whole of what was contained in the liquor, was obtained, by the addition of ammoniac: this precipitate being digested in a hot solution of pure pot-ash, re-dissolved the whole except 1.75 grs. of oxide of iron. The alcaline liquor, containing alumine, was supersaturated by muriatic acid, and the alumine precipitated by carbonate of pot-ash; when washed and dryed, it weighed 17.5 grs. It was evidently pure alumine; for being re-dissolved in sulphuric acid, with the addition of acetile of pot-ash, it gave crystals of alum. The component parts, therefore, of the pumice of Lipari are

Silex	77.50
Alumine	17.50
Oxide of iron	1.75
A small trace of manganese	——
	96.75

The acids have no action on the simple pulverized stone, except abstracting the manganese, which inertness arises from the force of the aggregation of its constituent parts. Though the pumice is so light as to float on water, yet when reduced to a moderately fine powder, its specif. grav. is 2.142, or about equal to that of the opal or pitchstone.

NEW.

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NEW PATENTS,

In April 1798.

MR. BOULTON'S FOR RAISING WATER.

MANY of the inventions which, under the title of *New Patents*, we have preſented to our readers, however ingenious, have been capable of only a ſingle application, and that often of but little importance. The diſcovery, however, of new powers or principles of motion, readily applicable to a variety of machinery, and a variety of uſes, is of ſuch incalculable conſequence in a country like our own, elevated into the firſt rank among the nations of the earth, by the multiplicity and excellence of its manufactures, as to cauſe a new æra, not only in thoſe arts which are immediately benefitted by them, but in the general proſperity of the country. The late Sir Richard Arkwright's ſplendid inventions have opened a road to wealth, and ſupplied materials for commerce that have crowded with population diſtricts before ſcarcely inhabited. The *Steam Engine* of Meſſrs. BOULTON and WATT, beſides materially aiding a vaſt variety of our manufactures, has been the means of rendering acceſſible to us, a large portion of mineral treaſures, which, without this inſtrument, could never have been procured. We are happy in being able to notify to the public, a diſcovery that promiſes, in importance, to be only, and perhaps ſcarcely inferior to the two above mentioned. *On the* 30th Dec. 1797, *a patent was granted to* MATTHEW BOULTON, *of Soho, for an Apparatus and Method of raiſing Water and other Fluids.* The principle of action in all theſe machines may be illuſtrated by a deſcription of the moſt ſimple of them: in our next number, however, we hope to be able, by the aſſiſtance of plates, to give a full and accurate account of the various ways in which this principle may be employed.

A horizontal pipe is formed of iron or any other ſubſtance ſufficiently ſtrong, expanding at one end like the mouth of a trumpet, and at the other furniſhed with a valve that may be opened or ſhut at pleaſure: near this ſmaller extremity is let in a vertical pipe, at right angles to the horizontal one, furniſhed at the juncture with a valve opening upwards, and open at the other end. This machine is let down into a ſtream of water, ſo deep as to cover the horizontal pipe, the trumpet-like mouth of which is placed ſo as to meet the current: in this ſituation the valve being open, a current paſſes through the pipe of equal velocity with the current of the ſtream: if the valve be then ſuddenly cloſed, the recoil of the current will force open the valve of the vertical pipe, through which will ruſh a column of water: the force of the recoil ſoon ſubſiding, the vertical column will preſs on the valve at its bottom, and cauſe it to cloſe the end of the vertical pipe, in which the aſcending column of water will be detained. The horizontal valve being then opened, the current will recommence through the horizontal pipe, and upon cloſing the valve a recoil will happen as before, and an additional quantity of water will riſe in the vertical pipe: by a repetition of this proceſs, the water riſing through the pipe will overflow into any veſſel placed to receive the water, forming a perpetual pump. The contrivances by which this inſtrument is made to draw water, from a depth below that of the impelling current, and to raiſe it to any height, will be mentioned hereafter. The uſes to which this engine may be applied, are various: beſides the raiſing of water for the uſe of brewers, &c. it may be employed in raiſing water from the ſea for ſalt works, in draining marſhes, and pumping ſhips, and ſupplying with water thoſe canals that are carried over or by the ſide of rivers,

MR. ECKHARDT'S FOR CHAIRS.

On January 16, 1798, a patent was granted to A. G. ECKHARDT, Eſq. F. R. S. &c. for a new method of making chairs, ſtools, &c.

Where the chair ſeats are round, the propoſed improvement conſiſts in fixing the ſeat within the frame, on a pivot, ſo as to enable it, when the ſtop ſcrew is taken out, to turn round eaſily, and the two ſides of the ſeat being covered with different materials, by turning the ſeat, the chair may be converted from a common one to a beſt. If the ſeat is ſquare, at its juncture with the back, a hinge is faſtened, upon which the ſeat, and two or three others that are concealed in the back will readily move, and by letting down the different ſeats, the chair may be made to aſſume as many different appearances.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE favourite Song and Duet in the Stranger. The Song ſung by Mrs. BLAND and the Duet by Mrs. BLAND and Miſs LEAKE. 2s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

The firſt article in this little publication is an air ſweetly plaintive, and remarkable for its natural ſimplicity. It is printed in ſcore, and furniſhed with a part for the piano-forte. Accompanied on that inſtrument with the ſecond violin part, which is in the *arpeggio* ſtyle, it is productive of a very intereſting effect. The duet, which is alſo given in ſcore, poſſeſſes great livelineſs of melody, and the two parts are ſo adjuſted as to do much credit to the harmonizing ſkill of its compoſer, Mr. SHAW.

"Would we had never met." An admired Song compoſed by *J. Fiſſin.* 1s. Longman and Broderip.

This air is written with much eaſe, and is calculated to pleaſe as a *piano-forte ſong*. The paſſages in general accord with the ſentiments of the poetry; but we are obliged to except that of the two cloſing notes given to the words "*it died*," which certainly would have been more expreſſive in the octave below.

Twelve Divertimentos for the Piano-Forte and Pedal Harp, with an Accompaniment of two French Horns and Tamburinos *(ad libitum)*, compoſed by *J. G. Ferrari.* Op. 21. 10s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

After a minute examination of theſe divertimentos, we have the ſatisfaction to be able to pronounce them elegant and ſcientific. Theſe are written on various plans; ſome comprizing two movements, others only one, and that ſometimes very ſhort and familiar. Indeed, for the moſt part, they are rather calculated for juvenile than advanced performers, and by attentive practice muſt produce much improvement. The accompaniments, which are ſeparately printed, are adjuſted with conſiderable judgment, and greatly add to the general effect.

Jockey; a Scottiſh ballad, the melody from Little Fanny's Love; ſung by Miſs Leake, the words by *S. Arnold, jun.* Price 1s. Longman and Broderip.

The melody of "Little Fanny's Love" is ſo well ſuited to the words here given to it, that we have reaſon to ſuppoſe Mr. ARNOLD wrote them to this muſic. The ſentiment, meaſure, and ſtyle of the poetry are happily conſulted, and the reſult of the whole is a novel and pleaſing ballad.

"Faint Heart never won fair Lady," a favourite ſea-ſong ſung at the royalty theatre, by Mr. Burrows, compoſed by Mr. *Saunderſon.* Price 1s. Longman and Broderip.

The melody of this work is ſo far ſuited to the ſtyle of the words, as to be ſufficiently vulgar and common-place. We delight to praiſe where we can, and Mr. SAUNDERSON has, on other occaſions, merited and ſhared our approbation; but in "Faint Heart never won fair Lady" he has overſtepped the proverb, and, by too great a confidence in his talents, been betrayed into a ſlovenlineſs, that does not ſupport the character we have before given him.

The favourite Overture and Songs in Joan of Arc, as performed in the theatre-royal Covent Garden, compoſed by *W. Reeve.* Price 6s. Longman and Broderip.

The overture and ſongs of this ballad are, for the accommodation of the public, printed ſeparately: we ſhall therefore treat of them in the ſame way, and ſpeak of them as detached articles. The overture is bold and lively in its opening, and moſt of the paſſages are pleaſingly conceived; the relief afforded to the firſt movement, by the introduction of the oboe and baſſoon in the relative minor of the original key, is judicious, and renders the return of the ſubject particularly ſtriking. The theme of the rondo is novel and engaging, and the whole piece, we think, forms an excellent practice for juvenile performers on the piano-forte. "Affection warms the heart," ſung by Mrs. Mountain, is expreſſively ſet; and the harp accompaniment, which is equally adapted to the piano-forte, greatly heightens the general effect. "Hang war, hang care," is an air and chorus. The melody is eaſy and familiar, and the parts are put together with as much theoretical ſkill as we generally find in productions of this nature. "*Victorious la Pucelle,*" ſung by Mrs. Clendining, is bold and ſimple in its ſtyle, and, to Mr. Reeves's great honour, reminds us of ſome of the pleaſant ſterling melodies of Arne's time. "In realms of bliſs," ſung by Miſs Sims, is an air of which we cannot ſpeak in terms of commendation; we do not find in it any of the character which the words require, nor the leaſt trace of agreeableneſs or originality. "Lie ſtill, my trembling heart," is impreſſively imagined, and conveys the ſenſe of the words with great truth and propriety. "Your minſtrel

minſtrel aſks a ſubject's tear," ſung by Mr. Incledon, is animated, and the chorus with which it concludes produces a bold and ſtriking effect.

Three Sonatas for the piano-forte, in which are introduced as rondos, "*Viva tutte le vezzoſe*," "The Dutcheſs of Athol's Straſpey," and an Iriſh air, compoſed by *T. Haigh*. Price 6s. Rolfe.

Mr. HAIGH has written theſe ſonatas in ſo ſimple and familiar a ſtyle, as to render them particularly eligible for young practitioners. "*Viva tutte le Vezzoſe*," which he has introduced in the firſt piece, the "*Rondo danſe Ecoſſoiſe*" in the ſecond, and the Iriſh air in the third, are worked into excellent piano-forte movements, and are calculated to pleaſe the untutored, as well as the cultivated auditor. Indeed we cannot diſmiſs this article without complimenting Mr. HAIGH on the addreſs with which he has acquitted himſelf in this ſerviceable little work, and expreſſing our wiſh, that he may be encouraged, by its ſale, to produce ſome further ſpecimens of his ſkill in this uſeful ſtyle of writing.

"Almonza and Aura," a celebrated ballad, as ſung at the nobility's concerts, compoſed by *T. Haigh*. Price 1s. Rolfe.

"Almonza and Aura" is an elegant little air. The paſſages flow melodiouſly into each other, and form that beautiful *whole* for which the cultivated ear always liſtens. The baſs is, if we may ſo expreſs ourſelves, more maſterly than judicious; it is ſterling in itſelf, but not perfectly in ſtyle with the melody; the admirable ſimplicity of the latter would have been better conſulted by an under part, more ſparingly employed.

"The poor little Robin," a celebrated ſong, as ſung at the theatre-royal Covent Garden, for the piano-forte, violin, or German flute, written and compoſed by an *Amateur*. Price 1s. Rolfe.

The melody of this little effort is agreeable, though not formed throughout by the ſtrict rules of compoſition. The baſs, we are obliged to obſerve, is in ſome places ill choſen; but the effect is at the ſame time ſo admiſſible to the ear, that only a maſter can detect its impropriety. We have ſufficient marks of talent in this amateur to be induced to recommend him to the further ſtudy of muſical theory; he certainly poſſeſſes much eaſe of fancy, and, by proper aſſiſtance, would probably find himſelf qualified to produce ſome valuable compoſitions.

"Apollo et Terpſichore," No. 4, continued monthly. Price 1s. Rolfe.

This collection, which profeſſes to contain the moſt celebrated ſongs, duets, rondos, &c. continues to maintain its character, and to do credit to the taſte of its compiler. We find in the preſent number, a favourite air in the ballet of *Delaſſements Militaires*, "Cold blew the wind," by GIORDANI, a pleaſing ballad, and a duet, by MOZART, and the celebrated dance introduced by Mademoiſelle Bossi and Mr. GENTILLI, in "Little Fanny's Love."

"Forlorn I ſeek the ſilent ſcene," a canzonet, by *Peter Pindar*, ſet to muſic by Mr. *Suett*. Price 1s. Preſton and Son.

We are ſorry not to be able to ſpeak of Mr. SUETT's preſent effort in the language of praiſe. We can neither diſcover any thing of character in the melody, nor the traits of ſcience in the diſpoſition of the baſs. In a word, compoſitions like this are preciſely calculated to expoſe the want of genius, taſte, theory, and every thing but the vanity of ſhining in a profeſſion foreign to the qualifications of the author.

"The Death of Robin." Price 1s. Preſton and Son.

The different circumſtances of the death and burial of poor robin have been moſt ſucceſsfully attended to by the compoſer of this little piece. The words, "I, ſaid the fly, with my little eye," "who'll dig his grave?" "who'll toll the bell?" and "hark! that's his knell," are expreſſed with particular force and propriety, and the whole forms an engaging exerciſe for the voice and piano-forte.

Two favourite Marches, compoſed and dedicated to Sir John Sinclair, by *J. N. Zumman*. Price 1s. Holland and Jones.

Theſe marches, though not of firſt-rate excellence, rank far above the generality of this ſpecies of compoſition. Somewhat of the true martial ſtyle pervades the firſt of the two pieces, and the ſecond is characteriſed by an attractive ſprightlineſs.

"Divine Harmony," being a collection of pſalm and hymn tunes, in ſcore, compoſed by the late Rev. *Phocion Henley*, M. A. To which are added, four pſalm tunes, compoſed by the late Rev. *Thomas Sharp*, M. A. the whole arranged and publiſhed by *John Page*, of St. Paul's cathedral. Price 4s. Riley.

We have examined the ſcores of theſe tunes, and find them adjuſted with that judgment which beſpeaks the theoretical proficiency of their reſpective authors. The work, taken in the aggregate, forms an excellent collection of church melodies; and by its familiarity and ſimplicity, is admirably adapted to the Sunday uſe of private families.

A COR-

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A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ANTIQUITIES.

ANTIQUITIES of Ionia, part 2, published by the Society of *Dilletanti*, large folio, with plates. 3l. 13s. 6d. Nicol.

BIOGRAPHY.

Earl Moira, by *a Son of St. Patrick*. 2s. 6d. Harding.

A new edition, greatly enlarged and improved, of the General Biographical Dictionary, in 15 vols. 8vo. 5l. 5s. Robinsons, &c.

A new edition of M'Cormick's Life of Burke, with a portrait, 4to. 18s. boards. Lee and Hurst.

The History of the Reign of Shah Allum, the present Emperor of Hindostan, containing the transactions of the court of Delhi for 36 years, by *W. Francklin*, 4to. 1l. 4s. Faulder.

DRAMA.

The Mysterious Marriage, a play, in three acts, by *Harriet Lee*, 2s. Robinsons.

He's Much to Blame, a comedy, as it is acted at the theatre-royal, Covent Garden, 2s. Robinsons.

The Stranger, a comedy, freely translated from *Kotzebue*'s German comedy of Misanthropy and Repentance, 1s. 6d. Dilly.

A series of Plays; in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger passions of the mind, each passion being the subject of a tragedy and comedy, 8vo. 6s. Cadell and Davies.

Don Carlos, a tragedy, translated from the German of *Frederick Schiller*. Harding.

EDUCATION.

Geographiæ Antiquæ Principia; or, the Elements of Ancient Geography, by *R. Perkins, jun.* 1s. 6d. Johnson.

A Key to the classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin proper Names, in which the words are accented and divided into syllables exactly as pronounced, by *John Walker*, 5s. boards. Robinsons.

Exercises upon the Rules of Construction of the Spanish Language; consisting of passages extracted from the best authors, with references to the rules of Spanish grammar, by the Rev. *Don Filipe Fernandez*, A.M. 2s. 6d. Wingrave.

The Plan of Education pursued in Mrs. Landen's academy, Han's-place, Sloan-street, 1s. Ridgway.

GEOGRAPHY.

A complete View of the Chinese Empire, 8vo. 7s. boards. Cawthorn.

MEDICINE.

The Influence of Metallic Tractors on the human Body, in removing various painful inflammatory Diseases, by *B. D. Parkins*, A.M. son of D. Parkins, of North America, the discoverer, 2s. 6d. Johnson.

Observations on Insanity; with practical Remarks on the Disease, and an Account of the morbid Appearances on Dissections, by *John Haslam*, 3s. Rivingtons.

A third Dissertation on Fever, part 1, containing the history and method of treatment of a regular continued fever, supposing it is left to pursue its ordinary course, by *G. Fordyce*, M. D. F. R. S. 4s. Johnson.

Remarks on the *Fistula Lachrymalis*, with the description of an operation different from that commonly used, and cases annexed, by *James Ware*, surgeon, 3s. Dilly.

MISCELLANIES.

The April Fashions of London and Paris; containing seven beautifully coloured figures of ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite dresses of the month: intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families residing in the country: to be continued monthly, price 1s. 6d. per month. Hookham and Carpenter.

Selections from the most celebrated foreign Literary Journals, and other periodical Publications, 2 vols. 8vo. boards, 16s. Debrett.

Assessed Tax Act for 1798, fully explained, by *Dr. Trusler*, 6d. Byfield and Co.

Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, vol. 5, part 1, with plates, 6s. Cadell and Davies.

The Fashionable Cypriad; in a series of letters, with anecdotes, &c. &c. 4s. Henderson.

NOVELS.

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ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of March to the 20th of April.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
PERIPNEUMONIA	1
Peripneumonianotha	2
Catarrh	4
Inflammatory Sore Throat	3
Typhus Mitior	10
Intermittent Fever	2
Ephemera	3
Meaſles	1
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Dyſpnœa	2
Cough	9
Cough and Dyſpnœa	20
Hoarſeneſs	8
Hæmoptyſis	4
Hectica	2
Pulmonary Conſumption	3
Hydrothorax	5
Pleurodyne	2
Aſcites	2
Anaſarca	3
Cephalalgia	2
Opthalmia	4
Fluor Albus	4
Menorrhagia gravidarum	1
Menorrhagia difficilis	1
Abortion	1
Amenorrhœa	9
Chloroſis	5
Obſtipatio	2
Hepatitis Chronica	1
Gaſtrodynia	3
Dyſpepſia	4
Vomitus	1
Enterodynia	5
Procidentia Vaginæ	1
Hernia	1
Diarrhœa	4
Hæmorrhois	2
Dyſuria	6
Icterus	1
Hypochondriaſis	4
Hyſteria	2
Paralyſis	3
Vertigo	4
Herpes	6
—— Puſtuloſus	4
Prurigo	1
Tinea	3
Nephralgia	1
Chronic Rheumatiſm	6
Sciatica	1
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Ephemera	3
Menorrhagia Lochialis	2
Maſtodynia	3
Diarrhœa	4
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Aphthæ	2
Ophthalmia	2
Ophthalmia Purulenta	2
Worms	2
Convulſio	1
Hooping Cough	1

The caſes of fever are more numerous than in the preceding month, and ſeveral of them proved unuſually tedious and obſtinate. Some of them commenced with pain in the bowels, attended with a diſcharge of fœtid and dark coloured fœces, which ſymptom continued during the whole of the diſeaſe. In one of the inſtances,

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ſtances, the fever was protracted to the unuſual length of ſeven weeks. After the firſt two weeks, during which time the ſymptoms were gradually aggravated; they continued ſtationary for nearly three weeks, and afforded a hope that the diſeaſe was proceeding to a favourable termination. After this, however, the ſymptoms again returned with ſuch violence as to threaten a ſpeedy diſſolution. The pulſe became ſo quick, ſo feeble and indiſtinct as to render it difficult to calculate the number of its ſtrokes. Fœtid ſtools were diſcharged, and theſe ſometimes came away without the patient being conſcious of it. The delirium increaſed, *ſubſultus tendinum* commenced, and every thing ſeemed to prognoſticate a fatal termination. Bliſters had already been applied for the relief of different organs which had been effected in the courſe of the diſeaſe: but in this ſtate of extreme debility, it was judged proper to apply them to the extremities; and they were accordingly applied, firſt to the upper and afterwards to the lower extremities; and the uſe of them was happily ſucceeded by ſome abatement in the quickneſs of the pulſe and the *ſubſultus tendinum*. In this caſe a full doſe of opium, adminiſtered in the evening with a view to abate reſtleſſneſs and anxiety and to procure ſleep, did not ſucceed, but the ſame quantity in divided doſes, combined with camphor and valerian, had a much better effect. After a long ſtruggle, and in the courſe of the eighth week from the commencement of the diſeaſe, the ſymptoms gradually abated, and the patient is now in a ſtate of convaleſcence.

At the cloſe of the laſt month ſeveral caſes of hæmoptoe occurred, in which the repeated uſe of the lancet, the application of leeches and bliſters, the uſe of antimonial remedies, and a ſlender diet happily ſucceeded in the recovery of the patient.

In one of theſe caſes a hard cough, quickneſs of the pulſe, and a conſiderable heat of the ſkin, continuing for ſome time, afforded but an unfavourable prognoſtic reſpecting the termination of the diſeaſe: but theſe ſymptoms yielded at laſt to a ſteady perſeverance in the uſe of the means juſt mentioned. In ſome inſtances, the difficulty of prevailing on a patient to ſubmit to that diet and regimen, which is of principal conſequence in this diſeaſe, forms a material impediment to the cure. The debility induced by the loſs of blood, and the various means employed, is conſidered by the patient as a ſufficient apology for taking in ſome cordial diet, and thus the circulation is increaſed in ſpite of every effort of the medical practitioner to diminiſh it, a freſh hæmorrhage is produced, and a foundation laid for the moſt fatal ſymptoms, which ſooner or later occur as the conſequence of this imprudence.

The Deaths in the Bills of Mortality for the laſt four weeks, are ſtated as follow:

Abſceſs	3
Abortive	3
Aged	89
Ague	1
Apoplexy	6
Aſthma	50
Brain Fever	1
Cancer	6
Child-bed	6
Conſumption	396
Convulſions	302
Croup	1
Dropſy	77
Evil	1
Fever	111
French Pox	4
Gout	8
Hooping Cough	21
Jaundice	5
Inflammation	20
Liver-grown	1
Lunatic	4
Meaſles	13
Mortification	18
Palſy	5
Pleuriſy	2
Rupture	7
Small Pox	51
Still-born	46
Suddenly	12
Teeth	27
Thruſh	6
Water in the Head	3

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

In April, 1798.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A preſs of original matter in our laſt Number, obliged us to poſtpone the principal part of the retroſpect of public affairs till this month; therefore a ſketch of thoſe, of both March and April, will be given in the preſent account.

During ſeveral days in the month of March, the attention of the Privy Council was paid to the inveſtigation of a treaſonable correſpondence, ſaid to have been carried on between ſome perſons in this country and France. After ſeveral exa-

examinations, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Binns, Mr. Quigley, Mr. Allen, and Jeremiah Lary, were committed under a charge of high treaſon; ſoon afterwards a commiſſion was made out for trying them at Maidſtone, at the head of which was Mr. Juſtice Buller. The commiſſion was opened at that place on the 10th of April. On the 12th of April the priſoners were brought to the Bar, and informed by the Judge, that the Grand Jury of the county had found a bill of indictment againſt them for high treaſon, and that the court intended to adjourn to the 30th of April, when they would be arraigned.

About the ſame time ſeveral perſons were taken into cuſtody at Manchester, under a charge of high treaſon, and brought to London, and alſo ſeveral perſons, members of the London Correſponding Society.

Mr. Wilberforce, in the Houſe of Commons, on the 2d of March obſerved, that in purſuance of a notice which he had lately given, concerning the reimburſement of thoſe coſts which magiſtrates incurred by adminiſtring the laws, he ſhould now move "for leave to bring in a bill authoriſing certain courts to defray the expences which magiſtrates might incur in proſecuting for miſdemeanors, by paying the ſame out of their reſpective county ſtock." Mr. Mainwaring oppoſed the motion. Mr. Roſe ſtated, that a late deciſion in the Court of King's Bench rendered ſuch a bill neceſſary to be paſſed into a law, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Pitt, having on a former day ſignified his intention of propoſing the repeal of the watch and clock tax, on account of its lamentable effects upon a very numerous claſs of mechanics engaged in the manufacture of thoſe articles; on the 14th of March obſerved to the houſe, that although he had occupied a conſiderable portion of his time in forming a plan of aſſeſſment, to be adopted in lieu of the tax on clocks and watches, he had not then definitively arranged it, but ſhould premiſe what objects he had thought proper to ſelect as fit for additional taxation. Theſe were the duties on inhabited houſes, window-lights, horſes uſed in huſbandry, and dogs. The tax on clocks and watches had been eſtimated to produce 200,000l. and this ſum would certainly be obtained, if the duties he had juſt mentioned were additionally aſſeſſed by impoſts of one ſeventh or one eighth of their preſent produce. It was his intention, therefore, to make this a part of his plan. The adjuſtment of the taxes to be raiſed in lieu of thoſe repealed was deferred for a few days.

On the 2d of April, Mr. Pitt introduced into the Houſe of Commons his plan for the *Redemption of the Land Tax*. He ſaid, he had a plan to propoſe, which had occupied much of his attention, and of which, on a former day, he had given notice. He had no doubt but the country would derive ultimately the greateſt benefit from this meaſure. The leading principle of his plan was to abſorb a large quantity of ſtock now in the market, by transferring it to the purchaſers of the land tax, on conditions equally eligible to the purchaſers and to the public. The wealth and induſtry of the country, he was aware, were ſubject to fluctuate in local inſtances, but looking to the general ſtate of the national property in an aggregate point of view, and from carefully examining into the internal ſituation of the country, he had the pleaſure to ſtate that we had now a greater command of capital than at any former period in the hiſtory of Great Britain. He would then, in the firſt inſtance, ſimply ſtate that the amount of the land tax was 2,000,000l. per annum. For near a century this tax had not been leſs than the uniform rate of 4s. in the pound, ſo that gentlemen could not have any great expectation of any diminution. By his plan, the public in point of revenue would gain 400,000l. He propoſed that when the 3 per cents. are at 50, for inſtance, that the value of the land tax ſhould be rated to the purchaſer at twenty years purchaſe.

At 52½ to be rated at 24 years purchaſe.
At 55 - - - - - 22
At 57½ - - - - - 23
At 60 - - - - - 24

By this plan, he ſaid, the public might have the advantage of four years purchaſe between the 3 per cents. and the ſale of the land tax. This would alſo give a clear profit of eight millions of money; which ſum being likewiſe inveſted, will produce an annual income of 460,000l. taking the price of the 3 per cents. at an average of 53. In this manner the public would redeem about 80 millions of 3 per cents. yielding an annuity of 2,400,000l. per annum, in lieu of the annual grant of two millions from the land tax, and all the expences of collection. He alſo urged the further advantage to be derived from this ſcheme of taking 80 millions of public debt out of the market. Notwithſtanding theſe ſpecious arguments, this plan of the miniſter

miniſter was ſtrongly oppoſed by ſeveral reſpectable members. Lord Sheffield called it "the moſt extraordinary and unjuſt meaſure he had ever heard of." Mr. Tierney and Sir William Pulteney were alſo againſt it. At length the queſtion was put and agreed to without a diviſion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been equally ſucceſsful in ſome ſubſequent ſtages of this bill.

On the 3d of April, Mr. Wilberforce made another effort in the Houſe of Commons to procure the abolition of the ſlave trade; but the majority of the members were as uſual inflexible to the tales of cruelty and oppreſſion which are exerciſed upon the unhappy Africans by civilized Europeans. The propoſition was ſtrongly oppoſed by Mr. Bryan Edwards, whoſe local knowledge of the ſubject ſeemed to make a forcible impreſſion upon the houſe. Upon a diviſion there appeared for the motion 83, againſt it 87.

About this time, Mr. Secretary Dundas introduced a bill, which was ſpeedily paſſed into a law, to enable his Majeſty to augment the internal force of this country by encouraging armed aſſociations throughout the nation; and in a few days afterwards he iſſued to the Lords Lieutenants of Counties printed copies of directions how to act, reſpecting the driving off cattle, and providing for the army in caſe of an actual invaſion.

On the 20th of April, the ſame gentleman preſented to the Houſe of Commons a meſſage from the King, purporting that his Majeſty thought it proper to acquaint his faithful Commons, that from advices which had been received, it appeared that the preparations for the embarkation of troops continued to be carried on with encreaſing activity in the ports of France, Holland and Flanders, with the avowed deſign of an immediate invaſion of theſe kingdoms; and that in doing ſo, the enemy was encouraged by their correſpondence with traitorous ſocieties within the realm. That his Majeſty had a firm reliance on the bravery of his fleets and armies, and on the zeal and confidence of his people. That his Majeſty had embodied the ſupplementary cavalry, and that it was his intention to embody the ſupplementary militia and to make every other poſſible preparation. That he recommended to the Commons to conſider, without delay, of ſuch further means as they might deviſe, in order to defeat the machinations of wicked and diſaffected perſons within the realm.

Mr. Sheridan roſe on the preſent occaſion, and ſaid, that he hoped to ſee no common, no ordinary ſpirit animate the people to a manly reſiſtance to the enemy, when they had to preſerve their character as Engliſhmen, and their independence as a nation. With reſpect to the French Republic, he did not mean to retract a ſingle iota of what he had formerly aſſerted; for he was firmly perſuaded that the attempt of the coaleſced princes to cruſh the infant Republic of France produced that gigantic republic, whoſe object ſeemed to be that of ſubjugating every other civilized nation in Europe. The object of the enemy was to obtain the dominion of the ſea; nor from this would they depart, whether a monarchical or a republican form of government prevailed; any attempt, therefore, to reſtore the ancient monarchy would be as futile in effect, as it would be abſurd in ſpeculation. He would not follow the high example in Ireland, of calling Buonaparte either a moniter or a ruffian; he conceived ſuch epithets as fooliſh as they were improper. At this criſis, he ſaid, all party conſiderations ſhould ceaſe; this was no time for diſcuſſing the errors which brought us into our preſent predicament. The queſtion was, whether we choſe to be conquered by France, or whether we ſhould fruſtrate their intentions by a prompt and manly reſiſtance. Thoſe who had ſeceded from the whig party, he ſaid, had much to atone for; they had deſtroyed the confidence of the people by joining the ſtandard of the miniſter for places and emoluments, inſtead of what they profeſſed, the ſupport of religion, morality and regular government. He beſtowed the higheſt encomiums upon Mr. Fox, and expreſſed a great anxiety to ſee him in ſome ſituation of oſtenſible truſt; becauſe if the talents of any individual could ſave the country, he poſſeſſed them. He concluded by giving his cordial ſupport to the addreſs to his Majeſty on the Meſſage.—Mr. Pitt beſtowed the higheſt compliments upon Mr. Sheridan for the manly and ſpirited manner in which he had come forward; and hoped that his deſire to promote unanimity would meet congenial ſentiments in every corner of the country. The addreſs was agreed to nem. con.

On the ſame day two Maſters in Chancery brought a bill from the lords, which had been carried through all its ſtages on that day, for the ſuſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* Act. It was read a firſt time, when the Houſe went into a committee upon it, in which Mr. Sheridan moved

moved as an amendment, that, inſtead of the firſt of February next, "ten days after the meeting of parliament ſhould be ſubſtituted." Upon a diviſion there appeared for the amendment 14, againſt it 113. The bill was then paſſed through all the remaining ſtages, and was ſent back to the Lords.

On the next day (April the 21ſt), this bill received the royal aſſent by commiſſion. The *Habeas Corpus* Act therefore now ſtands ſuſpended till the firſt of February 1799.

IRELAND.

Turbulence, aſſaſſination and military law, ſtill continue to be alternately prevalent in this diſtracted nation.

On the 12th of March, one of his majeſty's meſſengers, attended by a civil and military force, proceeded to the houſe of Mr. Oliver Bond, of Bridge-ſtreet, in the city of Dublin, upon an information which had been received by government, that the Provincial Committee of United Iriſhmen of Leinſter were to aſſemble there for treaſonable purpoſes. A committee of fourteen delegates were found ſitting, and were immediately taken into cuſtody. Mr. Bond was not in the room of the meeting, but papers affecting him are ſaid to have been found in his pockets. A warrant is ſaid to be iſſued out againſt Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

General Abercrombie lately iſſued ſome orders relative to the better diſcipline and regulation of the Iriſh army. This appears to be a political meaſure in direct hoſtility to the plan originally avowed in the proclamation iſſued by General Lake, and acted upon ever ſince, and therefore has brought down the diſpleaſure of ſome perſons upon the General, and it was even reported, at one time, that he was to reſign.

In the Houſe of Lords of Ireland, a long and important debate took place on the 19th of February. The patriotic and amiable EARL MOIRA was the leader of this debate: after explaining the motives which impelled him to addreſs their Lordſhips, he adverted to the calumnies which had been ſo induſtriouſly ſpread againſt him, and the miſrepreſentations of which he had been accuſed. He ſaid, that he was ready to re-aſſert every thing he had aſſerted in England, and was ready to prove the facts by incontrovertible evidence. His Lordſhip then made a powerful appeal to the feelings of the Houſe. He called them to deſiſt from a ſyſtem of military coercion, which could only tend to create diſſentions at a moment when unanimity was more than ever neceſſary. After inveighing againſt the official employment of profligate ſpies and informers, and dwelling upon the grievances that the Iriſh nation had to complain of, his Lordſhip concluded an impreſſive ſpeech, with a motion to the following purport:

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to the Lord Lieutenant, repreſenting, that as parliament hath confided to him extraordinary powers for ſupporting the laws, and for defeating the traiterous combinations, which may exiſt in this kingdom, this houſe feels it at the ſame time a duty to recommend the adoption of ſuch conciliatory meaſures as may allay the apprehenſions and extinguiſh the diſcontents unhappily prevalent in this country."

Lord Glenworth, Earl Cavan, and the Lord Chancellor ſpoke againſt the motion.

The Biſhop of Down and Lord Dunſaney defended it. Lord Moira replied, after which Lords Roſſmore and Belmont ſaid each a few words againſt the motion. At two o'clock in the morning the Houſe divided.—Contents 8.—Non contents 44.

The Houſe of Commons on the 16th of April, upon a motion by Mr. Maxwell, voted a certain paragraph, which had appeared a few days before in an Engliſh news paper, called the *Sun*, to be a falſe and *ſcandalous libel*.

This paragraph ſtated, that "ſeveral regiments of the Iriſh militia had gone over to the inſurgents, whom the coercive meaſures of government had driven to open rebellion." Mr. Maxwell ſaid, he ſhould, on a future day, move the houſe reſpecting an appropriate puniſhment for this atrocious libel.

FRANCE.

The late tranſactions of the leaders of the French Republic have excited at once the fear and the aſtoniſhment of the reſt of Europe. They have overthrown the triple crown, and raiſed a democratical form of government upon its ruins, conformable to the modern ſyſtem of repreſentation.

The Republic of Berne has alſo experienced a total change, as may be ſeen in our laſt, and for further ſecurity, Geneva has taken ſhelter under the power of France. The whole of Switzerland is taking meaſures to form a Republic, *one and indiviſible*. A treaty of amity and commerce has taken place between the Ciſalpine and the Gallic Republics.

The following are the principal topics which have lately engaged the Legiſlative Aſſemblies of France.

In the ſitting of the Council of five hundred, 1ſt March, Peres du Gers called the attention of the Council to ſome cruel and unjuſt proceedings which had taken place, in compliance with the 26th article of the law of the 19th Fructidor. Inhabitants (he ſaid), even of the city of Paris, had been put upon the liſt of Emigrants without their knowledge, and made liable to be torn from their families, and delivered up to military execution, before they could have an opportunity of proving that the inſcription of their names on the emigrant liſt was erroneous. He concluded by moving that a committee ſhould be appointed to examine whether it may not be convenient to modify the law of the 19 Fructidor. This motion brought on a tumultuous debate; the order of the day was moved for on one hand; the printing of the motion was called for on the other. Tallien ſtrongly contended for the reference to a committee. "We are aſſured," ſaid Tallien, "that judicial aſſaſſinations have been committed, at which every member of this aſſembly ought to bluſh. I would by no means accuſe the military commiſſions: the law is preciſe, and, after identifying the perſon, they are obliged to condemn to death every individual who is brought before them, whoſe name is inſcribed on the liſt of emigrants. The conſtitution requires, and with juſtice, that the cowardly and perfidious emigrants ſhould never tread the ſoil of France; but juſtice demands that the innocent ſhould not be confounded with the guilty." He moved "that the ſpeech be printed, and a meſſage ſent to the Directory to ſuſpend the execution of the judgment pronounced by the military commiſſions."

After a long diſcuſſion, the council referred the motion to a committee, and ordered a meſſage on the ſubject to be tranſmitted to the Directory.

In the ſitting of the 6th of March the Preſident announced a meſſage from the Executive Directory in anſwer to a meſſage from the Council on the above-mentioned ſubject. The Directory ſtate, that they had in vain endeavoured to trace the origin of the hopes which the emigrants entertain, and which they do not attempt to diſguiſe, till the diſcuſſion which took place ſome days before, in the hall of the legiſlative body, diſſipated their doubts, and furniſhed them with the moſt complete explanation.—"It even appears," ſay they, "that the enemies of the public welfare had ſpeculated on the effect of the ſpeeches to be pronounced from your tribune; if any judgment may be formed from the character and number of the perſons who loitered about the avenues to your hall. The Directory do not, however, believe that the object of the repreſentatives was to protect great criminals, or to ſerve the purpoſe of a party."—They conclude with informing the Council that the ſlighteſt modification of the law of the 19th Fructidor, would plunge the country into the moſt ſerious dangers. The Council of five hundred ordered the meſſage to be printed. Peres, the propoſer of this queſtion, declared, that it was never his intention to defend the Emigrants, and that he withdrew his motion, as the government by its meſſage guarantied the lives of innocent citizens.

The elections for the new third of the Legiſlative Aſſemblies, took place in the beginning of April, and are ſaid to have proceeded in a manner favourable to the views of the Executive Directory, with a few exceptions.

On the 5th of April the citizens of Montebourg, in the department of la Manche, amounting to ſeven-eighths of thoſe entitled to vote, complained to the council of five hundred, of their being diſſolved by an armed force, contrary to law, by Aubergier, Commiſſioner of the Directory. The petitioners demanded the annulment of the operations of the firſt ſection of the Primary Aſſembly. The petition and vouchers were tranſmitted to the Directory.

The French negociators, by their peremptory manner of proceeding, have lately accelerated the buſineſs of the Congreſs at Raſtadt. In the ſitting of the 5th of February, it was found that they greatly diſconcerted the Deputies from the Imperial States, by their firmneſs in adhering to their overtures reſpecting the left banks of the Rhine. In this ſitting the German Deputies recognized the neceſſity of yielding to the ſevere declaration demanded of them; but ever anxious to gain time, they only demanded to know of Treilhard and Bonnier, to what point on the left banks of the Rhine they wiſhed to extend the ceſſion of the German territory. The paper preſented on this occaſion adds, that as ſoon as there ſhall no longer remain any uncertainty on this head, the paper war ſhall ceaſe, and the conferences ſhall continue on the baſis on which they were opened.

The French plenipotentiaries in their anſwer

anſwer to the Imperial Deputies, obſerve, that the demand made by the Republic, that the Rhine ſhould be the boundary of the two ſtates, is too explicit to want explanation.—They further obſerve, that it is ſtill leſs neceſſary to inquire what poſſeſſions ought to remain to Princes who loſe their ſovereignty. The domains of Princes who enjoyed the ſovereignty muſt, in ſimilar caſes, be conſidered the property of the nation to which the ceſſion is made. The ceſſion of all that is beyond the Rhine, is the baſis of the treaty. Indemnity on the right banks, is the conſequence. The French negociators refer themſelves completely to their note of the 15 Pluvioſe, and perſiſt in declaring the deputations of the empire reſponſible for refuſing, or making evaſions equivalent to refuſing, to agree to a proper and neceſſary baſis.

The Imperial Deputation took this laſt note into conſideration in the ſitting of the 12th of February, and reſolved to communicate it to the General Diet of the Empire, and to the Envoys of all the intereſted ſtates, inviting them to manifeſt their opinions upon it.

On the 27th of March, the laſt concluſum of the deputation of the Empire was delivered to the French miniſters by the Auſtrian Plenipotentiary. On the next day the French miniſters returned for anſwer, that the Imperial deputation had already created too much delay in reviving the unfounded hope of retaining a portion of territory on the other ſide of the Rhine; they therefore exhorted them in the name of humanity, to waſte no more time in vain and uſeleſs diſputations, but to return an explicit anſwer immediately to their former demands reſpecting the boundaries.

HOLLAND.

The Conſtitutional Aſſembly of the Batavian Republic about the 22d of February, laid down the baſis of the new government. The following are among the principal articles of this baſis.

The abolition of the diviſion into Provinces.—Separation of Church and State. No corporation or ſociety to have rules contrary to the laws of the ſtate.—Excluſion from the right of voting of all the adherents of the Orange family.—The formation of a Democratic Repreſentative Government, by the eſtabliſhment of a legiſlative body compoſed of the two councils, and an Executive Power, conſiſting of five members, having under it the agents of the Executive Power.

The formation of a new plan of finance, founded upon the relative means of the citizens.

The Commiſſioners of the Treaſury are to be appointed by the Executive Power.—Thoſe of the chamber of accounts by the Legiſlative Aſſembly. The territory of the Republic to be divided into a ſuitable number of departments. A diſtinct diviſion of three powers, the legiſlative, the executive, and the judiciary. The right of individual petition to the citizens. Reviſion of the conſtitution after the expiration of the fifth year.—The oath of hatred to the government of the Stadtholder, federaliſm, ariſtocracy, and anarchy, to be taken without exception by all the perſons employed by the Republic.—No power to have the right of interfering with the banks of circulation in the different towns of the Republic.—Inſtitutions for public inſtruction in arts and ſciences. Alliance with the French Republic.

RUSSIA.

The public affairs of this vaſt Empire ſeem at preſent to remain almoſt unaffected by the great events which are taking place around them. The Emperor has given an extenſive tract of land in his dominions, as an aſylum to Louis the 18th of France, and ſome of his principal adherents.

TURKEY.

The ſyſtem of innovation and revolution, which is making ſuch haſty ſtrides in countries nearer to our own, has probably diverted the attention of Britons from the rebellion which is making ſuch rapid progreſs in the dominions of the Prophet. Paſwan-Oglou, the Buonaparte of Greece, is now become ſo formidable as to threaten the capital of the Grand Seignor. He has been lately reinforced by a body of 20,000 men; but his principal force conſiſts in a few thouſand Polanders under the command of General Deniſke.

EAST INDIES.

By recent advices from the Eaſt it appears that Tippoo Sultan, who lately aſſumed a menacing aſpect, has conſulted his better intereſts in preſerving the relations of peace.

The adjuſtment of the differences, which divided the Mahratta States, has greatly contributed to this conduct. Zennius Shaw, having beaten the united armies of the Seiks, entered Lahore, (their capital), gave it up to plunder, and put 7000 of the inhabitants to death. While waiting, however, at Lahore, for the heavy artillery, neceſſary to his expeditio

pedition againſt Delhi, he received intelligence of a rebellion in his dominions. Moraud Shan, a chieftain of reputation, who headed the diſaffected party, had impriſoned his family, and aſſembled a numerous army in the neighbourhood of Condobar.

PUBLIC FUNDS.

Stock-Exchange, April 27, 1798.

Since our laſt the Funds have experienced a depreſſion of about 1¼ per cent. and the new loan of ſeventeen millions, it is generally ſuppoſed, will tend further to lower the price of ſtocks,

BANK STOCK, on the 8th ultimo, was at 118¼; and was yeſterday, the 26th, at 116¼.

5 PER CENT. ANN. on the 27th March, were at 73½, and have ſince gradually fallen to 71½.

4 PER CENT. ANN. were, the 8th ult. at 59¼, and have ſince fallen to 58¼, which was the price yeſterday.

3 PER CENT. CONS. on 27th March, at 49¾; roſe on the 1ſt of April to 50; fell again on the 3d to 49¼, and were yeſterday, the 27th, at 48¾.

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married,] At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Thomas Champion Creſpigny, eſq. to Miſs Auguſta Thelluſſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Peter Thelluſſon, eſq. of Broſdſworth, Yorkſhire.

Thomas Dyke, jun. eſq. of Doctor's Commons, to Miſs Parks, daughter of Captain Parks, of Lamb's Conduit-place.

At Fulham, Vincent Kennett, eſq. of Parſon's Green, to Miſs Herbert, of the ſame place.

At St. Peter le Poor, Richard Dann, eſq. of Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs C. Sharp, of Great Wincheſter-ſtreet.

Charles Bowland Cotton, eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Roberts, daughter of Wm. Roberts, eſq. of Kingſgate, in the iſle of Thanet.

Mr. Buckle, of Great Elbow-lane, to Miſs Boyd, daughter of William Boyd, eſq. of the Paragon, New Kent road.

Mr. Alliſon, ſurgeon in the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Burnett, of Great James's-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

Mr. Kay, diſtiller, of Alderſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Dorothy Newman, of Peckham.

At Stoke Newington, Mr. Henry A. de la Chaumette, to Miſs Frances Aillabie.

Captain John Drummond, in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company, to Miſs Mary Harriet Cridland, daughter of the late Captain Cridland.

At Allhallows church, Upper Thames-ſtreet, Thomas Wilſon, jun. eſq. of Ladlane, to Miſs Fanny Allingham, daughter of Mr. Allingham, merchant, of Suffolk-lane.

At the Mary-le-Bone church, Mr. Richard Jellicoe, of Manchester-ſquare, to Miſs Harriet Page.

At Hackney, Mr. Joſeph Pattiſon, of Thorp Hall, Eſſex, to Miſs Young, daughter of John Young, eſq. of Clapton.

In London, Mr. Richard Stubbs, of Cannon-ſtreet, to Miſs Wetherby, of Cheſhunt, Herts.

At St. George's, Bloomſbury-ſquare, Mr. William Marley, of Drury-Lane, to Miſs Brookes, daughter of James Brookes, eſq. Charlotte-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

P. O'Hanlon, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, barriſter, to Miſs Smyth, daughter of Thomas Smyth, eſq. of Fenſehouſe, in Cheſhire.

By ſpecial licence, at the houſe of Lord Boringdon, in Hill-ſtreet, the Hon. George Villiers, brother to the Earl of Clarendon, to the Hon. Miſs Parker, daughter to the late and ſiſter to the preſent Lord Boringdon.

C. J. Robinſon, eſq. of Hampſtead, to Miſs Skurry, of Iſlington.

Mr. A. Annand, of Aldermanbury, to Miſs Sophia Bennett, daughter of the late William Bennett, eſq. banker, of Faverſham, Kent.

At Clerkenwell church, Mr. Samuel Fith, of Red Lion-ſtreet, to Miſs Clement, of Blackheath.

At St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, Geo. Franklin, eſq. to Miſs Ranſon, of Iſlington.

At Hackney, John Merrick, eſq. of New England, to Miſs Rebecca Vaughan, of Hackney.

At Iſlington, Mr. John Short, jun. of Bedford-ſtreet, Liquorpond-ſtreet, to Miſs Sarah Hampton, of the Star and Garter, Iſlington.

In London, Thomas Byron, eſq. to Miſs Harriet Latham, ſecond daughter of Wm. Latham, eſq. of Nottingham-place.

Died] In London, in her 60th year, the Right Honourable Louiſa Lady Willoughby de Broke. Her ladyſhip was a daughter of Francis, Earl of Guildford, and ſiſter to the preſent Biſhop of Wincheſter.

In Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place, Mrs. Mary Liell.

After a ſevere illneſs, Michael Downs, eſq. of Piccadilly, a juſtice of the peace for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter. His conduct as a magiſtrate was uniformly honourable; as a private gentleman he merited and ſecured general eſteem. All his tranſactions were marked with ſtrict integrity; and, what is almoſt a phænomenon with a man in public life and extenſive connexions, the invidious tongue of ſlander never reached him. He had the good will of all mankind.

At the Magpies, Hounſlow Heath, in conſequence of a wound received from robbers near that place, John Melliſh, eſq. of Albemarle-ſtreet, and of Hamells, Herts.

At

In Billiter-ſquare, Fenchurch-ſtreet, Mr. Hugh Ingram, merchant.

At Hendon, Mr. John Willock, father of Mr. Willock, of Golden-ſquare. He was one of the oldeſt inhabitants of the pariſh of Hendon, had lived with his late wife in uninterrupted harmony upwards of half a century, and, during a life of near fourſcore years, ſcarcely knew a day's illneſs, till within a ſhort time previous to his deceaſe.

In Berners-ſtreet, Mrs. Cheap.

At his houſe in Canonbury-row, Iſlington, the Rev. John Williams, LL. D. above forty years a very uſeful miniſter among the diſſenters, and author of ſeveral literary works of merit.

At Chelſea, in his 40th year, after a long, ſevere, and agonizing illneſs, which he ſuſtained with a manly firmneſs and ſtrength of mind ſeldom equalled, Samuel Price, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At a very advanced age, Mrs. Staples, widow of the late Robert Staples, eſq. banker, in Cornhill.

In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, on the 13th inſt. Matthew Johnſon, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 69th regiment, and gentleman uſher of his Majeſty's privy-chamber.

On Tower-Hill, aged 66, greatly reſpected by all his connexions, Mr. John March.

At Chiſwick, in his 85th year, Alexis Elcock, eſq.

In Groſvenor-ſquare, Lady Dowager Frances Dashwood.

In Palace-row, Tottenham-court-road, Captain Wightman, of the royal Surrey militia.

On board the Maidſtone frigate, of the yellow fever, Mr. John Perry, midſhipman, ſon of Mr. James Perry, proprietor of the Morning Chronicle. He was a youth of great promiſe, gallant in his diſpoſition, and, by his early manhood, had conciliated the eſteem of all the officers on board.

At Knightſbridge, after a lingering illneſs, John Downes, eſq. of Staverton, Northamptonſhire.

At Iſlington, in an apoplectic fit, Mr. Samuel Lightfoot, merchant, aged 38.

Mrs. Gregſon, wife of Mr. Gregſon, of Apothecaries-hall.

In Lower Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, after a ſhort illneſs, the Right Hon. George Lord Headley, member of parliament for Rippon, Yorkſhire.

In Mortimer-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Lady Robert Bertie, relict of the late Lord Robert Bertie, uncle of the late Duke of Ancaſter.

In his 73d year, Mr. Robert Parnell, apothecary, the corner of Hatton-Garden.

Mr. Wright, many years alderman of Candlewick Ward. Mr. Wright was 50 years in partnerſhip with the late Mr. Alderman Gill, whom he ſurvived only a fortnight.

In London, aged 31, Mr. William Jenkins, a clerk in the bank. This gentleman meaſured the extraordinary height of ſeven feet nine inches; and, from an apprehenſion of his body being ſtolen for the purpoſes of diſſection, the corpſe was, by permiſſion of the Bank Directors, interred in that part of the garden court of the Bank, which formerly conſtituted an appendage of the churchyard.

Lately, at her brother's, Mr. Shepheard, Brook's-market, Mrs. Ann Alger, aged 29 years.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſtrong eaſterly winds and droughty weather in the beginning of the month retarded the progreſs of vegetation very materially, and alſo threatened the farmer with danger to his early crops; but the warm and copious rains which have ſince fallen, have completely removed his apprehenſions, by inducing an unuſual appearance of verdure and forwardneſs. The oats have every where been put into the ground, and barley alſo, except on very cold ſoils. The wheats have now got over the moſt dangerous ſeaſon, without having received any ſerious injuries, and in general look favourably. Clover and other artificial graſſes ſeem likewiſe to have eſcaped without much injury, and on the whole to put on a promiſing aſpect. Some of our reporters obſerve, that more really uſeful agricultural buſineſs has been performed during the laſt three or four months, than has been done at the ſame ſeaſon for many years paſt.

With regard to orchard fruits, our reports are alſo equally favourable. In many diſtricts of South Wales, as well as in Herefordſhire and ſome other neighbouring counties, the orchards have the moſt promiſing appearance of plentiful crops, which muſt be particularly gratifying, as it is many years ſince there has been a good cyder crop.

Wheat and oats ſeem to be riſing in price, eſpecially the latter; but barley is much as uſual.

WHEAT averages, throughout England and Wales, 51s 10d. per quarter; barley 28s. 11d. oats 18s. 10d.

CATTLE. Lean cattle are rapidly advancing in price, but fat ſtock ſeems to have fallen conſiderably, at leaſt in the northern parts of the kingdom. Our reporter ſays, beef ſo much as 1½d. or 2d. per lb. in the Edinburgh market. This fall, he however obſerves, is probably only temporary.

SHEEP. Nearly the ſame as in our laſt report. Beef fetches in Smithfield market from 3s. to 4s. 8d. and mutton from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per ſtone of 8lb. ſinking the offal.

HOGS continue ſtill low.

HORSES, much as in our laſt.

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Correct List of Bankruptcies and of Dividends announced between the 20th of March and the 20th of April, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's names are in Italics.)

W. Austin, Shifnal, Salop, miller. *Smart and Rofsons, Furnival's inn.*

J. Addison, Thirsk, shopkeeper. *Marshall, Gray's inn.*

J. Adamson, Caterton-street, factor. *Edye, Temple.*

S. Bullock, Caterton-street, factor. *Abbott, Broad-street.*

J. Band, Brightlingsea, butcher. *Bevan, Great Newport-street.*

N. Berry, York, coalmer. *Battle, Chancery-lane.*

G. Berry, York, chymist. *Battye, Chancery-lane.*

Mary Birchenough, Salford, dyer. *Baker, Manchester.*

W. Bentley and W. Britain, Acton, lamp makers. *Kinderly and Co. Symonds's inn.*

T. Brough, St. Martin's-lane, vintner. *Buxton, Great Marlborough-street.*

J. Beetson, Manchester, merchant. *Lowten, Temple.*

J. Bullard, Evesham, victualler. *Jones, Lincoln's-inn-fields.*

John Curtis, Warwick-street, harness maker. *Ware, Gray's inn.*

E. Cobby, Brightlemhorne, shopkeeper. *Ware, Southwark.*

T. Chambers, Newgate-street, grocer. *Pitham, Temple.*

A. Chatel, Vine-street, leather manufacturer. *Bousfield, Hayden-square.*

J. Dodd, Lime-street, packer. *Lloyd, Thavies inn.*

J. Doby, Rotherhithe, pawnbroker. *Willis, Warnford-court.*

J. Daniel, Rickereate, inn-keeper. *Hodson, Clement's inn.*

R. Dennigh, Otley, tanner. *Speed, Newinn.*

W. S. Dix and J. Dix, Exeter, brewers. *Sarrel, Surry-street.*

J. M. Evans, Upper Ground-street, Surry, bunker. *Habmore, Holborn-court.*

B. Frost, Sen. Scarning, Norfolk, dealer. *Crisp, E. Dereham.*

J. Frost, Beetson, Norfolk, grocer. *King, Lynnham.*

T. Granger, Bristol, cabinet maker. *Allen, Hoxton.*

J. Gostain, Nottingham, butcher. *Gregg and Co. Skinners' Hall.*

S. Goodman, St. Ann's-lane, victualler. *Wilson, Union-street.*

J. Green, Snane-square, engine maker. *Smith, Water-street.*

W. Heath, Little Coxwell, plack maker. *W. Ward, jun. Faringdon.*

T. Howard, Gorton, shoemaker. *Edge, Inner Temple.*

W. Hall, Newingtan-Causeway, dealer in Staffordshire ware. *Patten, Cook-street.*

T. Jones, Cannelay, victualler. *Barry, Mark-lane.*

W. Jones, Cheltenham, dealer. *Prater, Bread-street-hill.*

R. Johnson, Old City chambers, merchant. *Acock, Canterbury-square.*

H. and J. Kemp, inn-holders, Chichester. *Wilson, Union-street.*

D. Lowton, Canterbury, victualler. *Gregory, Cliffords inn.*

J. Marden, Moreton, Hampstead, ferge-maker. *Dane and Co. Mark-lane.*

C. Moore, Waithes, draper. *Willis, Warnford-court.*

R. Marshall, Adwick upon Street, corn trader. *Brundrick, Doncaster.*

T. Mumford, old Mitchell-street, victualler. *Holloway, Chancery-lane.*

E. Owen, St. James's-street, taylor. *Brooker, C. Gard's inn.*

J. Parchafe, Taunton, victualler. *Darke, C. Bafinhall-court.*

W. Powell, W. Sutton, and M. Ward, Leeds, merchants. *Sett, Nicholas-street.*

R. Poppie, Chelles, baker. *Minshull, Midland-street.*

J. Phillips, Bristol, grocer. *Street, Bristol.*

M. Reynolds and J. Gibney, Bristol, hawkers. *Webb, Elyplace.*

J. Roberts, King's Head, Holborn. *Raine, Stebbing-lane.*

J. Rogers, Birmingham, factor. *Kinderly and Co. Symond's inn.*

G. F. Sherman, St. Alban's, musician. *Bevans, Bedford-row.*

J. Smith, Tuxpan, merchant. *Prideaux, Dartmouth.*

C. Shelton, Nottingham, grocer. *Gregg and C. Skinners' Hall.*

T. Stephens, Manchester, fustian manufacturer. *Edge, Manchester.*

J. Smedley, Malden-lane, lasfier. *Field, Friday-street.*

J. Sutton, Chicapside, go-dsmith. *Wilkinson & Hyde-street.*

W. Tooke, sen. and jun. C. Tooke, and C. Jackson, Cuckuey Nest, wearing apparel. *Reynard and Hayes, Mincing-lane.*

J. R. Tapp, Manchester, linkeeper. *Edge, Inner Temple.*

W. K. Tyndale, Woodchester, grocer. *Lewis, Inner Temple.*

J. Widom, Brightlemhorne, grocer. *Lees, Hatt n Garden.*

W. Winnington, Thavies inn, hardwarelman. *Wyatt, Caliy-street.*

E. Wilson, Kidbrook, milk dealer. *White, G. Prescott-street.*

G. Walker, Beverley, butcher. *Lowndes, Red Lion-square.*

H. Wilson, Scarborough, tallow chandler. *Sharpless, Gray's inn.*

J. Warne, Flushing, Cornwall, mariner. *Shepherd and Co. Gray's inn.*

W. Wise, Swap and Hoop Pavement, victualler. *Burstan, Burchill-row.*

W. Weller, Welbeck-street, flock-broker. *Cater, G. James-street.*

W. Young, Ramsgate, vintner. *Blaker, Cook's-court.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

John Ambrofe, Richmond-place, mufic-maker. April 24.

J. Abraham, Houndsditch, warehouseman. May 22.

J. Allured, jun. Yarmouth, upholsterer. May 9.

J. Antell, Edmonton, corn chandler. June 30.

D. Andre, N. Broad-street, merchant. May 15.

James Beyer, Thayer-street, upholster. April 28.

John Bowers, Southampton, baker. April 28.

H. Barnett, Crown-court, merchant. April 24.

Tho. Barrell, Wormwood-street, carpenter. May 5.

E. Brown, Newcastle, upholsterer. April 30.

J. Bigby, Nottingham, wine-merchant. May 15.

J. Bourke, Oxford, cornchandler. May 5.

E. Brodbrook, Broad-street, upholsterer. May 5.

John Carrington, Manchester, maltster. April 21.

Peter Cluttenbuck, York-street, brewer. April 24.

Croft, Bayly, Bayly, Bayly and Croft, bath, bankers. April 30.

J. Chappell and J. Pratten, jun. Gloucester, tanners. May 8.

John Cox, Deptford, Mariner. April 17.

Richard Cope, Birmingham, wine-merchant. April 17.

H. Carton, N. Kimbalton, grocer. May 5.

J. Cooper, St. Michael's alley, upholsterer. May 9.

John Davidson, Thames-street, freeman. April 28.

James Dunlop, St. Mary-axe, merchant. April 24.

Francis Dawsport, Marlden, chapman. April 23.

David Elliat, Cushion-court, merchant. April 21.

Jacob Ellwood and T. Tonay, Bristo, calico-printers. May 8.

Mic l Edwards and T. Edwards, Kent-street, cotton manufacturers. May 8.

Geo. French, Hunt-green, shopkeeper. April 28.

Jof. Pugh, Bristol, woollen-draper. April 27.

Robert Fairclough, Liverpool, grocer. May 1.

Thomas Frazer, Battersea, chapman. April 23.

Wm. and C. Faulkner, Manchester, cotton-spinners. May 26.

Rich. Green, Wolverhampton, innholder. May 3.

B. Golding and J. S. M'namara, Queen-st. merchants. May 5.

T. Gostain, fen. Wapping, victualler. May 12.

P. Gaffaid, Uxbridge, cabinet maker. April 21.

Hugh Hatton and J. Mallin, Manchester. April 12.

William Horton, Wednesbampton, ironmonger. April 26.

J. P. Hedrick, Coleman-street, merchant. April 24.

W. Hunt and J. Wilcy, Bristol, merchants. May 23.

Charles Hughes, Royal-circus, dealer. April 24.

W. Hurl, Birmingham, linen draper. April 24.

T. Harris, Fault's-court, higler. May 5.

J. Harrison, Faversham, innholder. May 22.

Tho. Hope, Newcastle, linen draper. June 14.

Josiah Hammond, Manchester, innkeeper. May 21.

James Haydash, Taunton, hatbermerchant. May 22.

Joshua Jenkins, G. Bedford-street, merchant. April 24.

J. R. Jowett, Fleet-street, man's mercer. April 21.

H. W. Joslin, Mailon, butcher. April 19.

Samuel Johnson, Nottingham, grocer. April 3.

George Lucas, Brachfarm, victualler. April 17.

Matthew Lowsham, St. George's-fields, stone-mason April 28.

R. Lees and J. Hague, Hunt, cotton-spinners. May 10.

J. Lythall, jun. and R. Lythall, Coventry, woollapers. May 9.

R. Langton, Monchester, merchant. May 29.

John Miller, Rasford, dealer. April 17.

James Minden, Rochester, linen draper. May 5.

Jos. Maude, Holbeck, clothier. April 25.

W. Mosly, Hare-street, brewer. May 17.

T. May, Newmarket, draper. April 26.

A. and H. Mortimer, Marlborough, linen drapers. May 8.

Thomas Nowland, Cheapside, grocer. May 23.

R. Parvis, Chester-le-street, miller. April 20.

G. Hunter, Hellion, Norfolk, dealer. April 21.

John Postlethwaite, Liverpool, merchant. April 23.

W. Parkinson, Bentley, brewer. May 11.

J. Pollard, Northowram, wo lapler. April 26.

E. Prichett, Wheeler, Bucks, draper. May 8.

Evan Phillips, Foster-lane, tallow-chandler. May 12.

John Reily, Gloucester, flour-baker. April 27.

R. Rolinson, Salford, rope-maker. April 25.

R. Ramsden, scarborough, grocer. April 15.

John Rasford, Bridgwater, carrier. April 20.

Dennis Ryan, Stratton-street, victualler. April 24.

R. Rimmer, Leeds, innholder. May 7.

James Simpson, Lambeth, carpenter. April 28.

Richard Sadler, Wapping-wall, mait-maker. April 28.

J. Sheridan, S. Vanson and T. Vanson, New Broad-street, stockbrokers. April 25.

Samuel Potter, Cheapside, linen draper. April 14.

Thomas Tyas, Wychmore-hall, flock broker. April 21.

Rob. Terry, Hadleigh, mercer. May 12.

John Turner, jun. Newport, victualler. May 14.

David Vicy, Warnford, shopkeeper. May 11.

Richard Watts, Farnham, dealer in corn. April 16.

John Wrigley, Bankhead, maltster. May 3.

Richard Wood, Stamford-bridge, miller. April 25.

Edw. Weft, Birchanne-lane, wine-merchant. April 24.

John Wallers, Kidderminster, shopkeeper. April 25.

John Walker, Rotherham, grocer. May 2.

H. Worrall, jun. sheffield, grocer. April 30.

P. Wallace, Edgware-road, carpenter. May 5.

Errata. In our last, the words "fanatical banners of the cross," ought to have been marked with inverted commas, as a quotation from the foreign journals.——In the letter from China, page 165, note, for "eternal as *sincere*," read "as *sincere*."——Next page, line 16, for "burned," read "*killed*."——In page 15, the initials "I. A." were omitted as a signature to the article relative to the death of Mrs. Wright, of Dunlee.——In Page 227, column 2, line 65, in the life of Garrat, for "forward," read "formed;" page 228, column 1, line 7, for "portion," read "proportion;" page 228, column 1, line 10, omit "an" before "unfrequent."——In a few copies of the last Varieties, for "metallic traitors," read "metallic tractors."

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, lieutenant Wm. Rex, of the Eaſt Middleſex militia, to Miſs Charlotte Kinlock. Mr. Anthony Scott, of Southwick, to Miſs Pearſon. Mr. Leavis, to Miſs A. Atkinſon.

At Chollerton, Thos. Clennell, eſq. of *Harbottle* Caſtle, to Miſs Sarah Reed, of Chipchaſe.

At Shap, on Eaſter Monday, Mr. Thomas Bryham, of Hegdale, to Miſs Sarah Proctor, of Hackthorpe, near Lowther. The bridegroom weighs little more than eight ſtone, the bride about eighteen. She has been employed lately in the capacity of cook-maid in Lord Lonſdale's kitchen, at Lowther Hall.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, in the prime of life, Mrs. Keenlyſide, wife of Mr. Richard Keenlyſide, ſurgeon. Walter Saunders, eſq. late a captain and paymaſter in the Eaſt Middleſex militia, quartered in this town. Mrs. Murray, widow of the late Mr. James Murray, miniſter of the Highbridge meeting-houſe in this town, and author of the "*Lecture on the Revelations.*" Mr. David Laws, maſter of the Twins. Mr. David Hamilton. Suddenly, Mr. Joſeph Fothergill. He had lived upwards of 40 years in the employ of Meſſrs. Doubleday and Eaſterby.

At Durham, after a few hours illneſs, George Pearſon, eſq. attorney, and clerk of the peace for the county of Durham, receiver-general for the Lord Biſhop of Durham, and deputy regiſtrar of the court of chancery in this city.

At her ſeat at Felton Park, in Northumberland, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Riddell, relict of the late Thomas Riddell, eſq. of Swinburn Caſtle. She was the laſt deſcendant, from the male line, of the ancient and honourable family of the Widdringtons. The ſuavity of her manners, the invariable equanimity of her temper, her condeſcenſion and extenſive charities to the poor, will long render her memory ſacred.

At Stockton, Mr. Chaloner, ſon of the late Captain Chaloner, and nephew to Mrs. Chaloner, of Guiſborough, Yorkſhire. Alſo, Mr. Michael Heavſides, captain in the merchant ſervice. Mrs. Staniford. Mrs. Beckwith.

At Berwick upon Tweed, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Proctor.

At Hetherickſhank, near Newcaſtle, Mr. William Goldburn.

At Old Bewick, in his 84th year, Mr. William Shell. He filled the office of churchwarden upwards of 50 years.

Mr. William Hilton, of Gateſhead. His poetical talents, ſtrict integrity, and manly reſignation under accumulated misfortunes, procured him the eſteem of a numerous and very reſpectable acquaintance. Mr. John Sharp.

At Darlington, in his 77th year, Mr. James Backhouſe.

At Wolſingham, in the 71ſt year of his age, Mr. John Peart.

At Berwick, Mrs. Darling.

At North Charlton, near Alnwick, aged 82, Mr. George Rochester.

At Monkwearmouth Shore, Miſs Mary Lee.

Suddenly, at Eaſt Shaftoe, county of Northumberland, Shaftoe Vaughan, eſq.

At Morpeth, in her 71ſt year, Mrs. Wilſon.

At Stockton, in an advanced age, Mrs. Robinſon.

On the 1ſt inſtant, at Darlington, the day previous to the completion of his 77th year, James Backhouſe, banker, one of the people called Quakers. He was a man generally reſpected, on account of the many laudable qualities he poſſeſſed; and which, from his ſituation in life, he had frequent opportunities of rendering conſpicuous. Eaſy and affable in his manners, he gained the love and eſteem of a very large circle of acquaintance: humane and benevolent in diſpoſition, he diſpenſed his liberality to the poor, by whom he was regarded as their friend and kind benefactor: juſt and upright in all his concerns, his opinion was conſulted, and advice reſorted to, in a variety of inſtances; and often, through his mediation, were differences and diſputes brought to an amicable adjuſtment. In his domeſtic relations, he was a tender huſband, an affectionate parent, a kind and generous maſter.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Cockermouth, Mr. George Pennington, to Miſs Stoddart.

At Camerton, Mr. Jonathan Longmire, cooper, of Cockermouth, to Miſs Agnes Walton, of Seaton works.

At Kendal, Mr. Lazarus Threlfall, of Lancaſter, to Miſs Greenhow, of the former place.

At Ulverton, Mr. Robert Brily, to Miſs Eleanor Wilſon.

Died.] At Carliſle, ſuddenly, Mrs. Rebecca Scott. Mr. R. Skelton.

At Whitehaven, in her 64th year, Mrs. Hall. Aged 86, Thomas Lowther. In the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Margaret Mandell. Aged 66, Mrs. Elizabeth Chriſtian.

At Brampton, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Armſtrong. Few perſons can boaſt a more amiable and reſpectable character.

At Moor-riggs, near Lowther, aged 70, Mr. W. Powley.

At Nook, in the pariſh of Cleator, aged 85, Mrs. Dinah Nicholſon.

At Appleby, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Wade.

At Briſcoe, in his 74th year, Mr. Jonathan Horn, ſen. land-ſurveyor, and teacher of the mathematics.

In Weſt Strand, Mr. John Dowſon.

At Kendal, Mrs. Clemention.

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At Penrith, Mrs. Raincock, formerly of Hampton, Middleſex.

At Rydall, aged 52, Mr. Danl. Daulby.

At Seaton, near Workington, in an advanced age, Mr. Chriſtopher Holiday. He employed himſelf in working in his garden the preceding day, partook of ſome boiled milk for ſupper, and retired to reſt at his uſual hour, apparently in good health.

At Penrith, Mr. Felix Simſon, collector of exciſe, of Whitehaven, to Mrs. Hodgſon, of the former place.

The rev. Wm. Monkhouſe, of Roughton-Head, to Miſs Relph, of Wigton.

At Uldale, Mr. Craghill, of Horſemoor-Hill, to Miſs Mary Thwaites, of Murkholm.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. Charles Watſon, of Wakefield, to Miſs Mary Ann Cripps, ſecond daughter of the late rev. Thomas Cripps, of Cheadle, Cheſhire.

At Leeds, Mr. William Wood, merchant, of York, to Miſs Frances Strother, daughter of Mr. Frances Strother, of Park-lane.

At Hull, Captain Samuel Standigde Stork, to Miſs Tong, after a courtſhip of ſix weeks, the exact time ſince the deceaſe of his former wife. Mr. Umpleby, to Mrs. Green.

Mr. John Sutcliffe, of Stoneſhaw-gate, near Halifax, to Miſs Greenwood, only daughter of the late Mr. George Greenwood, of Moor-houſe, near Haworth.

At Ledſham, Mr. Joſeph Wiggleſworth, of Hurn-houſe, near Leeds, to Mrs. Prince, widow of the late Mr. George Prince, of Hull.

At Berkin, near Ferry-bridge, Mr. Acroyd, of Burghwallis, to Miſs Loftus, of Temple Hirſt.

Mr. Martin Hinde, of Leeds, to Miſs Charlotte Greenway, of Diſeſbury, Lancaſhire.

At Richmond, Lieutenant Moore, of the 65th regiment, to Miſs Craggs.

At Cottingham, Mr. Benjamin Blaydes, jun. of Hull, to Miſs Knowſley, of the former place.

Mr. Cornelius, of Newland, to Miſs Ann Croſs, of Hull, daughter of the late rev. Mr. Croſs, of Pattrington.

At Kirby Moorſide, Mr. William Cole, of Wrelton, to Miſs Atkinſon, of the former place.

At Halifax, Mr. James Croſsley, to Miſs Ann Greſnup.

Died.] At York, in the 66th year of his age, Mr. William Bluitt, alderman. Mr. B. ſerved the office of lord mayor for this city in 1788. His benevolence and uniform integrity procured him the reſpect and love of all who had an opportunity of knowing him. By his death ſociety has loſt an excellent individual in private character, and a public magiſtrate of great ability, inflexible probity, and indefatigable diligence in the duties of his office.

In her 73d year, Mrs. Scroop, widow of the late S. Scroop, eſq. of Danby.

At the ſame place, much regretted, in her 84th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Gibſon. Mr. Lewis Johnſon, brother of the late Peter Johnſon, eſq. recorder of this city.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Simpſon, merchant. In his 76th year, Mr. Thomas Wroe, formerly a merchant in this city, and a native of Jerſey.

At Hull, aged 38, the rev. Thomas Carter, late miniſter of the Ebenezer chapel, Dagger-lane.

At Sunny Bank, near Leeds, Mr. Mann, formerly an attorney in Leeds; but who had for ſome years paſt retired from buſineſs.

At Doncaſter, aged 69, Mr. Robt. Crowle, late of Fryſton, near Ferrybridge. Alſo, Mrs. Cave.

At his father's houſe, in Rippon, aged 24, Mr. John Roy, one of the muſicians in the king's opera-houſe. At the ſame place, in his 90th year, Mr. John Terry, alderman, and father of the corporation. He ſerved the office of mayor three ſeveral times in regular rotation.

In Acomb, Mr. William Kay.

In his 83d year, Mr. John Simpſon, of Wilberfoſs.

At Pontefract, in an advanced age, Mrs. Harriſon.

At Oulton, near Leeds, Mr. Marmaduke Vavaſour, tanner.

At the White Lion inn, Halifax, Mr. Michael Dillon, merchant, of Dublin. His death was occaſioned by a violent fever, which ſeized him as he was preparing to return to Ireland.

At Sheffield, the rev. John Harmer, diſſenting miniſter. He was ſuddenly ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, denominated the *angina pectoris*, in the ſhop of Meſſrs. Ridgard and Bennet, bookſellers, and expired without a ſtruggle.

At Giggleſwick, near Settle, in his 47th year, Mr. Starkie, brother to the rev. Mr Starkie, vicar of that pariſh.

At Bradford, Mr. Jonas Bower.

Near Bradford, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. Rookes, relict of the late William Rookes, eſq. of Eſholt Hall.

At Aſkham, near York, aged 20, Miſs Ann Clarke.

At Scarborough, Mr. Edmund Day. In her 86th year, Mrs. Williamſon, relict of the late Mr. John Williamſon, ſhip-owner.

At Clayton, at the advanced age of 95, Mrs. Allott.

At Sedberg, aged 64, the rev. Wm. Gawthorp, A. M. vicar of that place, and fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge.

At Ellinthorpe, near Boroughbridge, aged 23, Miſs Clark.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. Jones, a very reſpectable tanner, of Trefnanney, Montgomeryſhire, to Miſs Catherine Hughes, of the former place. Mr. John Roberts, bookſeller, to Miſs Kelly.

Died.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. R. Huxley. Mr. Thomas Smith. In her 96th year, Mrs. Lloyd, of the ancient family of Hendre, in the county of Merioneth. Mr. William Bingley, grocer. Aged 93, Mrs. Mary Wetenhall. Mrs. Barnſton, relict of the late Trafford Barnſton, eſq. and aunt of Roger Barnſton, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Cheſhire militia. Her amiable character rendered her univerſally beloved and reſpected while living, and her loſs equally regretted.

At the ſame place, Mr. Amery, jun. ſon of Mr. Alderman Amery.

Mr. Charles Wilbraham, of the Green Walls, farmer.

Mr. Owen Maddock, a reſpectable farmer, of the Corn Hill, near Hanmore.

At Cheadle, greatly reſpected, Mr. Iſaac Wood, late a corn-dealer in Mancheſter.

At Middlewich, aged 81, Mr. John Seaman.

Mr. Paul Dutton, of Grafton Hall.

At Malpas, Mr. William Weaver.

At Great Boughton, Mr. Richard Edward, of the Red Lion, to Miſs Suſannah Huſſey.

At Aſtbury, near Congleton, Mr. Pedley, of Eaton, maltſter, to Miſs Steele, of Congleton.

LANCASHIRE.

A curious antique helmet and maſk, diſcovered ſome time ſince at Ribcheſter, in this county, were lately exhibited at the meeting of the ſociety of antiquarians, where they excited ſo much admiration, that their draftſman, Mr. Underwood, was ordered to make correct drawings of them for the uſe of the ſociety. The helmet is Roman, and appears to have been executed between the reigns of Septimus Severus and Conſtantine. The deſign of the figures which decorate it is very grand, and ſuperior to the execution. —The maſk which was found attached to the helmet is of the firſt Grecian workmanſhip, and is probably the production of the age of Alexander the Great. The cognoſcenti are not agreed as to its character, ſome taking it for a Bacchus, others for a Meduſa; but all concur in pronouncing it one of the fineſt pieces of antique ſculpture ever diſcovered in this or any other country. Theſe valuable reliques were found by mere accident; a boy riding down a bank, part of the earth gave way, and led to the important diſcovery. Other antiques, of leſs value, have been ſubſequently dug up in the ſame place: a ſtandard, and ſome inſtruments for ſacrifice. They ſeem to have been depoſited with great care; a cube of about eight feet of the natural ſoil having been cleared away, and the place filled with dry ſand, with the various reliques in the middle. Theſe reliques now enrich the magnificent collection of antiquities belonging to Charles Townley, eſq.

Married.] At Liverpool, Capt. William [illegible]on, to Miſs Elizabeth Bell. Mr. Peter [illegible]ight, to Mrs. Sarratt. Mr. Baxter, tallow-chandler, of Carliſle, to Miſs Martin, of Liverpool.

At Mancheſter, Mr. N. Clough, to Miſs Gibſon. Mr. Matley, to Mrs. Ann Dickenſon, matron of the Mancheſter infirmary. Mr. Samuel Thomas, merchant, to Miſs Suſan Bullock, of Bury.

At the ſame place, Ralph Little, to Jane Sidebotham. They lived in the ſervice of Mr. Milne's family, the bridegroom 14, and the bride nearly 30 years.

At Salford, Mr. Thomas Gorſt, jun. of Sealand, near Cheſter, to Miſs Pritchard, of the former place.

At Haſlingden, Mr. Minſhull, late houſe-ſurgeon and apothecary, and now viſiting apothecary of the Liverpool infirmary, to Miſs Lonſdale, daughter of the late Mr. Lonſdale, of Haſlingden, merchant.

At Wigan, Mr. Lewis, one of the undertakers of the Lancaſter canal, to Mrs. Fog, of the Roebuck inn, at Wigan.

Died.] At Liverpool, in his 80th year, Mr. James Appleton. Mr. John Altaſs, aged 30. Mr. Joſeph Berry. In his 65th year, Mr. John Parr, gunſmith. After a long and painful illneſs, borne with exemplary fortitude, Mr. Richardſon, jun. Mr. Peter Lawſon. Mr. James Aſhcroft, draper. Mr. Titherington. Mrs. Gerard, widow of the late Mr. Richard Gerard, who ſerved the office of mayor for this borough in 1780. Miſs Nunes.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Holden. Mr. John Lingard. Mr. William Uſher, maſter of the collegiate church ſchool. Mr. Nelſon, attorney. Mr. Patrick Callaghan. Mr. John Rogers, gardener, late of Cheſter. Mr. Seddon, bookſeller. Mr. Richard Radford. Mrs. Howard. Mr. Samuel Hough.

At Lancaſter, Mrs. Mary Whitefield, of the Croſs Keys inn. Mrs. Lawſon. Mr. James Ripley, of the Three Tuns. Mrs. Elizabeth Walmſley, ſiſter to the late Mr. Thomas Walmſley, ironmonger.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Kelly. Mr. James Hindle, of the Three Legs public-houſe. Mr. L. Percy, hatter and hoſier.

At Nova Scotia, near Blackburn, Mrs. Haworth, of the Weaver's Arms public-houſe.

Mrs. Morvill, of Cottingley Bridge, near Bingley.

At Bolton, in his 78th year, Mr. Seth Fliteroft, yeoman. He was the father of thirty children by two wives; five by a former, and twenty-five by his preſent widow. Mrs. Ridgway.

At Preſcott, Mrs. Kidd.

At Ormſkirk, Mrs Halfall.

At Chorley, Mrs. Threlfall, wife of Mr. John Thelfoll.

At Wavetree, Mr. Wm. Nowell Lickbarrow. Aged 82, Mr. William Fleming, gardener.

Mr. John Andrew, of Crumpſall, near Mancheſter.

At Wigan, by falling into the river, as he was returning home, Mr. James Finch, braſs-founder.

At Winſtanley, near Wigan, Mrs. Banks.

At Preſtwich, Mr. Thomas Bradſhaw, calico-printer.

At Preſton, Miſs Mayor. Mrs. Wilkinſon. Mr. John Mitton, auctioneer. Mrs. Gregars, innkeeper. In an advanced age, Mrs. Hornby, a lady much and greatly eſteemed by all who had the pleaſure of her acquaintance.

At Walton-le-Dale, near Preſton, Mr. Thomas Wood, cotton manufacturer, to Miſs Carter.

At Kighley, Mr. Laycock, to Miſs Mary Craven, of Walk Mill.

At Salford, Mr. Crompton Liveſey, paper manufacturer, to Miſs Crompton.

The rev. Mr. Shewell, miniſter of Bidſton, to Miſs Biſhop.

Mr. R. Howard, of Straines, near Diſley, to Miſs Phebe Rider, of Manchester.

At Chetham, Mr. Ogden, to Miſs Mary Beſwick, of Hulme.

At Uffington, Mr. R. Price Puleſton, to Miſs Corbett, of Sundorn.

At Childerall, Mr. Fletcher Hayes, of the Wavetree coffee-houſe, to Mrs. Strickland, of Wavetree.

At Lancaſter, Miſs Lydia Rawlinſon, one of the daughters of the late Thomas Hutton Rawlinſon, eſq. and ſiſter of Abram Rawlinſon, eſq. formerly member of parliament for Lancaſter. Her amiable diſpoſition and conciliating manners endeared her to a numerous and reſpectable circle of friends, who will long regret her loſs. Her bounties, though extenſive, were not the mere impulſe of the moment, but were guided by judgment, and the diſcharge of thoſe offices of benevolence, which her fortune enabled her to perform, conſtituted at once her duty and her pleaſure.

At the ſame place, Miſs Sharp.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Butler, proprietor of the Newcaſtle and Nottingham ſociable, to Mrs. Emery, of Ellvall.

Mr. Henſhaw, of Weſton upon Trent, to Miſs Storer, ſiſter to Mr. Storer, grocer, of Derby.

Died.] At Derby, aged 52, the rev. Nathaniel Phillips, miniſter of the diſſenting congregation in the Friar-gate. Aged 17, Mr. John Wright, eldeſt ſon of the late Joſeph Wright, eſq.

At Ripley, Matthew Bowler, by the falling in of the roof of one of the coal-pits of that place.

At Dronfield, near Derby, Mrs. Ockley, daughter of Dr. Ockley, the celebrated Arabic profeſſor at Cambridge about the commencement of the preſent century. This lady lived to the advanced age of 95, and by her virtues, benevolence, and charity, conciliated the affection and eſteem of all who knew her.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Burton, late of the George and Dragon, on the Long Row, to Mrs. Simpſon, of Radford.

At Wilford, Mr. Willerton, of Coventry, to Miſs Carver, of the former place.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 64, Mr. Buchan, hoſier. In his 64th year, Mr. Beſtwick, butcher. Mrs. Merrin, wife of Mr. Merrin, rope-maker. Mr. Goſſ, flour-ſeller. The rev. Mr. Parker, vicar of Hawton, near Newark. Mr. W. Hoyles, of the Dog and Bear public-houſe.

At the ſame place, in conſequence of exceſſive drinking, Jonathan Spring.

At Wilford, near Nottingham, in her 89th year, Mrs. Leeſon, a widow lady. Aged 24, Miſs Elizabeth Gill, eldeſt daughter of the rev. William Gill.

At Wollaton, in his 75th year, the rev. Iſaac Pickthall, rector of that place and of Trowell.

At Mansfield, Miſs Mary Senior, daughter of Mr. J. Senior, hoſier.

Mr. William Shaw, eldeſt ſon of Mr. J. Shaw, of Trowell-Moor.

At Blaſford, in his 41ſt year, Mr. Thomas Milnes, bleacher.

At Baſingfield, near Nottingham, Mr. Singleton, formerly a maltſter on the Long Row.

At Colgrave, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. John Harris, of Nottingham.

At Retford, aged 28, much regretted, Mr. O. S. Bradsford, printer, of Newark.

At Sandylane, near Arnold, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. Jonathan Sturtivant.

At Laneham, Mr. Minnitt, an opulent farmer.

At Sneinton, near Nottingham, in her 64th year, Mrs. Morley.

After a ſhort indiſpoſition, at the family manſion of the right hon. earl Howe, at Langor, near Bingham, Mr. Hall, who, for upwards of 30 years, had acted with great integrity, in the capacity of ſteward to that nobleman.

At Mansfield Wood-houſe, Mr. Samuel Frith, an opulent farmer and maltſter.

At Radford, Mr. Bennett.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At his ſeat at Exton, the Right Hon. Henry Noel, earl of Gainſborough, viſcount Campden of Campden, baron Noel of Redlington, baron Hicks of Ilmington, baron Noel of Titchfield, and Barnes. His lordſhip was born in 1745, and became firſt earl of Gainſborough on the deceaſe of his brother, Baptiſt Noel, who died at Geneva, in May, 1759. The earldom is now extinct.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leiceſter, Mr. James Meller, hoſier, to Miſs Blakeſley, niece of Mr. Blakeſley, banker. Dr. T. Arnold, phyſician, to Miſs Thompſon, of Stamford. Mr. D. A. Roſs, hoſier, to Miſs A. Clayton, daughter of

of the rev. Mr. Clayton, vicar of Belgrave, and rector of Norton by Twycroſs.

Mr. Farnell, hoſier, to Mrs. Varnam, of Snareſtone.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. Lambert, formerly keeper of the county Bridewell. Suddenly, Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Mr. Reynolds, ſilverſmith. Mr. Loſeby, heel-maker. Mrs. Wright, of the Marquis of Granby. Mrs. Fancote, of the Black Swan inn.

At the ſame place, after a very afflicting illneſs, Miſs A. F. Coleman, youngeſt daughter of the late Henry Coleman, Eſq. She was a lovely, amiable, and highly accompliſhed young lady, and ſcarcely had the morning of her life begun to dawn, before death deprived ſociety of one of its brighteſt ornaments, and her connexions of an affectionate relation and a ſincere friend.

At Barrow upon Soar, aged 69, Mr. T. Beaumont. His loſs is deſervedly regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, lieutenant Richard Chapman, of the 38th regiment of foot, to Miſs Bond, only daughter of Mr. William Bond.

At the Pottery, John Curzon, aged 14, to Miſs Brammer, aged 13. The bride carried to church a prominent evidence of her womanhood.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. Joſeph Griffin, ſerjeant at mace.

At Litchfield, Mr. Samuel Harriſon, one of the aldermen of that city.

Mrs. Martha Cary, wife of William Cary, gent. of Cannock. Her great virtues and amiable manners render her loſs deeply regretted.

At Alderſley, near Wolverhampton, after a very afflicting and long illneſs, Mrs. Howard, wife of Corbet Howard, eſq. late of Whitchurch, Shropſhire, and youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Moore, of Wrotteſley-park.

At Tettenhall, Mrs. Hollyoake, widow of the late F. Hollyoake, eſq.

At Swanmere, near Hixon, aged 54. Mr. Benjamin Bond, farmer.

At Dunſton, near Stafford, Mr. R. Merry.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Henry Dale, merchant, of Hamburgh, to Miſs Marſden, of Kiddiſtone Bath, Derbyſhire. Mr. W. Shore, to Miſs Suſannah Brunner. Mr. James Upton, to Mrs. Thompſon. Mr. John Grieſt, aged 19, to Miſs M. Swindler, aged 45. Mr. Joſeph Dutton, to Miſs Barns. Mr. James Heptinſtall, to Miſs Coney, of London. Mr. Downes, drawing-maſter, to Miſs Bull, of Smethwick. Mr. G. S. Whyley, chymiſt, of Dritand, to Miſs E. Bower, of Birmingham. Mr. Hickman, to Mrs. Healey.

At Coventry, Mr. Macread, to Miſs Buller, of Kidderminſter.

At Drayton Baſſett, Mr. William Smith, jun. of Hints, to Miſs Maria Smith, only daughter of Mr. James Smith, an eminent armer, of Bangley, in Staffordſhire.

Died.] At Warwick, in his 74th year, Mr. John Weale, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Coventry, Mr. Toone.

At Willington, after a long and ſevere illneſs, Mr. Gaſtrell Snow.

In a very advanced age, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart. of Birdingbury.

At Stourport, Joſeph Heeley, eſq. many years a captain in the Warwickſhire militia.

At Hagley Row, Mrs. Cambden, widow of Mr. Cambden, formerly of the Caſtle Tavern, in Birmingham.

Aged 84, Mrs. Hincks, of Wellenhall.

At Little Sutton, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Wilſon; and a few days after, aged 77, Mr. William Wilſon, her huſband. This patriarchal couple had lived together in uninterrupted harmony upwards of 50 years.

At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas May, many years beadle of St. Paul's chapel. After a ſhort, but very ſevere illneſs, Mrs. Robinſon. In his 75th year, Mr. Matthew Kitchin. Mr. Thomas Cooper, cabinet-maker. Mrs. Williams. Aged 71, Mrs. Pallett.

At Barrowden, aged 64, Mrs. Chamberlain.

At Wing, Mrs. Embroy.

At Empingham, aged 97, Mrs. Brewſter.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. Vennemere, to Mrs. Tomlin, of King's Cliffe.

At Boſton, Mr. Plummer, of Newark, to Miſs Stelling, of the former place.

Sir John Trollope, bart. of Caſwick, near Stamford, to Miſs Thorold, of Lincoln.

Mr. Chriſtopher Taylor, of Reſton, to Miſs Kimes, of Holbeach.

After an uninterrupted courtſhip of ſeveral years, Mr. Benſon, of Halton, aged 62, to Miſs Winn, of Eaſtby, aged 30.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Edward Wilſon, miller. Mrs. Hooker, of the Rein Deer public-houſe.

At Stamford, Mrs. Aſkren. Mrs. Henſon.

At Boſton, aged 82, Mrs. Ayre. John Robinſon, many years driver of the mail-coach from Boſton to London. Aged 76, Mrs. Stevens.

At Grantham, Mrs. Cartier.

At Braceborough, near Stamford, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Green, farmer.

At Weſt Deeping, Mr. Barber.

At Bourn, aged 76, Mr. Charles Watts, watch-maker.

At Whaplode, Mr. Abraham Congreve, an opulent grazier.

Miſs Carrington, of King's Cliffe.

At Weſt Keal, after a lingering illneſs, Miſs Jane Bonner, only daughter of Mr. Robert Bonner, miller.

At Harrington, Mrs. Robinſon.

At Louth, aged 86, Edward Bennett, gent.

At

At Martin, near Timberland, Mrs. Stenton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. Richard Southall, jun. of Dudley, to Miſs E. Hodgſon.

Died.] At Worceſter, in her 56th year, Mrs. Johnſon. Mrs. Harriſon. Miſs Mary Pritchett. Miſs Ann Wall, daughter of Colonel Wall. Suddenly, at her daughter's houſe, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Mr. Smith, ſoap-boiler. Likewiſe, ſuddenly, at the Tything, near this city, in his 77th year, Captain Gardner Bulſtrode, of the marines. Suddenly, Mr. Pruen, farmer of the poſt-horſe duties for this diſtrict.

At Hallow Park, Thomas Berwick, eſq. late of Frampton upon Severn.

Suddenly, Mr. Spencer, pig jobber, near Moſeley Wake Green.

At Witley Court, Mrs. Mary Matthews. She lived ſucceſſively in the ſervice of four Lord Foleys.

At Tanwood, near Chaddeſley, Mr. Wilkes.

At Dudley, after a ſevere and lingering illneſs, Miſs Payton.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Yale, of Preſton Montford, to Mrs. Richards, of the Lea.

At Ruyton of the Eleven Towns, Mr. Barker, of Whitchurch, to Miſs Baſnett.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, in his 84th year, Mr. John Mitchell, formerly a merchant in very extenſive buſineſs. In his 65th year, Iſaac Stephenſon, eſq. formerly ſteward to the Duke of Norfolk, at Holm Lacy. After a painful illneſs, borne with exemplary fortitude, Mrs. Bright, widow of the late Fulke Bright, gent. of the Endleſs, near Biſhop's Caſtle. Mr. Ravenhill, dancing-maſter. Miſs Jane Walker, ſecond daughter of Mr. John Walker, mercer, of Kiln-lane. Mr. Phillips.

At Ludlow, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, a maiden lady.

Mrs. Painter, of Iſlegate, near Shrewſbury.

At Whitchurch, of an inflammation in his bowels, Mr. Edward Jones, ſurgeon and apothecary. He poſſeſſed great profeſſional ſkill, and his private character was truly amiable. After a ſhort, but ſevere illneſs, Miſs Burghall, eldeſt daughter of Major Burghall.

At the ſame place, Mrs. Allinſon, aged 73; and a few days after, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Allinſon, her huſband. Alſo, Mrs. Newne.

At Farley, aged 87, Mrs. Reynolds, widow of the late rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Tugford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Herefordſhire and Glouceſterſhire canal, from Glouceſter to Ledbury, is completed. The opening of this navigation took place on the 30th of March, when ſeveral of the proprietors and gentlemen of the committee embarked at the junction of the coal branch near Newent, in the firſt veſſel freighted with merchandize conſigned to Ledbury, which was followed by three others laden with coal. They paſſed through the tunnel at Oxenhall, which is 2192 yards in length, in the ſpace of 52 minutes, and were met at the extremity by ſeveral gentlemen, and entertained with a cold collation at the Boyce, the ſeat of Mr. MOGGERIDGE, one of the proprietors of the valuable coal mines recently opened at Oxenhall. Both ends of the tunnel, as well as the banks of the canal, were lined with ſpectators, who hailed the boats with reiterated acclamations. It is ſuppoſed that upwards of 2000 perſons were preſent on their arrival at Ledbury (a diſtance of about nine miles), which they reached in four hours. A dinner was provided on the occaſion at the George inn, where the greateſt conviviality prevailed, and ſeveral appropriate toaſts were drank. The advantages which muſt reſult from this inland navigation to Ledbury and the adjoining country are incalculable. In the article of coal, the inhabitants of this diſtrict will reap an important benefit by the immediate reduction in price of at leaſt ten ſhillings per ton. Coals of the firſt quality are now delivered at the wharf cloſe to Ledbury, at 13s 6d. whereas the common price was formerly 24s. per ton.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Thomas Kyrwood, to Miſs Wall.

Died.] At Hereford, at the advanced age of 92, Mrs. Parry. Mrs. Wright. Mr. Knapp, maltſter.

At Little Hope, near Hereford, aged 70, Mrs. Cole.

At Ledbury, in her 76th year, Mrs. Woodyatt.

At Walford Court, after a very lingering illneſs, Mr. John Elton. He was a gentleman univerſally beloved and reſpected.

In his 82d year, Mr. Watkin Maddy, of the Cwm, in the parith of Dorſton.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Monmouth, in his 60th year, of a mortification in his foot, Mr. Harford Jones.

At Whitebrook, near Monmouth, Mr Richard Turner, paper-maker.

At Piercefield, Miſs Charlotte Wood, younger daughteſt of Colonel Wood.

In conſequence of exceſſive gluttony, Emanuel Guzman, of Newport, hair-dreſſer. The coroner's jury, after long and mature inveſtigation, returned a verdict of *felo de ſe*, and the remains of the wretch were accordingly buried in the public road near the ſpot where he died.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. Charles Williams, of Bath, to Miſs Mary Ann Weare. Mr. Robert Williams, to Miſs King. Mr. John Jones, to Miſs Sarah Croſs, of the White Hart inn. Mr. William Lewis, to Miſs Cooper.

At

At Stapleton, Lieut. Col. Way, of the Royal Bucks, or King's Own militia, to Miss Mary Smyth, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Smyth, eſq. of Stapleton houſe.

At Weſtbury, near Briſtol, James Mackintoſh, eſq. barriſter, of Lincoln's inn, to Miſs Allen, daughter of John Bartlett Allen, eſq. of Creſſelly, in Pembrokeſhire.

At Winchcombe, Mr. Williams, attorney, to Miſs Sarah Smith.

At Winterbourne, Samuel Shute, eſq. of Frenchay, to Miſs Ricketts, of London.

Died.] At the Hot Wells, Bath, Miſs Phipps. In his 19th year, Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, bart. of Tiſſington, in Derbyſhire. Of a decline, Mrs. Blackley, wife of Henry Blackley, eſq. his majeſty's conſul for Minorca, Majorca, and Yvica.

At Briſtol, Mr. Brown, linen-draper, and partner in the houſe of Meſſrs. Edwards, Brown and Edwards. Mr. Chabas, fencing-maſter. Aged 75, Mr. Wheeler. Mrs. Hope. Miſs Lorymore, haberdaſher. Mr. James Kedwards, an officer of the cuſtoms at this port. Mr. Charles Archibald Sanders. Mr. Gadd. Mr. Robert Taylor, of the Ship and Star, Canon's Marſh. Mrs. Shady. Captain Ellis, of the Prince William Henry, in the Cork trade, from this port. Mrs. White. Mrs. Griffiths. Mr. Thomas Mengrove, attorney. In the Lower College Green. Thomas Rothley, eſq.

At Gloucester, Mr. Abraham Rudhall.

At Avening, aged 86, Mrs. M. Clutterbuck, ſiſter to the late Lewis Clutterbuck, eſq. of Wdidcombe houſe, near Bath.

The Rev Mr. Parry, of Honeycombe, rector of Tibberton, Worceſterſhire, and vicar of Beding, in Kent.

At Bedminſter, Mrs. Morgan.

OXFORD.

Married.] At Oxford, the rev. Robert Wintle, ſtudent of Chriſt church, to Miſs Morrell, daughter of James Morrell, eſq.

Died.] At Oxford, ſuddenly, whilſt ſitting in her chair after ſupper, Mrs. Robinſon. After a ſhort illneſs, aged 45, Mr. John Willmot, maſter of the Croſs inn.

At the ſame place, after a long and ſevere illneſs, and in his 26th year, Mr. Cullen, *dancing*-maſter.

At Woolvercott, near Oxford, after an illneſs of a few days, in his 58th year, Mr. Vincent Ball, a farmer of great reſpectability.

At Shipſton-upon-Sorer, Mr. Hodgkin, a young man of extenſive learning, and a very amiable diſpoſition.

At Banbury, Mrs. Lambert, ſen. mother of the rev. John Lambert, A. M.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Peterborough, Mr. Wilſon, ſilverſmith, to Miſs Smith. Mr. James Gates, to Miſs Dillingham. Mr. Currey, of the Oxford Blues, to Mrs. Dechenner, of the Talbot inn.

Mr. Pritchard, ſadler, of Peterborough, to Miſs Bingham.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. John Sole, keeper of the town gaol.

At Oundle, aged 24, Mrs. Mould, wife of Mr. Mould, ſurgeon.

Miſs Carrington, of King's Cliffe.

At Rugby, aged 21, Miſs Mary Bettey Chapman.

At Cranſley, Miſs Mary Anne Anderſon, youngeſt daughter of the rev. George Anderſon, vicar of that pariſh.

At Milton, near Northampton, the rev. M. Montgomery.

At Killingbury, near Northampton, Mrs. Jephcott, wife of the rev. John Jephcott.

Thomas Taylor, a lad between 12 and 13 years of age, and ſervant to Mr. William Dodſon, jun. baker, at Peterborough, hanged himſelf accidentally in his maſter's mill-chamber, by wantonly putting the nooſe of a rope round his neck, and giving himſelf a ſudden check, which cauſed his immediate death.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Stoney Stratford, Mrs. Pearce, widow of the late Nathaniel Pearce, eſq. of Chapel Brompton, near Northampton.

At High Wycombe, Thomas Shrimpton, eſq.

At Whitchurch, ſuddenly, Mrs. Mary Baldwin.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, after a very afflicting illneſs, Richard Loveſey, eſq. formerly an eminent attorney, in this town. His private virtues and profeſſional abilities endeared him to a numerous acquaintance, by whom his loſs is ſincerely regretted.

At Steppingley, Mrs. Parker, widow of the late John Parker, eſq.

At Stagſden, in conſequence of a violent kick from a horſe, which he was endeavouring to catch for the purpoſe of fetching a midwife to the aſſiſtance of his wife, John Bird, a labourer in huſbandry. The poor man languiſhed in great agony till the evening of the next day.

CAMBRIDGE.

The long litigated cauſe between this univerſity and the occupiers of the Downing eſtate, of which the latter have had poſſeſſion upwards of 30 years, is finally determined in favour of the univerſity. The lord chancellor has accordingly ordered a receiver for the univerſity to be appointed immediately. The arrears of the eſtate will be more than ſufficient to erect the new college, which is to be founded, purſuant to the will of Sir Jacob Downing, under the title of Downing college.

Married.] At Cambridge, the rev. Dr. Cory, Maſter of Emanuel college and Vice-chancellor of the univerſity, to Miſs Ann Apthorp, third daughter of the rev. Dr. Apthorp, Prebendary of Finſbury.

Mr. James Caſtance, of Sutton, in the Iſle of Ely, to Miſs Dobede, of Soham.

Mr. George Remington, of Haddenham, likewiſe in the Iſle of Ely, to Miſs Simonds, of Witcham, near Ely.

At

At Screveton, near Bingham, Mr. Emmett, a wealthy farmer of Thorney, to Miſs Ann Sampey, of the former place.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Blackman, aged 56. Mr. Clement Knell, cooper, and univerſity guager. His ſtrict probity rendered him greatly reſpected. At the advanced age of 91, Mrs. Johnſon. After a lingering illneſs, Mr. Smith.

At Bingham, aged 36, Mr. Thomas Wright, farmer.

At Horningſey, in her 62d year, Mrs. Grain.

At Willingham, Mr. John Olborn, a reſpectable farmer.

At Mildenhall, Mrs. Elizabeth Ruſhbrooke, ſiſter of the late Braham Ruſhbrooke, eſq. Alſo Miſs Mary Andrews. Aged 93, Mrs. Ewell.

Mrs. Lee, of Upwell.

At Spalding, Mrs. Garton.

At Newmarket, aged 36, Mrs. Tilbrook.

At Walſoken, near Wiſbeach, Mr. Henry Long.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. William Theobald, to Miſs Newſon.

At Belaugh, Mr. Rob. Archer, to Miſs F. Dewing.

Mr. George England, of Hindringham, to Miſs Mary Buck, of Morſton.

Mr. Cozens, farmer, of North Tuddenham, to Miſs Petchell, of Mattiſhall.

At Weſt Dereham, Mr. John Large, an opulent farmer and grazier, of St. Mary's Hall, in Marſhland, to Miſs Sarah Oldman, of the former place.

Died.] At Lynn, Mrs. Cruſoe. Miſs Hogg.

At Norwich, aged 78, Mrs. Cremer, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Cremer, formerly vicar of Wymondham. Aged 38, Mr. Wm. Twiddy, formerly of the theatre in this city. In a very advanced age, Mrs. Anne L'Eſtrange, daughter of the late Hamon L'Eſtrange, eſq. This lady was the laſt of the ancient and honourable houſe of Hunſtanton, who bore the name of L'Eſtrange. Aged 62, Mrs. Anne Brett. Suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 59, Mrs. Sharpe. Aged 22, Mr. Robert Clamroch, jun.

At Wymondham, Mr. Samuel Stoughton, youngeſt ſon of Peter Stoughton, gent. Aged 35, Mr. John Coggle, wheelwright.

Mr. Garneys, late a ſurgeon at Yoxford, but who had retired from buſineſs.

At Yarmouth, aged 75, Mrs. Lacon.

At Hilgay, Mr. Powers.

At Stockton, in conſequence of a fall down ſtairs, Mrs. Bond.

At Gunthorpe, Mrs. Collyer, wife of the rev. Charles Collyer.

At Kirby, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Evans.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipſwich, Nicholas Sinnet, M. D. of Daventry, to Miſs Lewis, of the former place.

At Saffron Walden, Mr. Thomas Smith, to Miſs Mary Bowtell, of Audley End.

Mr. Zebedee Tideman, of Stonham, to Miſs Berry, organiſt of Framlingham.

Died.] At Ipſwich, aged 39, Mrs. Gowing, wife of Mr. Lionel Gowing, merchant. At an advanced age, Mrs. Tydeman, widow of the late Commodore Tydeman, who was unfortunately drowned on going aſhore after the ſurrender of the Manillas.

At Bury, in his 68th year, Mr. Henry Leech; and not many days after, Mrs. Leech, his wife, aged 66. Mrs. Anderſon, of the Angel inn. Mr. Robert Scott, keeper of the gaol in the liberty of Bury St. Edmonds. He acquitted himſelf in his office with great humanity towards the unfortunate priſoners entruſted to his care. Mr. Teague, ſen.

At Beccles, in his 57th year, Mr. Aſley, ſurgeon. Aged 86, Mrs. Reynolds.

At Beighton, aged 86, Mr. Rob. Midſon, farmer.

At Fornham St Martin, Mrs. Mower.

At Hawſtead, near Bury, aged 67, Mr. Robert Bigſby.

At Woodbridge, Mr. William Goodwyn, attorney.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The rev. John Keet, of Hatfield, to Miſs Crawley, of Stockwood, Bedfordſhire.

Died.] At Rickmanſworth, in his 75th year, John Parſons, eſq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. Groſe Overall, to Mrs. Sarah Boofey.

Charles Smith, eſq. of Sutton, M. P. for Saltaſh, to Miſs Auguſta Smith, daughter of Joſhua Smith, eſq. of Stoke Park, in Wiltſhire, and M. P. for Devizes.

At Barking, Mr. John Price, jun. of Millbank-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to Miſs Sarah Wills.

Mr. William Going, farmer, of South End, to Miſs Miller, of North Shorebury.

At Maldon, Mr. James Barritt, to Miſs Mary Everard.

At Writtle, Mr. Hilliard, maſter of the academy in that town, to Miſs Charlotte King.

At Dagenham, Mr. Vevers, maſter of the Whalebone houſe academy, near Romford, to Miſs Purdue, governeſs of the Ladies' boarding ſchool in Romford.

At Dedham, Mr. John Swinborne, to Miſs Lambert, of Blamſter's hall, near Great Dunmow.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Lieut. Thomas Parker, adjutant of the Ayrſhire Fencible cavalry, quartered in that town. Mrs. Livemore. Aged 86, Mrs. Mace.

At Colcheſter, after a very afflicting illneſs, Mrs. Mary Great.

At Prittlewell, the rev. Thomas Ruſſhead, curate of that place, and ſon of the late Mr. Ruſſhead, compiler of the folio edition of the ſtatutes at large.

At Danbury, after a ſhort indiſpoſition of ſcarce an hour, Mr. Bacon, of the Griffin public houſe.

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Mr. William Grubb, formerly an opulent farmer of Lexden.

At Writtle, Mr. Nathaniel Barlow, an eminent auctioneer of Colcheſter.

At Maldon, Mrs. Malden. Mr. John White, collector of the cuſtoms.

Aged 60, Mrs. A. Barker, of Thorpe.

At Brandeſton, Mrs. Scott, wife of Captain Scott, of the Loyal Eſſex Fencibles.

Mr. Boodle, ſurgeon, of Chipping Ongar.

As Lieut. Cooper, of the artillery, at Colcheſter barracks, with a ſerjeant, and five privates, of the Eaſt Eſſex militia, were ſailing from Harwich to Landguard fort, the boat overſet, by which unfortunate accident that valuable officer, three privates, and the waterman, were drowned.

At Hempſted, Mr. Charles Cock.

At Rockford, aged 18, Miſs Mary Ann Davis.

At Chignell St. James's, Mrs. Cruſh.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Spratt, to Miſs Sarah Loop.

At Deal, Mr. R. Covill, pilot, to Miſs Taylor. Mr. Charles Holbrook, to Miſs Rickman, of Walmer. Mr. Richard Hayman, jun. to Miſs Morris.

At Faverſham, Mr. F. Wilks, of Preſton, to Miſs Mary Ann Pratt, of the former place.

At Sandwich, Mr. William Smith, to Mrs. Gardener, of the Mermaid public-houſe.

At Willeſborough, Mr. Thomas Barber, to Miſs Mary Head, of Aſhford.

At Folkeſtone, Mr. John Major, to Miſs Browning.

At Dymchurch, Mr. Nathaniel Hunt, to Miſs Joy.

At Holy Croſs, Weſtgate, Mr. Richard Wilſon, to Miſs Elizabeth Woggo.

Robert Miles, eſq. of Vanburgh Fields, Blackheath, to Miſs Madox, only daughter of Eraſmus Madox, eſq. of the Phœnix Brewhouſe, Southwark.

At Molaſh, Mr. J. Videan, to Miſs Burton, of Badleſmere.

At Merſham, Mr. John Leeds, to Mrs. Durrnah.

Died.] At Canterbury, in a very advanced age, Mr. James Hiett. He has left the bulk of a very conſiderable property to his relations; many of whom are in indigent circumſtances. The remainder he bequeathed to charitable purpoſes, leaving, among other legacies, 100l. to the Kent and Canterbury hoſpital; and 300l. in truſt to the mayor of this city, for the time being, and four eldeſt aldermen, to purchaſe great coats annually, for aged and infirm men.

At the ſame place, ſuddenly, after ſpending a cheerful evening with his friends, Mr. William Wallace, commander of a revenue veſſel in this port.

At Woolwich, Major-General Phipps, of the royal engineers. Mrs. Holloway, wife of Captain Holloway, of the ſame corps, and daughter of Sir William Green, bart.

In the iſle of Thanet, aged 81, Mr. Stephen Jeſſard.

At Folkeſtone, aged 82, Mrs. Major.

At Eythorne, Mrs. Burwell.

At Herne, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Colegate.

At Whitſtable, Mr. Richard Hayward, rope-maker. Aged 56, Mr. John Barton. In his 31ſt year, Mr. Wood, ſurgeon and manmidwife.

At Wingham, in his 22d year, James Sanders, only ſon of Mr. Peter Sanders.

At Patrixbourne, of a decline, aged 23, Miſs Letitia Abbot.

At Aſh, near Sandwich, Mr. John Curling.

In the pariſh of Northfleet, Lance Tadman, eſq.

Aged 24, Mrs. Coleman, wife of Mr. Wm. Coleman, and governeſs of the ladies boarding-ſchool, at St. Faith's-houſe, near Maidſtone.

At Faverſham, in conſequence of the burſting of a blood-veſſel, Mrs. Lancefield, wife of Captain Lancefield.

At Maidſtone, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. George Weſt, maſter of the Mitre tavern and coffee-houſe, and a jurat of the corporation. Mrs. Ruck, aged 75. Mrs. Milner, a maiden lady, and eldeſt ſiſter of the late Dr. Milner.

At Chatham, ſuddenly, in a very advanced age, J. Hamilton, eſq. clerk of the ſurveyor of the dock-yard at this place. Mr. Thomas Johnſon. Mr. Joſeph Pettitt, one of the proprietors of the Chatham coaches.

At Dover, Mrs. Pepper.

At Rocheſter, Mrs. Iriſh, ſen. Mrs. Durham.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Charley, Captain Dottin, the 2d regiment of life-guards, to Miſs Jones.

At Ticehurſt, the rev. Mr. Kerſteman, to Mrs. May, widow of Mr. Thomas May.

Died.] At Lewes, Mrs. Lane, widow of the late Thomas Lane, M. D.

At Battle, at his new lodgings, which he had occupied only one week, at the very extraordinary age of 117 years, Mr. Ingleby.

At Moreſfield, Mrs. Rivett, wife of the rev. Thomas Rivett, rector of that place.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Reading, Miſs Drewett. Aged 82, Mr. Davenport. In his 98th year, Abraham Greenwood. He had been an out-penſioner of Chelſea hoſpital ſince the year 1755.

Suddenly, at Burgeſs farm, near Lambourn, aged 70, in the preſence of his workmen, Mr. Edmund Seymour, of Inholmes.

At Windſor, Mrs. Iſherwood.

At Hurly, by a fall from his horſe, in conſequence of the breaking of one of his ſtirrups, Mr. Richard Loe. He ſurvived the accident only a few hours.

Mrs. Webb, wife of Mr. J. Webb, of Beanſhaf farm.

At Wallingford, Richard Hunter, eſq. a juſtice

juſtice of the peace for the county of Berks, and ſenior alderman of that borough.

At the ſame place, by a fall from his horſe, which diſlocated his neck, Mr. Burt, carrier.

In his 70th year, Mr. Tull, of Southridge, in the parish of Streatley.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Wright, wholeſale linen-draper, to Miſs Pointer, daughter of Mr. Pointer, maltſter, in the Soke.

At Hound church, near Southampton, Joſeph Sydney Yorke, eſq. M. P. captain of the Stag, and brother to the earl of Hardwick, to Miſs Rattray, daughter of James Rattray, eſq. of Artherſtone, Perthſhire.

At Preſton Candover, George Pureſoy Jervoiſe, eſq. of Herrard, near Baſingſtoke, to Miſs Hall, daughter of Thomas Hall, eſq. of the former place.

Edward Iſaac, eſq. of Brookheath, to Miſs Waters.

Died.] At Netley, near Southampton, to which place ſhe was recommended for the benefit of the ſea breeze, being of a conſumptive habit, Miſs Emmett, of Engleſield-green, near Epham, aged 22.

At Winchester, Miſs M. Laventhorp.

At Silcheſter, Mrs. Holding.

At Yately, aged 76, Joſeph Edgar, eſq. late of Weymouth.

At Rowaham-houſe, near Romſey, in his 90th year, Robert Baſton, eſq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr Edward Joy, jun. to Miſs Catherine Newman, of Chriſtchurch.

At Fiſherton, near Saliſbury, Mr. G. Kerley, of Wilton, to Miſs A. White, of Weſtbury.

George South, eſq. of Donhead, to Miſs Vince, daughter of Colonel Vince, of Eaſt Lavington.

Died.] At Saliſbury, in her 84th year, Mrs. Rurbridge. Mr. George Lambourne, painter and glazier. Aged 85, Mr. John Randall.

At the college, in the Cloſe, in her 69th year, Mrs. Mathews, widow of the late rev. —— Matthews, of Fiſherton.

At Devizes, in her 19th year, after a long and ſevere illneſs, Miſs Ann Bayley, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Edward Bayley.

At Marlborough, Mrs. Hope, wife of Mr. Hope, ſurgeon.

At Romſbury, Mr. Blackman, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Barbage, the rev. Henry Jenner, A.M. rector of Rochampton, Glouceſterſhire, vicar of Great Bedwin, and chaplain to the earl of Ayleſbury.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Biſhop, of the Green Dragon inn, Barford.

At Luckington, in her 89th year, Mrs. Fitzherbert, relict of the late Fownes Fitzherbert, eſq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Burton, in this county, Peter Damell, eſq. of Yeovil, to Miſs Ann Hansford, ſecond daughter of Captain Hansford, of the navy.

Mr Rixen, of Donhead St. Mary, Wiltſhire, to Miſs Matthews, of Gillingham.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, on the 30th of March, greatly regretted by a numerous acquaintance, and particularly by the poor, to whom ſhe was a liberal benefactreſs, Mrs. Hawkins, wife of the rev. James Fendall Hawkins, vicar of Buckhorn Weſton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bathwick, Mr. Thomas Wilſon, merchant, of London, to Miſs Homfray, daughter of Mr. Thomas Homfray, of Stourton, in Staffordſhire. Mr. Franklin, to Miſs Belinda Buck.

At Bath, Mr. Daniel Powney, to Mrs. Maſters. Sir Richard Steele, bart. of Ireland, to Miſs Frances D'Alton, daughter of the late General Count D'Alton, in the imperial ſervice. Mr. J. Simpſon, of London, to Miſs Catherine Harper, of Bath.

At Ilminſter, Mr. Hine, jun. of Beminſter, to Miſs Colum, of Horton.

Died.] At Bath, in her 70th year, Mrs. King. Mrs. Gaites. The rev. John Hunter, only ſon of Dr. Hunter, phyſician, at Bath. Mrs. Seare. Lieutenant John Chappell, of the 7th regiment of foot. Mrs. Bowreman. Mrs. Blake. Mr. Pritchard. Mr. Peterſwold. Mr. Stephen Batchelor.

At Bathwick, Mr. Richards.

At Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Brown.

At Ilminſter, in his 73d year, Mr. Thomas Slater, ſen.

At Whitelackington, Mr. Richard Abraham.

At Yeovill, in his 68th year, the rev. Francis Crane Parſons, A. M. rector of Lympſham and Rympton, and a juſtice of the peace for the county of Somerſet. He has left a wife and twelve children to lament his loſs.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. J. Hedgeland, to Miſs Nelſon. Mr. Thomas Tucker, to Miſs Dawe.

At Chard, Mr. Hallett, of Axminſter, wine-merchant, to Miſs Clarke, of the former place.

Died.] At Exeter, in an advanced age, Mrs. Parker, Miſs Campbell, youngeſt daughter of Colonel Campbell. After a ſhort illneſs, Chriſtopher Gullett, eſq. formerly an eminent attorney, and many years deputy-clerk of the peace for the county of Devon. He was a man deſervedly reſpected and beloved.

At Plymouth, Capt. Cole, of his majeſty's ſhip La Revolutionare.

At Dartmouth, Mrs. Hoyle, wife of Mr. Hoyle, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Ottery St. Mary, Mrs. Duke.

At Marriſton, James Modyford Heywood, eſq. He ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1759, and was formerly in parliament as member for Fowey, in Cornwall.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

XXXI.] FOR MAY, 1798. [VOL. V.

About the middle of July will be published the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the* FIFTH VOLUME *of this work, which, besides the Title, Indexes, and a variety of valuable papers, will contain a critical and comprehensive Retrospect of all the Books published during the last six months.*

Complete Sets, or any former Numbers of this Work, may be had of all Booksellers.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE up my pen with the more willingness, to give you some detail of the rise, progress, and present regulations of two charity-schools for girls in this city, as one of your correspondents, in a paper signed M. S. in your Magazine for February (page 87), has intimated a wish to see such communications; and moreover, because it appears, from the attention paid to many late publications on similar subjects, that there is a disposition in the public mind, to take under consideration whatever may have the benefit of the poorer classes for its object.

The first of these schools, usually denominated the *grey coat school* from the uniform worn by the children educated in it, was founded in the year 1705, for the admission of 20 poor girls. At the same time a charity school was founded for 40 boys, denominated, for a like reason, the *blue coat school*.

These schools, like many others in the kingdom, seem to have been founded merely for the purpose of providing a better education for a given number of poor children, than they could have in the houses of their parents or friends, or in a public poor house; it is obvious therefore, that if owing to any defect either in the original plan, or in the way in which the plan is executed, the children in such schools are not better educated than they would otherwise have been, the pious and benevolent object of the founders is not attained.

It happened about 15 years ago, that a gentleman of great respectability, who attended the grey coat school in a medical line, lamented to myself, incidentally in conversation, that the girls educated in it were in general extremely unhealthy, and dwarfish in their stature, and that after they left it, they usually turned out ill. At the same time he mentioned as a fact, that there were at that time in this city no less than eight unhappy victims who had been brought up in it, that depended on prostitution for support.

It struck me, that effects so general must originate from some capital fault either in the constitution of the school itself, or in the management of it; and though I did not then live in York, I formed the resolution of taking the earliest opportunity of endeavouring thoroughly to investigate the subject. This opportunity occurred the following year, when I came to reside in this city, just at the time when a commodious new building had been erected for the reception of the girls; and I was joined by some very respectable ladies of my acquaintance, who were equally solicitous with myself to find out the cause of these misfortunes, and to suggest a remedy for them. I will not trouble you, sir, with the particulars of the steps taken to effect this purpose, but will merely give an outline of the plan on which the institution had till that time been conducted, of the defects we discovered in it, of the alterations we proposed, and which the committee of gentlemen who had hitherto managed its affairs, were pleased to adopt, and lastly, of what has been the result.

The girls at the grey coat school were at that time boarded with a master and mistress, who, in addition to their stipend, were allowed to reap the benefit of the children's labour. The children were to be taught by the master to read and write, and some time before their leaving the school, were to be employed in household affairs, in order to fit them for servants. They were afterwards bound apprentice for four years, to be found with meat and cloaths, to such persons as might apply for them.

In the first place, it appeared to us, that the *boarding* of the children, as it made it the interest of the master and mistress to abridge them in the quantity of their food, and to regard the cheapness of it, rather than its wholesomeness, was an ineligible mode of providing for them; and

might, in part at leaſt, account for their want of health, and for their not attaining to the ſtature and degree of ſtrength uſual at their reſpective ages.

2dly. That the allowing the maſter and miſtreſs the benefits of the children's labour, as it made it their int reſt to inſiſt upon exertions diſproportionate to the abilities of the children, might in many reſpects prove injurious to them.

3dly. That although, by virtue of the original agreement, the miſtreſs was obliged to employ the girls in houſehold affairs, in order to fit them for ſervants; yet being ſubject to no regulations which ſhould compel her to take them in rotation, ſhe would probably be tempted to conſult her intereſt, by employing thoſe only who could moſt eaſily be taught; and thus the greater part of the children would not be at all inſtructed.

And, 4thly, that binding the girls apprentice for four years, however kindly intended by the inſtitutors of the charity, who doubtleſs hoped that, by this means, theſe young people would be certain of protection during that term, was a moſt ruinous practice; and this, for the following reaſons.

That the perſons applying for theſe girls, would generally be ſuch as were in neceſſitous circumſtances, induced to take them into their ſervice, as they were intitled to their labour without wages.

That the abſolute power which the maſter or miſtreſs has over ſuch an apprentice, generally operates unfavorably on the mind of both parties, tending to make the one tyrannical and ſevere (even where previouſly they were decent characters), and to render the other ſtupid and obſtinate, diſſatisfied with her condition, and unwilling therefore to comply with demands which in themſelves might be reaſonable: and above all, that in caſes where the maſter or miſtreſs, or both, were previouſly unprincipled (a caſe which, notwithſtanding every precaution, would in fact very often happen), the evils reſulting would be incalculable.

We found, upon ſtrict inquiry, that the truth of this reaſoning was confirmed by what had in fact taken place, and more eſpecially that part of it which related to binding the girls apprentice. It appeared, that ſome of theſe poor girls had been ſeduced by their maſters; that ſome had run away before the term of their apprenticeſhip had expired (in either of which caſes, forlorn and unprotected, they had generally become the victims of proſtitution); and that the health of others, not good when they left the ſchool, had been completely ruined by ill uſage, and their little day of life prolonged, if it were at all prolonged, in circumſtances of extreme ſuffering and wretchedneſs.

I ſhould not, Mr. Editor, have entered ſo much into detail on a matter which could not be of importance to the public at large, were the intereſts of the particular inſtitution to which it relates *alone* concerned in it; but apprehending that probably many other charity-ſchools in different parts of the kingdom may be eſtabliſhed on a ſimilar plan, and that probably, on examination, many like abuſes would be found to prevail, I have hoped that, by means of your uſeful and widely circulated Magazine, ſome attention might in other inſtances be excited to the ſubject.

It is my deſign, in a future letter, to ſend you ſome account of the alterations which have been made, and of the ſucceſs which has hitherto been the reſult, and

I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant,

York, April 27, 1798. CATH. CAPPE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for February, I obſerve a judicious and well-intentioned correſpondent requeſts ſome information reſpecting the moſt proper books to be uſed in charity-ſchools, and other ſimilar inſtitutions. I am an old man, ſir, and a Chriſtian, and therefore I ſhould be ſorry not to ſee the Bible in the hands of the children of the poor, convinced that, in maturer life, they will, from the peruſal of that book, derive their beſt conſolation. Yet I am diſpoſed, in ſome degree, to compromiſe the matter with your correſpondent; and I confeſs, I think the Teſtament, or rather, the four Evangeliſts, would be more inſtructive, in proportion to its bulk, than the Bible at large:—or, perhaps, if a ſelection was made of the hiſtorical and more ſtriking parts, including a good portion of the book of Job, with the hiſtory and diſcourſes of our Lord, all in the language of Scripture, it might anſwer ſtill better. Though I admire greatly the moral parts of the "*Church Catechiſm*," yet I agree with your correſpondent, that a great part of that ſummary of faith is not very intelligible to children. There was a plainer catechiſm publiſhed ſome years ago, with "*Family Prayers, for the Uſe of the Philanthropic Reform*," and, I believe compoſed or compiled by Dr. GREGORY, which, with ſome additions, might be rendered very generally uſeful; and

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and the exhortation at the end might, with some alteration, be easily adapted to the use of common charity-schools. Some of the little penny and twopenny numbers of "*The Cheap Repository*," might also be distributed with advantage among the children.

The great difficulty, however, with children is, to make what is their duty pleasant to them. I should, therefore, advise, that books should be occasionally given, in charity schools, as prizes to such children as excel. As it is a great object to cultivate in them religious feelings, and as all children seem to be entertained with the perusal of it, perhaps "*The Pilgrim's Progress*," of which there are cheap editions, would be a good book to be distributed in this way. There is another popular book which I will also venture to recommend, and that is "*Robinson Crusoe*;" a book which instructs as well as pleases; a book admirably calculated to excite a spirit of enterprize, to shew the advantage of ingenuity and industry, and to cultivate religious sentiments. Your correspondent mentions civil history; if that branch of discipline should be deemed compatible with the very limited course of instruction to which those institutions are necessarily confined, I know of no book so good as "*The History of England, in a series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son*," commonly attributed to Lord Lyttelton, but really written by Dr. Goldsmith.

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.

Low Layton, NEPIODIDASKALOS.
April 8, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been disappointed of seeing the collection of medical facts, which a correspondent of yours has long since promised to publish: I have committed the result of my own observations and experience to press. This ESSAY will probably appear in the beginning of next month; and I hope will exhibit an impartial view of the *whole evidence, as it now stands, both for and against the new plan of treatment*; including a variety of cases which have been recently communicated to me, by different practitioners in London.—As I have no favorite theory to support, it will be my first wish and aim to arrive at the truth, whithersoever it may lead me. At some future period, I shall endeavour to supply what may appear to be deficient, and correct what shall be pointed out as erroneous.

Great Russel-Street,
May 17, 1798. WILLIAM BLAIR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Believe there never was a time, when classical books were in so much request, and classical learning so much talked of and arrogated in this country, with so little real knowledge of the subject, as at this moment. We bring from school a superficial acquaintance with Horace and Virgil, Homer and a few Greek plays, with one or two authors more: we then fancy ourselves in complete possession of ancient literature, and promulgate our decisions with all the authority of accomplished critics. I was confirmed in these sentiments by a note which I read, this day, in the "*Pursuits of Literature*;" a poem, not equal in merit to the estimate of its doating author, nor yet so despicable as some, who want sufficient magnanimity to despise so profligate a censor, are willing to persuade themselves. In addition to a most outrageous panegyric on the late Greek professor at Cambridge, a stanza of his version of "*Gray's Elegy*," is immoderately extolled. This stanza, with your permission, I will examine by the rules of rigid criticism; and can assure your readers, that it is neither more nor less exceptionable in its proportion, than the whole performance: for every line of which, may be pointed out at least one gross error, either of perverted meaning, solœcistical expression, or vicious syntax. The examination, however, of this single stanza, will serve to convince all the world, but the panegyrist himself, what sort of a scholar and critic this mighty dogmatist must be regarded; who has a competent degree of school-learning, and no more: who is incapable, I dare say, of discerning between the late professor and the present, between RICHARD PORSON and William Cooke. Nor have I any doubt, but others would be able to point out faults which I have not noticed, in this very stanza:

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour:
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Α χαρις ευγενεων, χαρις η βασιληϊδος αρχας,
Δωρα τυχας, χρυσας Αφροδιτας καλα τα δωρα,
Πανθ' ἁμα ταυτα τεθνακε, και ηνθεν μορσιμον αμαρ.
Ηρωων κλε' ολωλε, και ωχετο ξυνον ες Αδαν.

Now, in the first place, these words, "The *grace* of men nobly born, *or* the

grace of kingly sway," are a most undignified and indeed pitiful representation of the noble original. *Grace* is not employed by such, as know how to imitate the ancients, to subjects of *grandeur* and *sublimity*, but to those of *elegance* and *beauty*. We never hear of the *graces* simply of *Jupiter* and *Mars*, but of *Venus* and the *Nymphs*. Besides, no *discretive* particle—*or*—has place here: one of a *collective* import was required. This gross impropriety is most obvious and unquestionable. The position too of η is altogether clumsy and inadmissible. We can make no indulgences for such faults in short and needless exercises:

—— poterat duci quia cœna sine istis.

Only observe, how an artist of the least dexterity might have remedied these defects:

Α χαρις ευγενεων, βασιληϊδος ἁ χαρις αρχας.

But the professor and his encomiast are no artists in the Greek language.—Lastly, ευγενεων for the abstract ευγενειας is mean, and barely tolerable. But the translator, in the plenitude of his learning, doubtless supposed, that ευγενιας would not be allowable even in poetry!

In the *second* line the insertion of the article in the second clause, after its omission in the first, is the mere botch of a man, who knew not how to complete the feet of his verse without such a wretched incongruity. I say nothing of the power and purport of the translator's language, which resembles the original just as adequately as a *farthing candle* represents the *sun*: but request our *learned* admirer of the professor to point out that passage of the ancients, which will justify an acceptation of the pointed phrase τα δωρα Αφροδιτας in a sense demanded by this place. Homer, Anacreon, Pindar (see also Virg. Æn. iv. 33.) employ the words, but in a less delicate meaning, than Gray requires: and, if we undertake to compose in dead languages, we must not presume to transfer their properties to our own idioms.

In the *third* line, I should be glad to know, whether we are to understand the construction to be ηνθεν εις αμαρ, or αμαρ ηνθεν: if the former way, I doubt the legitimacy of the phrase; if the latter, the variation of construction is clumsy and offensive. In either case, the clause is unpardonably ambiguous.

In the *fourth* line, how the elegant figure of the original is profaned and murdered by most sacrilegious butchery!

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave:"

a verse, for elegance and simplicity not to be exceeded. At any rate, we could have excused the *false quantity*, the shortening of ο before the consonant ξ. But let that pass. What is Αδης? I know no such word. Αιδης, with the ι either at the side, or subscribed, would have been intelligible: but perhaps our recondite gentleman has some great authorities in store for such puzzling singularities.

Upon the whole, it is scarcely possible for any version to be more despicable than the stanza before us: and these few remarks will serve to prove what a mere smatterer and second-hand quotation-dealer we have in this said author of "*The Pursuits of Literature*:" and it will be curious to see, whether this assassin of reputation, who is execrated by all parties, will violate his nature, and deviate into modesty, by omitting, or defending, his encomium on this translation of the Elegy in a future edition of his work. But he probably has not learning enough to know, when he is confuted and exposed: nor indeed is conviction to be expected from so hardened a slanderer, or modesty from such self-sufficiency and impudence.

Hackney, GILBERT WAKEFIELD.
April 27, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN public follies attract the attention of our superiors, I do not say that deliberation thereby acquires a fashion; but certain it is, that we little people take example, and sitting in solemn, yet humble council, presume to give our opinion and advice. And seeing that the present state of matrimony hath lately been taken into very high consideration, and very severe remarks made thereon, although no remedy hath yet been proposed, except some small additions to the under garments of certain public dancers; I have bestowed a considerable portion of time and attention on the subject, and having flattered myself (an office which no man else chuses to take upon him), that I have found out both the cause and the remedy, of matrimonial infidelity, I now send you the result of my labours, trusting that you will not object to the early insertion of a subject, which, as my Lord Bacon observeth, "Cometh home to all men's bosoms and business."

And first, sir, permit me to observe, historically, that the state and condition of women *quoad* marriage, has undergone many

many and great alterations within these two hundred years. It was formerly observed, that women were better treated in this country than in Spain and Italy, where they were kept under the strictest confinement, and guarded in every possible way from the opportunities of sinning. It was also observed, that in consequence of the greater liberty which the English and German women enjoyed, they proved to be the most virtuous of their sex. Now, sir, if this had continued to be the case, the business of Doctor's Commons would not have been so great as at present, and I should have been spared the trouble of addressing this letter to you.

I, therefore, beg leave to assign that very *liberty* as the cause of the present complaints. I presume I need scarce tell you, that there is nothing so liable to be abused as liberty. We have seen so much of this abuse of late years, that many very worthy and wise men become sick at the very mention of liberty; while others have written elaborate treatises, to prove that the world enjoys much more liberty than it ought; and that these times, which some people call times of arbitrary power, were, in fact, very *good times*, compared to the present. Now, if the abuse of liberty be so general, as to have pervaded all ranks, it is not uncharitable to suppose that the weaker sex may have fallen into the error, if it were only from the influence of bad example.

One evil consequence of the liberty allowed them is, that matrimony is now attended with no manner of difficulty. In novels, indeed, and other works of imagination, we read of the cruelty of parents, batchelor uncles, and maiden aunts; but so very scarce are those things in real life, that the writers of novels, having nothing before their eyes to paint and describe, are obliged to go on copying from one another, the manners of half a century old. It has never been well with matrimony, since a lover could visit his mistress by the house door. When there were windows and garden-walls, and rope-ladders, and when it was an even chance whether a man saluted his mistress or the hard ground, a man learned to set a just value on what had been atchieved at so much risk. And young ladies, too, permit me to say, would naturally be much more attached to a man, who had ventured his neck only for a five minutes conversation, than to one who came quietly in at the door, in the presence of the whole family, and without the smallest danger. Ah! these were happy days, when every step to gain a meeting was attended with the most delightful palpitations; and when the terrors of the blunderbuss prescribed a *tip-toish* caution, that is not known in our time. Then, sir, a courtship was a regular siege, and the lovers were acquainted with all the stratagems of war. To be known to be in love, was to be known to be in danger; and when a parent discovered his son's passion, he locked up all fire-arms and other hurtful weapons; and when uneasy at his absence, instead of the present vulgar mode of sending a servant, would have ordered the ponds to be dragged. These were happy days.

Marriage, sir, is greatly too easy, and what is the consequence? We have lost the noble passion of jealousy, that great preservative of a man's honour; that watchful spy, and informer, who was always ready to give notice of a plot before it was hatched, and could cook up a most formidable conspiracy without the help of conspirators. No man can tell what are the comforts of jealousy, and what the security it affords, but the happy few who possess it in its original and uncorrupted form. But this leads me to what I consider as the cure of the evil.

Since matrimonial infidelity arises from mistaken notions of liberty, and since we have wandered far from the secure and safe times, when women were virtuous and confined, what can be so easy as to retrace our steps, and return to those successful practices, which will always prevent the abuse of liberty, and prevent it from running into licentiousness? Let us consult the spirit of the times, and I think we shall find very little opposition to our plan. So very absurd are we at present, that when a couple are married, instead of considering the ceremony as any *tie*, they consider it as a taking up of their freedom. When invited to celebrate a wedding-day, I have sometimes been surprized how it could be considered as a festival, but experience has taught me better; and a friend, who lately sent me an invitation of this kind, dated his card, *Second year of our liberty*.

Instead of this, sir, let the husband, or intended husband begin, as before, with furnishing a house fit to receive the bride; but let him first consult some eminent architect, who has been employed on the numerous jails for *solitary* confinement, that have lately been built for the preservation of *social* order. In securing the doors and windows firmly, and placing

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ing a *chevaux de frize* along the top, he will do better than by providing tables so finely polished, as to serve for looking-glasses; and chairs of so delicate a *fabrique*, as to be fit for every thing but sitting upon. If there must be a china-closet, let him take care that there is nothing in it more brittle than porcelain; and if there must be music, let the notes be softened and harmonized, by passing through a key-hole. In the course of these preparations, I cannot help observing, that we shall be greatly assisted by the superior ingenuity of modern mechanics. Besides the usual help of bolts and bars, we may adopt the patent lock, which, we are told, is so contrived that no dishonest person can pick it; and that the owner may depend on the security of what he guards by means of it.

I see nothing else that can prevent the abuse of liberty, but means like these. It is in vain to think that people will not abuse liberty, if they have it. They may ask for a little, and that little may not seem unreasonable, but, if it is granted, can we be sure that they will stop there? No, sir, the more liberty you give to a man, or a woman (which is the point here), the more they will require. It is like giving drink in the dropsy. It grows by what it feeds on. We live, however, in times, where I hope there is not much occasion for my dilating upon this subject. It is a general maxim now, that the abuse of any thing is a sufficient reason against the use; and it is highly requisite we should carry this theory into practice. If I have not fully explained every part of my plan, I trust many of your readers will have entered into the spirit of it, sufficiently to supply my defects; and I hope, in a very short time, to find that *crim. con.* and all its consequences of "deprivation of *comfort*, and heavy damages," will be for ever extinguished and abolished, by my plan of FAMILY BARRACKS. I am, sir, your's,

C. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN invasion being expected, and preparations being at length beginning to be made, on a system and on an extent which bears some proportion to the magnitude of the evil we may soon have to encounter, I would wish to ask those who are the proper judges, why our antient national weapon, the ENGLISH HANDBOW, should not be revived, and some select corps invited to be trained and exercised in the serious use of it? not as a graceful and manly exercise of sport, but as a defence, which both its efficacy in itself and its novelty in European warfare, might very justly recommend to be adopted into our tactics.

This may strike the eye of several, whose professional knowledge and experience will enable them best to judge whether this proposal deserves attention. I have understood it was one of the weapons which Marshal Saxe had meditated to revive. C. LOFFT.

April, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

GIVE me leave, sir, to make a few observations on Mr. TENNANT's new method of preparing the chemical bleaching liquor, described in your excellent Magazine for March. Mr. TENNANT combines the oxygenated muriatic acid, produced by 30lb. of salt, with a ley, consisting of a solution of 30lb. of salt, and 60lb. of lime, diffused in water; instead of combining it with an alcaline ley, as it has hitherto been practised. The question is, whether his method be preferable to the old one at present in use. If it be preferable, it must be either cheaper, or better in point of quality, or both.—We find, that seven pounds and a half of pearl-ashes are sufficient to fix the acid produced from 30lb of salt; the expence of this quantity of ashes is, at sixpence a pound, 3s. 9d. To fix the same quantity of acid, Mr. TENNANT employs

	s.	d.
30lb. of salt at 1½d. - - -	3	9
and 60lb of lime, about -	0	7
	4	4

It appears, therefore, that the calcareous liquor is not cheaper, but even dearer than the alcaline liquor, independant of the additional labour which Mr. TENNANT's method requires. But, is his method better? is the quality of the liquor improved by it? I have seen, in a paper published in the last half volume of the "*Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester*," that in proportion as the oxygenated muriatic acid is neutralised by an alcali, it becomes less active in bleaching. The same must be the case when this acid is neutralized by any other basis. Now the quantity of calcareous earth which Mr. T. prescribes, is more than sufficient completely to saturate the acid produced by 30lb. of salt; whereas 7½lb. of pearl-ashes will not saturate it; hence Mr. TENNANT's

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NANT's combination must be less active. Unanswerable as this reasoning seems to me, I shall *determine* the point by experiment, and communicate to you the result, if it should be different from the above deduction. There is another objection to the calcareous basis: it is to be apprehended, that part of the oxymuriate of lime will, in the process of bleaching with it, be decomposed, and its calcareous basis fixed upon the cloth. In this case, the stuff, though white at first, will in a short time become yellow; or, if it were printed, it would be stained in the bath in which the colours are raised. I have stated this objection to an eminent chemist of this town, who differs from me in opinion, alleging, that the lime being dissolved in an acid, would prevent the bad effects I apprehended from it. But he did not consider, that no basis for any colour can be applied to cloth, if that basis be not in actual combination with an acid.—Such an inconvenience, however, cannot arise from the use of the oxymuriate of potash. But though the alcaline liquor be superior to Mr. TENNANT's (which I am, however, inclined to think is capable of much improvement), both in point of price and strength, yet it is inferior to a simple solution of the oxygenated muriate acid in mere water. Nothing is cheaper than water, and no other vehicle impairs the bleaching power of that acid less than water. The only inconvenience lies in its application. The suffocating vapours which escape from it, require that it should be used in close vessels, which should, however, be so contrived as to enable the bleacher to work his pieces in the liquor, that is, to expose every part of them, to the action of the liquor, as otherwise the stuff would be of an uneven colour. Having invented an apparatus for this purpose, I refer your readers to the last volume of the "*Manchester Memoirs*," in which I have given to the public a description of that apparatus. I am, sir, your most obedient servant, THEO. LEWIS RUPP.

Manchester, April 19, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Some ACCOUNT *of the* ROTA.

IN the year 1657, Oliver Cromwell peremptorily dissolved the last of the republican parliaments. He had hitherto governed * constitutionally; but, being convinced that he was no longer likely to retain the protectoral office with the consent of the legislature, he determined to dismiss it, and to attempt an undisguised military despotism. The republicans took alarm; and the more literary politicians among them collected into a debating society, called the Rota, whose speculations had for their object to involve a true idea of the best form of government. "Their discourses of ordering a commonwealth (says the royalist Anthony Wood), were the most ingenious and smart ever heard; for the arguments in the parliament house were but flat to those. This gang had a balloting box, and ballotted how things should be carried by way of essay; which not being used or known in England before, on this account, the room was every evening very full. Beside James Harrington and Henry Nevil, who were the prime men of this club, were Cyriac Skinner, Major Wildman, Roger Coke, author of "*The Detection of the Four last Reigns*," William Petty and Maximilian Petty, and a great many others, some whereof are still living. The doctrine was very taking, and the more because as to human foresight there was no possibility of the king's return. The greatest of the parliament-men hated this rotation and balloting, as being against their power. Eight or ten were for it, of which number Henry Nevil was the one who proposed it to the house, and made it out to the members, that except they embraced that sort of government, they must be ruined. The model of it was, that the third part of the senate, or house, should vote out, by ballot, every year, and not be capable of being elected again for three years to come; so that every ninth year the senate would be wholly altered. No magistrate was to continue above three years, and all were to be chosen by a sort of ballot, than which nothing could be more fair and impartial as it was then thought, though opposed by many, for several reasons." It is probable that Milton was a member of the Rota; since the satirical attack on his "*Ready and Easy Way to establish a free Commonwealth*," professes to be the censure of the Rota, on Milton's project of constitution.

After the death of Cromwell, these

* Conformably to the constitution settled by the agreement of the people at the convention of St. Albans, in November 1647, confirmed by the second convention of 1653, and proclaimed in the instrument of government. Fairfax presided in the first, Barebones in the second of these conventions.

political

political philoſophers gave great publicity to their proceedings. In the works of Harrington, the following memorandum of one of their meetings is preſerved.

"At the Rota, December 20, 1659.

"Reſolved, that the propoſer be deſired, and is hereby deſired to bring in a model of a free ſtate or equal commonwealth at large, to be further debated by this ſociety; and that in order thereunto, it be firſt printed.

"Reſolved, that the model being propoſed, in print, ſhall be firſt read, and then debated by clauſes.

"Reſolved, that a clauſe being read over night, the debate thereupon begin not till the next evening.

"Reſolved, that ſuch as will debate, be deſired to bring in their queries upon, or objections againſt, the clauſe in debate, if they think fit, in writing.

"Reſolved, that debate being ſufficiently had upon a clauſe, the queſtion be put by the balloting box, not any way to determine of or meddle with the government of theſe nations, but to diſcover the judgment of this ſociety on the beſt form of popular government in abſtract."

At length this club of law-givers, this committee of conſtitution, having agreed on the model at large of a free ſtate, propoſed, through Henry Nevil, to the reaſſembled fragment of the too celebrated long parliament, to appoint a committee to receive Mr. Harrington's propoſals for ſettling the government of this country. He aſſigned as the reaſon for his motion, that the faireſt way of introducing a government is, that it be firſt propoſed to conviction, before it be impoſed by power: and he further recommended, that to the committee of the houſe might be added one hundred perſons (who were named) as of ſuch judgment and authority, that they being convinced, the plan muſt needs have an healing effect. So great was the reputation of this diſintereſted and patriotic ſociety for learning, for talent, and for eloquence, that it became a queſtion, whether it were more honourable to belong to the Rota, or to the ſociety of Virtuoſi. The members of the Rota threw in the teeth of their rivals, that they had an excellent faculty of magnifying a louſe and diminiſhing a commonwealth. When the perfidy of General George Monk had accompliſhed the Reſtoration, Charles II. revenged this epigram, by erecting the Virtuoſi into a Royal Society; by diſperſing the members of the Rota; and by exiling Harrington for life, to the iſland of Saint Nicholas.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR anecdote concerning Lady Wortley Montague, containing the aſſertion—"When the publication was about to take place, Lord Bute, who had married her daughter, ſent for the editor, and offered one hundred pounds to ſuppreſs them. The man took the money, promiſed—and publiſhed,"—is a groſs miſtake. My worthy and intimate friend, the rev. Benjamin Sowden, of Rotterdam, who died during the American conteſt, informed me, in ſome of thoſe annual viſits he paid to Ipſwich (where I was once ſettled), and to London, to the following purpoſe: When Lady Mary Wortley Montague was returning from the Continent to England, ſhe reſided for a while at Rotterdam, waiting for a 20 gun frigate to bring her ſafely over, as it was a time of war. During her ſtay Mr. Sowden waited upon her. His good ſenſe, agreeable converſation, and ſuitable conduct were ſo pleaſing to her ladyſhip, that ſhe made him a preſent of her manuſcript letters; and, in her own hand-writing, atteſted her having given them to Mr. Sowden. Lady Bute having been informed (probably by Lady Montague's chaplain), that the manuſcripts of her ladyſhip were in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Sowden, claimed them of him. He conſulted, if I miſtake not, among others, Meſſrs. Cliffords, the bankers. Lord Bute was acquainted with the particular donation of them to Mr. Sowden. The giving them up was ſtill urged. At length Meſſrs. Cliffords and Mr. Sowden concluding, that a proper acknowledgment for ſo valuable a manuſcript treaſure would undoubtedly be made, the letters were ſafely conveyed to Lady Bute. No acknowledgment was made. The letters were ſhortly after publiſhed, and had an amazing ſale. This raiſed the ſpirits of Meſſrs. Cliffords and Sowden, and ſuch meaſures were taken, that the latter was preſented with three hundred pounds. It was at length diſcovered, that a Scotchman, who was to enjoy the whole profits of the impreſſion, paid the three hundred pounds. I remember, that meeting Mr. Sowden afterwards at Mr. Field's, the bookſeller, the latter ſaid to the former, if we had poſſeſſed the publiſhing and ſale of them jointly, we ſhould each have gotten three hundred pounds.

St. Neot's, Your humble ſervant,
April 9, 1798. WILLIAM GORDON.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the ingenious hints on verſification, p. 263, Mr. DYER is certainly miſtaken when he ſays that Milton introduced the ſonnet-meaſure into England. It was ingrafted upon our ſtock of national poetry at leaſt a century before, by Henry, Earl of Surry, who celebrated his Geraldine, a lady of Florentine extraction, in the Petrarchian ſtanza. It was adopted with eagerneſs by the numerous imitators of our "firſt claſſical poet;" and appears to have been as favourite a ſpecies of compoſition in the age of Elizabeth as it is at the preſent day: ſince many centuries of ſonnets, amatory, encomiaſtic, ſentimental, and ſpiritual, were publiſhed near the cloſe of her reign. During that of James (though he had been a ſonnetteer) the faſhion ſeems to have declined; and Milton, therefore, rather *revived* than *introduced*, that Italian mode of metrical dreſs; which, however unbecoming on many occaſions, almoſt all our modern poets have condeſcended to wear.

At p. 264. col. 2. Mr. DYER has committed another ſlight miſtake, in charging Milton with a fault which is imputable to the æra at which he lived. The word aſpéct was, before his time, uniformly accented upon the laſt ſyllable. In *my* reſearches among the works of our earlier verſifiers, one ſolitary inſtance only has occurred of a contrary uſage, which may be conſidered as a mere exception to a generally-eſtabliſhed rule. Dr. FARMER, in his well-known Eſſay, doubts whether *aſpect*, in any ſenſe of the word, was ever accented on the firſt ſyllable in the time of Shakeſpeare: and he alludes to a paſſage in Hudibras, where even Butler followed the ancient accentuation—

> "As if the planet's firſt *aſpéct*
> The tender infant did infect."
>
> Part II. l. 941.

This very accent, he adds, hath troubled the annotators on Milton. Dr. BENTLEY obſerves it to be "a tone different from the preſent uſe;" and Mr. MAINWARING remarks, in his "*Treatiſe of Harmony and Numbers*," that the line cited by Mr. DYER is "defective both in accent and quantity, a ſyllable being accented and long, which ought to be graved and ſhort." Theſe gentlemen have not been ſufficiently aware that Milton affected the *antique*.

Mr. D. I truſt, will pardon the minuteneſs of theſe obſervations, and may probably concur with the writer in thinking it unſafe to follow the track of any critical predeceſſor, without a careful examination of the ground on which he trod. I am, &c.

May 4. S. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, in your laſt Magazine, has been anxious to exculpate the ſociety of Friends, or Quakers, from the charge of deiſm brought againſt them by Hume, Guthrie, and others. It is indeed unjuſtifiable in writers of their claſs, to have miſrepreſented, in various ways, a very reſpectable body of people, concerning whom they had the power of obtaining the moſt accurate information.

If, according to the ſenſe of the term generally received, deiſm conſiſts in "acknowledging the exiſtence of one God, the creator and preſerver of the univerſe; and in following the light and law of nature, to the excluſion of all revealed religion, the Friends are certainly not Deiſts:—for they allow of divine revelation to a much greater extent than any other denomination of Chriſtians.

Perhaps, Mr. Editor, we might claſs them better, were we permitted to eſtabliſh two kinds of Deiſts: 1ſt. Thoſe of natural religion. 2dly. Deiſts of revelation; the former being as above ſtated; the latter acknowledging one perfect and eternal God (not compoſed of different perſons, as the majority of Chriſtians would perſuade themſelves); and believing that his will has been revealed to mankind at ſundry times, and through a number of individuals.

The Quakers are clearly not Trinitarians: they never perſonify the holy Spirit, but conſider it as an attribute of God, or an emanation from him, which enlightens men beyond the extent of natural reaſon, and gives them an inward ſenſe or conſciouſneſs of the divine will. I. N. however, aſſerts they do recognize "the divinity of Chriſt, the Son of God, the Meſſiah, the Word, the Mediator of the new Covenant:" but how do they acknowledge it, Mr. Editor?—becauſe Jeſus Chriſt "is the wiſdom and power of God unto ſalvation." This, Sir, is allowing Chriſt's divinity in words: but the elucidation of the thing completely

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sets it aside, by constituting the *word of God*, not a person, but, as has already been said of the holy Spirit, an attribute of the Deity, and his power exerted in a particular direction, or to a particular end.

We may conclude, therefore, that the Quakers, according to the distinction above made, are *Deists of Revelation*, nearly agreeing in their leading tenet with the Socinians, or Unitarians, though they differ from them in points of discipline, and with respect to the ministry. This conclusion at least is deducible from I. N.'s statement, which seems taken from the Friend's last thoughts on the subject*, published, I believe, by order of the society.

It must, however, be confessed, that individual writers of the society give different views of the point in question. Some acknowledging the Trinity, though faintly and rather evasively; others, from what they have said, and from the quotations they have carefully selected, appear more inclined to the Arian doctrine; but the greater number seem desirous of waving the question altogether, or, in speaking of it, content themselves with bringing forward some very general texts of scripture.

From a shyness in the Friends, of comparing ideas on these subjects with other professors of christianity, and from their holding the scriptures only in a secondary degree of estimation ("Jesus Christ, and not the scripture, being," according to them, "the word of God"), some suspicion of heterodoxy has at all times attached to their sect. By maintaining that none can rightly understand or profit by the scriptures, except those who read them under the influence of the same spirit, as was communicated to the prophets, or evangelists, in writing them; and that men, at this day, may be so immediately actuated and enlightened by divine inspiration, that no external teacher whatever can be requisite for them; they not only diminish the importance of the scripture as a rule of practice, but seem to render, in some measure, unnecessary the revelation therein contained. Hence, the Catholics, Lutherans, and many members of the church of England, not attending properly to the mode in which the Friends qualify their doctrines, denounce them without hesitation, and unjustly arrange the professors of them among the first kind of Deists.

It is scarcely possible, Mr. Editor, for a person not a member of the society, to be acquainted with every circumstance relating to it. Should there be any misstatement in what has been said, I shall be very happy to see it corrected; and am confident it would afford satisfaction to many others, to see the opinion of the society more explicitly detailed than it has yet been, respecting the points above mentioned. If it should appear that the Friends, as a body, have no *established creed, no system* at all, but leave individual members to interpret nice scriptural points for themselves, as well as they may be enabled, I see no harm there would be in openly avowing this. Who will not think it better to do so, than endeavour to enforce a belief, the terms of which can scarcely be understood, under the threatened penalty of temporal sufferance, or eternal damnation?

A free communication on these subjects, from some enlightened Friend, would, I think, be highly satisfactory to the public, and might give additional reputation to the society, which is already so much admired for its correctness, and for its exemplary internal discipline. The society can now boast of many eminent literary characters, both male and female: and surely the information desireable could in no wise be diffused to a greater extent than through the channel of the Monthly Magazine.

Hermitage, May 7, 1798. M. N.

* In a Summary View of the Doctrines and Discipline of the People called Quakers, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent T. Y. in your Miscellany for last March, speaks of Biondi, an historian recommended to young students by the Spanish poet, Bernardino de Rebolledo, "as a name with which he is unacquainted." It may, therefore, be an acceptable piece of information to him, and to your other readers, to be told, that Biondi, or rather Sir Giovanni Francisco Biondi, was a native of Lesena, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice. Sir Henry Wotton, the ambassador there, introduced him to the notice of King James the First, by whom he was employed on secret commissions to the Duke of Savoy. He was afterwards honoured with the knighthood, and made gentleman of the bedchamber to King Charles the First, to whom he dedicated the historical work, which

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which gave him celebrity, entitled "*An Hiſtory of the Civil Wars of England, between the two Houſes of Lancaſter and York*." It was written in Italian, in three volumes; and a tranſlation of it into Engliſh, by Henry Cary, Earl of Monmouth, in two volumes, thin folio, was publiſhed in 1641. Biondi died in 1644.

Taunton, April 14, 1798. J. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE it in my power to add a concurrent teſtimony to the circumſtance related in the inſtructive Journal of V. F. in his late tour into Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire (vol. 4. p. 257.), which added to the number of animals of prey.

In the month of June laſt, as I was walking on the Town Moor in an evening, I ſaw a large black ſnail lying obliquely over the back of a half-grown frog, and apparently devouring its left ſhoulder. The novelty of the circumſtance induced me to diſplace the ſnail, and I then ſaw that it had eaten very deep, and the wound was little ſhort of half an inch in diameter, and quite freſh. The ſkin of the frog appeared as if it had been dead one day, or longer, of courſe it is dubious whether the ſnail had attacked it when living, or ſimply ſeized it when dead. I own I am inclined to the former idea, as I know that ſnails have the power of raiſing themſelves on their hinder parts, and throwing themſelves forward as far as their bodies will admit, which you know are capable of great protruſion; and alſo becauſe the poſition of the ſnail was ſuch as does not militate with what would have taken place, on the conſequent attempt of the frog to eſcape his aſſailant, the head of the ſnail being on the left ſhoulder of the frog, and its body croſſing juſt before its right thigh.

I am, &c.

Newcaſtle. W. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNEY *from* NEW-YORK *to* PHILADELPHIA *and the* BRANDYWINE, *in the* STATE *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

MR. EDITOR,

THE following obſervations, made during an excurſion from New-York into the interior of Cheſter-county, Pennſylvania, you are welcome to inſert in your valuable Miſcellany.—On their fidelity you may rely. I am, Sir, your's, &c. CAMPOLIDE.

London, April, 1798.

On the 16th May, 1794, leaving the intereſting city of New-York, I took my paſſage for Paulus-Hook, in one of the barks that conſtantly ply between the two States. A ſmart breeze ſoon carried us acroſs their natural boundary—the majeſtic and rapid Hudſon, or North river, and, for the firſt time, I trod on the Jerſey ſhore, whoſe romantic borders I had ſo oft contemplated in diſtant perſpective, from the delightful walk on the battery. We were no ſooner landed than the ſtage was ready to convey us on our purpoſed journey to Philadelphia, diſtant 95 miles. Theſe carriages are in reality very little better than covered carts, reſembling the caravans uſed in ſome of the weſtern counties of England, and, like them, expoſed in front to the duſt and inclemencies of the weather. Seated therein on wooden benches, placed very cloſe behind each other, and miſerably ſtraitened for want of room; you are charged an exorbitant fare (conſidering the wretched accommodations); and if perchance you ride in one of theſe *very pleaſant vehicles* during a heavy rain, it is ten to one you get a complete ſoaking, as they are rather apt to leak at the interſtices. Is it not ſurpriſing, that on a road ſo much frequented, they do not introduce the Engliſh ſtages, and poſt-chaiſes; but theſe, as well as other improvements, will doubtleſs progreſſively take place among a people already ſo enlightened, and deſirous of meliorating their condition. We paſſed ſeveral powerful ſtreams in the courſe of the journey, the Hudſon, the Raritan, the Second-river, and the Delaware. The incommodious ferries acroſs theſe rivers, and the tottering and narrow wooden bridges over the marſhes and ſtreamlets, were both hazardous and unpleaſant, and the occaſion of much unavoidable delay; but the myriads of moſquitos, or gnats, were infinitely more vexatious than any impediments in the route. The firſt place we paſſed through was Bergen, an inconſiderable village; the next was Newark (nine miles from New-York), where an elegant church and its tall ſpire attracted our notice, as much as the very neat and modern appearance of the town itſelf; moſt of the houſes being prettily built of wood, and fancifully painted on the outſides. The environs are fruitful in apples,

† Granger's Biographical Hiſtory of England, v. 2. p. 36. and Mortimer's "Student's Pocket Dictionary," and Biondi's "Hiſtory."

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and the cyder is celebrated throughout America for its excellence. The river Hackinſack, and the branches communicating with it, are in this neighbourhood. In this morning's ride we traverſed many extenſive marſhes, which in the warm ſeaſon breed abundance of noxious vermin and inſects, the moſquito eſpecially: however, on the increaſe of population, and conſequent culture, thoſe marſhy grounds will probably be drained, and converted into uſeful paſture-land.

Elizabeth-town, ſix miles beyond Newark, ſoon claimed our attention, ſuperior to it in ſize, and not inferior in modern beauty; though from its low ſituation upon the channel of the ſea, ſeparating the main-land from Staten-Iſle, it is rather expoſed to floods. Afterwards we came to Woodbridge and Brunſwick, ſmall places, hardly deſerving the appellation of towns; the latter, however, has a good inn, where we dined: here we paſſed a ferry over the Raritan, ſeventeen miles beyond which is Prince-town; where our party alighting to take refreſhment and change horſes, I embraced the opportunity of viſiting the college, or ſeminary for the education of youth; a ſpacious and not inelegant edifice, well endowed. Several handſome houſes give the town a chearful look; the church adds alſo to its beauty. The ſite of this place being more elevated than Elizabeth-town, renders it pleaſanter and more healthful: the adjacent country is agreeably diverſified with cultivated riſing-grounds; a pleaſing novelty after paſſing hitherto through ſo dead a flat: though occaſionally interſperſed with ſome ſtrong crops of Indian-corn, rye, and clover, promiſing amply to repay the huſbandman's toil, and cheer his drooping ſpirits after his daily expoſure to ſuch a burning ſun. Our Engliſh farmers and cottagers are but too little ſenſible of the advantages reſulting from a mild and temperate clime. From Prince-town to Trenton on the Delaware, and beyond it to Philadelphia, a fine, open, champaign country preſented itſelf on every ſide, bounded only by the horizon. The conditions of the farms in this State appeared lovenly in compariſon of thoſe of England, or even of the diſtrict of Flat-Buſh, on Long-Iſland. The bridges were indifferent; but the fences (in lieu of hedges), partly of ſtone, partly of wood, were better than we had been accuſtomed to in New-York and Long Iſland. Few gentlemen's ſeats, if any, were perceivable, till we reached the confines of the State bordering on Pennſylvania, along the beautiful banks of the Delaware; where the governor's houſe (of New-Jerſey), and Mr. Morris's, of Philadelphia, adorned the rural ſcene. The weather being cool and ſerene, had enhanced the pleaſure of the journey; but by no means loth to eſcape from ſo cramped and jolting a ſituation as the machine we travelled in, I alighted gladly at Trenton, where we ſlept—the diſtance 65 miles from New-York—a tolerable day's journey, conſidering the many tireſome ferries. The inns on the road are rather high in their charges, but the accommodations might be reckoned good by travellers not over faſtidious, were it not for a vile cuſtom, common throughout the United States, of ſtowing two or three men in a bed; and from the repugnance of an Engliſhman to conform to this hoggiſh faſhion, they inſtantly diſcover his country! However, you ſeldom experience any difficulty in obtaining a couch to yourſelf; making allowance for a retinue of unwelcome gentry, bugs, fleas, and moſquitos, all of which, and ſwarms of flies, peſter one during the hot months, along the whole extent of the low-lands in the maritime States. The peaſantry, whom I had ſeen at work in the fields and villages, and the domeſtics in the towns, were moſtly negroes: and I could not but remark their good-natured civility, contraſted with the churliſhneſs and ſurly mien of the lower claſſes of whites. Has republicaniſm a tendency to make them rude, ſullky, and arregant? For I conſtantly found that temper prevailing among the commonalty, both in town and country, throughout theſe midland States: very unlike the chearful good humour and obliging diſpoſition, characterizing the ſame ranks in various parts of Europe. As for the American gentry, they are diſtinguiſhed by the ſame courteſy and urbanity of manners, as the well-educated elſewhere. The New-Jerſeyans, whom I ſaw, were, for the moſt part, meagre, hard-featured, tall, and ſun-burnt; the women ordinary, coarſe, and ill-clad (I ſpeak of the common people); no alluring bloom on their cheeks, or clear wholeſome complexions, nor the ſmart lively air and becoming attire, ſo bewitchingly attractive in the Engliſh and the Swiſs females.

On the 17th (May), ſetting off early in the morning from Trenton, acroſs the Delaware, we breakfaſted at a village ſen miles further on—the very reverſe of its commercial nameſake—Briſtol. We found, however, a comfortable inn, pleaſantly

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ſantly ſeated on the Delaware, and commanding a fine view of Burlington (the capital of New-Jerſey) on the oppoſite ſide of the river; on whoſe expanſive waters, and fertile banks enriched with a variety of vegetation, the eye dwelt with pleaſure! For it is ſatisfactory to behold the induſtrious hand of man fertilizing all around him, and thus ſeconding the bounteous intentions of nature. The morning air, as uſual at this ſeaſon, was very chilly, but towards noon it became temperately warm, the ſky unclouded, with a moſt refreſhing breeze blowing from the Delaware.

On entering the powerful and flouriſhing State of Pennſylvania, the alteration in the face of the country and appearance of the people, was evidently for the better; particularly in the condition of the arable lands, and the ſubſtantial goodneſs of the farm-houſes, ſolidly built of ſtone, with capacious barns and out-offices: the whole apparently not inferior to the generality in the mother-country. The bridges were better, but the fences not ſo good as in the ſiſter-ſtate we had left. Immortal Penn! I could almoſt fancy I diſcerned thy venerable ſhade hovering over the placid ſtream of the Delaware, and pointing to the fair metropolis, indebted to thee for its foundation! Thy tutelary genius, even at this hour, diſpenſing wiſdom and benevolence to the numerous and peaceable fraternity, peopling thy fertile colony! Sage and virtuous legiſlator, true father of thy race! How pre-eminent is thy name, compared with thoſe proud ſpoilers falſely denominated heroes — wretches, whoſe hands, imbrued in human gore, lead the fools around them to ſlaughter and deſtruction, with the inſidious lure of glory and renown! But let us revert to the more alluring contemplation of nature, and her never-ceaſing variety. The country we paſſed through ſeemed tolerably covered with farms and cottages, and profuſely with woods, copſes, and orchards. In the former, the oak, the hickory, and the maple, appeared to predominate. In the latter, the apple and the peach-tree, which not unfrequently are ſeen planted along-ſide the roads, and in the fields and fences. To my regret, the time of bloſſoming was over; not that the vernal ſeaſon commences earlier there than in England, but the progreſs of vegetation in the American climate is infinitely more rapid: it burſts as it were by enchantment from the icy chains of winter, towards the latter end of March, or beginning of April, when the whole country ſuddenly aſſumes the vivid hues of ſpring, and gives a glad promiſe of plenty; but the ſubſequent nipping froſts, and keen north-weſters, too often, blaſt the flattering proſpect.

I was not a little entertained at the motley groupe in the carriage, which conſiſted of a member of congreſs (General Freylinghuyſen, one of the ſenators of New-Jerſey), two ladies, a young white woman, a negro-girl, a French emigrant, a Philadelphian, a couple of New-Englanders, and myſelf. The general, a ſenſible, affable man, of mild and polite demeanour, was not inattentive to the reſt of his fellow-travellers; no ſupercilious air did he aſſume, to diſcredit that rational equality the Americans alone are acquainted with, and judiciouſly know how to realize and practiſe. The New-Englanders having ſeen much of their own country, contributed, by their communicative turn and liberality of opinions, largely to my amuſement and information, and to beguile the paſſing time: whilſt poor Yarico, contented with her neighbours, looked perfectly happy, though ſilence humbly dwelt on her lips. During this, and other excurſions in the midland-ſtates, I noticed ſeveral kinds of birds, of various and beautiful plumage, peculiar to the North-American continent, viz. the Virginian nightingale; the little yellow-bird, reſembling the canary; the humming-bird, well known in the cabinets of our naturaliſts for its minute form, and for the rich dyes and gloſſy texture of its feathers; the mock-bird, celebrated for its wonderful imitative powers of ſong; the cat-bird, ſo termed from the ſimilarity of its ſhrill, and plaintive cry, to the domeſtic animal of that name; the American robin, larger than ours; and the blue variegated jay. The beautiful red-headed woodpecker is common to both countries. In rambling through the woods of America at this ſeaſon, I was confirmed in the popular opinion, that their feathery ſongſters are neither ſo numerous nor ſo melodious, as in our more temperate clime; I had previouſly ſuppoſed this a mere national prejudice. Their cattle are inferior, in ſize and beauty, to their reſpective kinds in England, but they are ſaid to be much finer in the northern than in the other States; however, in Lancaſter, and ſome other counties of Pennſylvania, where the German and Iriſh farmers are ſettled (accounted the moſt induſtrious and expert in the Union), conſiderable improvements

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ments both in agriculture and the breed of cattle have been introduced. Swine in abundance are seen roaming about almoſt every farm. Turkies, and a variety of other poultry are likewiſe common: the former are delicious eating, and abound both in their wild and domeſtic ſtate. As to game, I obſerved very little of it, though plenty of wild-fowl. On approaching the capital, a more ſtudied culture and increaſing population were diſcernible; but ſtill the ſame unvarying level as before! nothing grand, or romantic, highly intereſting, or picturesque, to awake the attention of the traveller: yet the ſoothing idea of conſidering ſo fine a portion of the globe under rapid improvement, and an admirable form of government, muſt be highly-gratifying to every rational being. Imagination takes flight, ſoaring on the wings of futurity, and abſorbed in wonder, loves to contemplate the great empire of Columbia; a region ſpread far and wide, from the frozen St. Laurence to the Indian Miſſiſſippi, from the great Atlantic to the beautiful Ohio, and the vaſt continued chain of Lakes; the whole fertilized and peopled by an enlightened and innumerable race, emulating the wiſe Chineſe, emancipating the enſlaved African, and exhibiting a noble example to the deluded European.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Do not recollect that any thing has been hitherto communicated in your valuable Magazine concerning the ſublime art and ſcience of *Dancing!* But, having lately witneſſed, with no ſmall amuſement, the ſprightly agility with which a rural dancing-maſter, at his ball, performed ſome hornpipes, I could not for two or three days immediately ſubſequent, hinder my fancy from running, every now and then, upon this ſubject, even amid my moſt erudite readings and ſerious ſtudies. In conſequence of this, the following hiſtorical conjectures ſuggeſted themſelves to me concerning "*Jack o' the Green*," "*The King of Sweden's March*," "*Shan-Trews*, or rather *Sans-Trews*;" three noted popular hornpipes of this country.

Theſe *dances*, with the muſic originally peculiar to each of them, are of French invention. They are as old as the firſt half of the laſt century. Their names were impoſed in reference to events of the famous German war which was terminated by the peace of Weſtphalia, in the year 1638.

It was the great Guſtavus Adolphus, in honour of whom were compoſed the dance and the tune mentioned in the firſt place above. He was the ally of France. The French exulted in the ſucceſs of his arms. The Pariſians were wont, in thoſe days, even as now, to aſſociate the fame of all important public characters and events, in which they took an intereſt, with their lighteſt and gayeſt diverſions.

John de Werth, or Waerth, whoſe name was by the French pronounced Jean de Verd, was a famous general who commanded the forces of Bavaria, and fought againſt France and Sweden in the ſame German war. To the infinite terror of the Pariſians, he, at one time, threatened to enter France with the army under his command, and to ſack its capital. On the 2d of March, 1638, however, John de Werth, or Jean de Verd, was made priſoner by the duke of Saxe-Weimar*, at the battle of Rhynfeld. He was ſoon after ſent to Paris: and he remained for ſome time in confinement in the caſtle of Vincennes. It was probably in their exultation over his defeat and captivity that the Pariſians made the tune and the dance which they diſtinguiſhed by his name. We may well believe the muſician or dancer who firſt introduced the one and the other into Britain, to have been illiterate enough not to diſcern the abſurdity of tranſlating *Jean de Verd*, in this inſtance, *Jack o' the Green*.

Shan Trews, or rather, *Sans Trews*, the third of theſe dances, ſeems to me to be a name compounded of two different words, of which the firſt is French—the ſecond Scottiſh or German, if not old French. Its ſignification is probably the ſame as that of the well-known modern phraſe of ſans culottes. The dance, and the tune to which it belongs, were probably compoſed in honour of the valour of the common ſoldiers in the ſame German war.

The common name of *hornpipes* was, perhaps, firſt given to theſe and various other dances, becauſe the horn and the pipe were the muſical inſtruments to which they were danced.

Theſe dances, and the correſpondent muſic, were introduced into Britain ſoon after the reſtoration of Charles II. From the court and the circles of the great, they have at length found their

* "*Hugonis Grotii Epiſtolæ*," 923. p. 408.

way

way into the cottage and the barn. They are now common throughout Scotland.

You will, perhaps, Sir, not think this subject in the history of manners too trivial for discussion and illustration in your entertaining miscellany. I should be glad to find my conjectures rectified or confirmed by some more valuable communication from one or another of your numerous correspondents.

Tungland, near Kirkcudbright,
April 1, 1798. A. R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT would appear, from an examination of the economy of the Ancient Britons, that a considerable part of their wealth consisted in the numerous herds of swine which were fed upon acorns in the woods: there is scarcely an old tale but what introduces the character of the swinish herd; and the proverb is common—

Lawn meiziad wrth mzenaid gwynt—
The swineherd is glad at the sighing of the wind *.

There are, also, some old pieces of music in Wales, the names of which are derived from this branch of British husbandry, such as *hob y deri*, the hog of the oaks; and *hob y deri dando*, the hog of the oaks under cover; and the like.

I have thrown out the above hints, Mr. Editor, that you might coincide with my opinion, that the well-known tune, or the name at least, of DERRY DOWN, comes from the same origin. For, these two words, considered as English, have no meaning at all; but they are at once identified, and seem to convey an idea in unison with the subject before mentioned, in the following Welsh phrases:

Yr deri down †;
To the oaks we will come:

Down i'r deri; and *Down y deri*;
We will come to the oaks:

Down, down, i'r deri down.
We will come, we will come, to the oaks we will come:

Down y deri, down;
We will come to the oaks, we will come.

I have suggested the above derivation of *Derry Down*, rather in a crude form, but sufficiently explicit, perhaps, to induce your readers either to adopt or reject it. I remain, yours, &c.

May 7. MEIRION.

* Because the acorns are blown down.

† Pronounced as—Hey Derry Down.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are few branches of science in which modern inquiries have detected more errors than in natural history; and, independent of the immediate object of such investigations, which, if not before ascertained, is always valuable; even what may appear a trivial subject, sometimes leads to important considerations. Caution, therefore, is necessary in admitting the truth of accounts which appear to deviate considerably from the usual laws of nature, however they may be sanctioned by respectable authorities, and long admitted; but we should endeavour to discriminate between such as are absolutely fabulous, and those in which the love of relating wonders has engrafted absurdities on curious facts, lest we reject the latter merely in consequence of their having been misrepresented. The account of the barnacle goose issuing from the *concha anatifera*, was an instance of the former description, as the fascinating power ascribed to serpents is probably of the latter; and when I addressed a few lines to you (vol. iv. p. 89), respecting the accounts of toads living for ages completely enclosed in stone, it was from a suspicion, that as these animals usually get into holes or crevices to pass the winter, the removal or breaking of a stone may sometimes have disturbed them in their retreat, and given rise to a hasty conclusion that they came out of the stone. It was not my intention to have troubled you any farther upon this subject, till I was able to speak decidedly with respect to the possibility of these animals existing any considerable time entirely deprived of fresh air; though perhaps this is not the greatest objection to such accounts: but, in consequence of Mr. SMITH's letter in your last number, it may not be improper to observe, that I had tried the same experiment, and found the result very different from what he relates; and with regard to the inference of the possibility of the toad living a considerable time in *vacuo*, it is only necessary to remark, that agreeable to the well-known fact, that respiration consumes only one of the component parts of atmospheric air, the air in which the animal was confined is, at the time of its death, but little diminished from the original quantity.

12th April, 1798. J. J. G.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of your late correſpondents has called in queſtion the truth of all the accounts you have given reſpecting toads having been found alive in the middle of ſtones: and he reſts his objection on the ground, that the various relations have all been given at *ſecond hand*. He calls for one from an eye-witneſs! Let him take the following, given by Ambroſe Pare, chief ſurgeon to Henry III. king of France, and a man of conſiderable information and abilities.

"Being (ſays he) at my ſeat near the village of Meudon, and overlooking a quarry-man, whom I had ſet to break ſome very large and hard ſtones, in the middle of one we found a huge live toad, though there was no viſible aperture by which it could have got there. I could not help expreſſing my wonder how it had been generated, had grown, and lived; but the labourer told me, it was not the firſt time he had met with toads and the like creatures within huge blocks of ſtone, in which there could be found no viſible opening or fiſſure."

Your doubting correſpondent may find ſimilar relations given by eye witneſſes, if he will conſult Baptiſta Fulgoſa, doge of Genoa; Agricola, Horſtius, Lord Verulam, &c.

In the volume for 1719 of "*The Tranſactions of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris,*" the following is given:

"In the foot of an elm, of the bigneſs of a pretty corpulent man, three or four feet above the root, and exactly in the center, has been found a live toad, middle-ſized, but lean, and filling up the whole vacant ſpace. No ſooner was a paſſage opened, by ſplitting the wood, than it ſcuttled away very haſtily. A more ſound or firm elm never grew; ſo that the toad cannot be ſuppoſed to have got into it: the egg, whence it was formed, muſt, by ſome very ſingular accident, have been lodged in the tree at its firſt growth. There the creature had lived without air, feeding on the ſubſtance of the tree, and growing only as the tree grew."

This is atteſted by Mr. Hubert, profeſſor of philoſophy at Caen.

In the volume for 1731, M. Seigne, of Nantes, lays before the Academy a fact juſt of the very ſame nature, excepting that, inſtead of an elm, it was an oak, of ſuch a ſize, that judging by the time neceſſary for its growth, the toad muſt have ſubſiſted in it without air or aliment during 80 or 100 years.

But toads are not the only animals that are found alive in ſtones: in Toulon Harbour, and the Road, are found ſolid hard ſtones and perfectly entire, containing, in different cells, ſecluded from all communication with the air, ſeveral living ſhell fiſh of an exquiſite taſte, called *dactyli*, or dates. To come at theſe fiſh, the ſtones are broken with mallets.

Alſo along the coaſt of Ancona, in the Adriatic, are ſtones, uſually weighing about fifty pounds, and ſometimes more, the outſide rugged and eaſily broken, but the inſide ſo compact and firm as to require a ſtrong arm and an iron mallet to break them. Within them, and in ſeparate apertures, are found ſmall ſhell fiſh quite alive, and very palateable, called *ſolenas*, or *coppe lunghe*. Theſe facts are atteſted by Gaſſendi, Blondel, Mayol, the learned biſhop of Sulturara, and more particularly by Aldrovandi, a phyſician of Bologna. The two latter ſpeak of it as a commonly known fact, and of which they themſelves were

EYE WITNESSES.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CURSORY OBSERVATIONS *upon the* SILICEOUS INCRUSTATIONS *of* ITALIAN HOT SPRINGS, *and particularly on thoſe of the* "CAMPI PHLEGRÆI," *in the Kingdom of Naples.*

By Dr. THOMPSON, *of Naples.*

(1) THE ſiliceous depoſition of Geyſer, in Iceland, is become generally known, ſince the analyſis of it by Bergman. (2) In the ſucceeding autumn of 1791, I communicated to the Journal de Phyſique, of Paris, my having found ſimilar incruſtations produced from the warm waters of the Lakes of Saſſo, in Tuſcany. (3) From thence travelling by the Montamiata of Tuſcany, on the mountain of Santa Fiora in the ſame autumn, I found there ſmall ſiliceous ſtalactites, tranſparent and bright as rock cryſtal, incloſed in the cavities of a very hard lava, which on the ſlighteſt application of fire, became opaque, and appear like pearls. (4) Paſſing the winter of 1791 at Florence, there occurred to my obſervation a ſmall ſpecimen of a ſimilar ſtalactite ſhut up in the cavities of a certain hard lava of the Euganian mountains in the Vicentine; and afterwards I acquired a ſpecimen of impure magneſia, called, at Florence, gabbro, coming from Impruneta, which ſpecimen is covered over with ſimilar ſtalactites, or little pearls, which become bright and opaque

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opaque on the application of the flame of a lamp; which proceed from the multiplied crevices or diviſions, which in ſuch caſe extend themſelves in every direction in this ſubſtance: in the ſame manner as tranſparent ice and glaſs, when pounded, become white: which indeed Faujas de Saint Fond ſeemed not to have conſidered when he propoſes to us his difficulties relative to the cauſe of the pearly brightneſs which he deſcribes in ſimilar ſtalactites, in page 330 of his "*Mineralogie des Volcans*, 8vo. 1784*. If, however, theſe diviſions become exceſſive, then the white is rendered perfectly opaque inſtead of the ſhining luſtre of mother of pearl, and the ſtalactite too much cracked, crumbles between the fingers. I likewiſe obtained, in the winter, in exchange with the Ducal cabinet of Florence, a little piece of that more beautiful mamillonate ſtalactite of the Montamiata, preſented to me, together with other ſpecimens, by the diſcoverer himſelf, Profeſſor Giorgio Santi, of Piſa; and in March 1792, the reſpectable profeſſor ſhewed me and preſented to me, other pieces of this his pearled ſiliceous ſtalactite, conſiderably larger, and more beautiful than thoſe I had, until then, met with; and I then learnt, that thoſe obſerved by me the preceding autumn, in the Montamiata, were likewiſe not unknown to him. (5) Travelling in the year 1794, in the iſland of Iſchia, I found many of thoſe ſmall and moſt brilliant ſiliceous ſtalactites, together with other white ones grouped in the veins and crevices of the pumice, ſcattered among the porous kind of ſtone which had been recently cut through, to form an aſcent from Lacco to the baths of San Lorenzo; as alſo in the ſiliceous veins of another little rock of the ſame ſubſtance near the ſea at Lacco, being exactly that upon which there is a lime kiln. I communicated theſe obſervations the ſame day to Abbate Breiſlak, who collected numerous ſpecimens of it for his friends. (6) The ſame Abbate Breiſlak, after my return to Naples, dug in a place ſtill lower than the before mentioned aſcent, with a view to meet with ſulphur, which ſome perſons aſſerted to have been found there ſome time before; he ſucceeded in his object, and carrying with him ſome ſpecimens of it to Naples, I had the pleaſure to obſerve likewiſe, in them, ſiliceous ſtalactites; theſe contained, however, ſiliceous veins, but larger, as well white and opaque as glaſſy, in this caſe exiſting in a ſubſtance more compact. (7) Being now aware of the frequency of ſuch phenomenon, and ſeeking for it in the autumn of the ſame year, I found likewiſe theſe ſiliceous incruſtations ſemi-opaque, and white in decompoſed lava, which chiefly forms the external ſides of the ancient volcanic crater, now called the Zolfatara di Poz uoli; hence I conjectured it would not be difficult to find the ſame alſo within this crater, at preſent exhauſted, except that there are yet ſome tunnels in activity, and that ſulphur is daily formed there in abundance; returning then again in this preſent autumn, I found the ſaid phenomena under a great many varieties, ſome of the ſtalactite being reſplendent, and others variegated; ſome of the ſpecimens were of a pale white colour and opaque, others ſhining like glaſs; ſometimes incraſting the ſuperficies of the decompoſed lava, at other times cementing the fragments of the ſame, reducing them to the appearance of foliæ, and extremely hard ſtone. At length I perceived, now for the firſt time, that on all occaſions where occur extenſive ſurfaces of ſuch incruſtations, they are expreſsly thoſe, which, ſtretching themſelves out like paint, cover over and defend the yielding and pliable white earth there prevailing, which is nothing elſe than lava decompoſed by vapours, and which, without this defence, would be carried totally away by the torrents of rain which fall upon it.

In theſe ſiliceous ſuperficies, which will often deceive not the eye only, but the hand armed with the hammer, ſo as to induce the opinion, that the ſubſtance beneath the incruſtation may likewiſe be very hard; I do not recollect other than the ancient crevices of the lava, which rendered it permeable to theſe vapours, which have now deſtroyed it, by loading the whole ſpace of this paſſage with ſiliceous earth, already held in ſolution.

If my ſurpriſe was great, that an obſervation to be regarded among the moſt predominant of this place, ſhould have eſcaped the remark of preceding mineralogiſts, who expreſs themſelves with much warmth upon the inſtructive phenomena of the Zolfatara, I truſt the accuſation of envy ought not to be attached

* The pearls here deſcribed by Faujas being the ſame with thoſe of the Montamiata, and being of volcanic origin, as are likewiſe ſo many others to be named hereafter, increaſes the probability that the baſalts where the pearls of Faujas are imbedded ("*Glaſſ. Hyalites of Müller*), may be indeed of volcanic origin, which ſome have hitherto doubted.

to this reflection, when I confeſs that I have been aſtoniſhed at my own blindneſs much more than at the omiſſion of others, having myſelf already more than once examined the Zolfatara, without having been arreſted for a moment by the above-recited phenomenon, which would appear impoſſible, ſince it preſents itſelf under ſo many points of view. Let another natural philoſopher anſwer for me:

"Hæc ſi pernoſces, parva perfunctus opella,
(Namque aliud ex alio clareſcet) non tibi cæca
Nox iter eripiet, quin ultima naturai
Pervideas, ita res accendunt lumina rebus!"
Lucret. lib i.

(8) In July of the preſent year, coaſting the edge of the vaſt cleft, whence was vomited the immenſe lava, which the laſt year ruined, in a few hours, the populous town, Torre del Greco, I remarked there the volcanic ſand, partly red, partly green (ſhorl), as though it had been powdered with hoar froſt, which, to the eye would have appeared a ſaline ſubſtance; but this likewiſe is nothing elſe than a moſt ſubtle plaiſter, or ſiliceous varniſh, which covers over this ſand, whoſe prominent grains inclining to a circular form, have the appearance of ſo many little pearls. This ſubtle and tender cruſt, on the application of water, becomes hydrophanous and tranſparent, whence the eye, although experienced, eaſily paſſes it unobſerved. The ſand, conglutinated in part by thoſe incruſtations, and in part by its calx of iron, forms a kind of ſuperficial mirror of little conſiſtency upon the aſhes. In other places around the new openings of the mountain, a ſimilar cruſt is found, leſs bright, but thicker, which aſſumes the form of ſtalactites, and recruits itſelf with the larger volcanic fragments. It is obſervable, that in all theſe places, openings, from whence eſcape humid and ſcalding vapours, are frequent even at preſent.

(8) Returning into Iſchia in Auguſt of the preſent year, and invited to viſit certain outlets of hot vapour, and as I was aſſured, of hepatic air, I conceived from hence the poſſibility of finding there alſo, ſulphur, which might tend to elucidate the generation of that ſulphur found by Abbate Breiſlak (ſ. 6.) in a place where the vapours no longer exiſt. The preſence of ſiliceous incruſtations, together with the ſulphur already mentioned (ſ. 6.), would likewiſe deſerve ſome conſideration, as theſe had all the character of being produced at the ſame time as the ſulphur. I went, therefore, in company with Count Redern, to a place called Monticeto, above Caſamicciola, and there on the ſide of a channel produced by torrents, but then dry, we met indeed with humid vapours, which cauſed the thermometer of Fahrenheit, the bulb of which was placed in the holes from whence the vapours eſcaped, to aſcend to 202; and judging from the rapid elevation of the mercury, I believe the riſe would have been conſiderably more in a thermometer whoſe ſcale was more extenſive: but mine being calculated for experiments upon the heat of animals, did not permit us this proof, terminating a few degrees beyond that of boiling water, or 212.

We did not find there either ſulphur or hepatic air, but we perceived the ſmell of ſomething burning, which I have always found to accompany ſuch orifices, and that rather reſembles the odour of burning ſulphur, but weak and much attenuated. The rock whence proceeded theſe vapours, is a greeniſh tufa, rich in magneſian earth, and in little pumice ſtones, the whole corroded by moiſture, and of conſequence extremely tender. Around the orifice, but always at a ſmall diſtance, and upon the ſides of the little cavern, we met with various incruſtations reſembling efflorescences, produced there by the vapours: it will be ſufficient to notice

1. Chalk of a foliated form, abundant.

2. Alum, but ſeldom, and in ſmall quantities.

3. Siliceous ſtalactites, foliated, cylindrical, or conical and pendent (*mamillonate*), very brittle, and of little conſiſtence; on touching the tendereſt points of it, which crumbled between the teeth, I was firſt aware of their ſiliceous hardneſs.

4. A bitter ſalt, of which I ſhall ſpeak hereafter. (Sec. 19.)

Afterwards, lower down the ſteep and in the bottom of the channel itſelf, we found ſiliceous cruſts, leſs delicate, but more compact than thoſe before mentioned, and ſometimes coloured with red: there are alſo ſome veins of the ſame ſubſtance, which indicate the ſite of other orifices already exhauſted. Penetrating afterwards a few inches within the mouth of the orifice now in activity, we found three groups of very white ſiliceous ſtalactites, of a mamillonate form, tender, and ſo hot as not to permit us to retain them in our hands. (10.) Since then, by employing much diligence, I have ſucceeded in finding ſulphur mixed in the ſubſtance

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ſubſtance of thoſe greater ſtalactites of the Montamiata, as we have indeed already noticed in thoſe ſpecimens found in Iſchia, by Abbate Breiſlak (ſ. 6.), and as appear more clear in thoſe ſpecimens of ſiliceous ſtalactite, tranſparent as glaſs, found afterwards in the above ſtated viſit to the Zolfatara di Pozzuoli (ſ. 7.), when, together with Count Redern, I had the fortune to inform myſelf of the phenomena already recited, and beſides that, to find ſulphur and ſiliceous ſtalactite ſo intimately combined, that there is no longer a doubt of their being produced together; deriving their common origin from warm and humid vapours, and hence denominated by me thermal: and here I obſerve, that the moiſture apparent in drops near the ſulphur produced from the Zolfatara, is loaded with vitriolic acid, while thoſe drops which diſtil round about the ſiliceous ſtalactites of Monticeto, where there is no palpable ſulphur, are inſipid, and devoid of ſmell. (11.) At preſent, we know that Profeſſor Black, of Edinburgh, analizing the waters of Geyſer, diſcovered in them the preſence of mineral alkali, the known ſolvent of ſiliceous earth, put into action by means of fire, or in the dry way. See Philos. Trans. of Edinb. (12.) We know, likewiſe, that in the junctures, or knots of the cane called bamboo, ſiliceous earth is found, pure and concrete, and of ſuch hardneſs as to ſcrape glaſs. See Macie upon Tabaſheer in the Philos. Trans. of London. (13.) This moſt intereſting addition to our knowledge upon the power always exiſting in the live cane to retain ſiliceous earth in a ſtate of liberty, excited me to ſeek that mean which ſeemed to me beſt adapted to ſuch ſolution; I mean mineral alkali in the freſh juice of ſome plant which might moſt reſemble the bamboo, and for this purpoſe, I took the common cane of this kingdom (arundo donax (roſeau), and infuſing into its juice ſome few drops of ſpirits of ſea ſalt, I gained, by ſlow evaporation, little cubes of marine ſalt, a proof of the preſence of mineral alkali which I ſought for.

Suſpecting the purity of the acid I had employed, which might perhaps hold in ſolution marine ſalt already formed: to convince myſelf more fully, I expoſed to ſlow evaporation the decoction of the ſaid juice, made with diſtilled water as before, without any infuſion of ſpirit of marine ſalt; but it happened to me to diſcover, what even until now I have been unable to explain, that is, to find cubes of ſea ſalt alſo this time, and in ſuch abundance, that it being impoſſible it ſhould have been an error, it is neceſſary to believe, that not only mineral alkali, but likewiſe alſo marine ſalt, exiſts effectively in the live cane; becauſe, with this view I collected the canes in the valley between the crater of Aſtruni and that of the Zolfatara, which is ſeparated from the ſea by the whole elevation of the Zolfatara, and by other circumjacent hills, which removes the ſuſpicion that the marine ſalt could be ſcattered by the ſea breezes, and had fallen upon the canes: this caution I took for greater ſecurity, becauſe ſuch a ſuſpicion undiſputed, would have produced other difficulties, and thoſe not trivial. (14.) It is known, however, moſt inconteſtibly, that almoſt, if not all, the thermal waters of Iſchia, abound with mineral alkali, both free, and united with marine acid; it is found alſo in both ſtates attached to the rock, above the ſpring called Gorgitello, which furniſhes its waters to the baths of the neighbouring beautiful hoſpital. We are aſſured that the ſaid mineral alkali has been found, although in one place only, of the Zolfatara of Pozzuoli, that is, in the glauber ſalts. See Breiſlak ſulla Zolfat. (15.) The preſence of mineral alkali in the humid vapours of Veſuvius, will not be diſputed by any one who knows how frequent is marine ſalt cryſtallized in cubes, among the ſalts produced from ſuch vapours as well in the laſt as in other eruptions: nevertheleſs the orifices, however ſmall, which now ſubſiſt on the ſpot where are found the little Veſuvius pearls, mentioned (ſec. 8.) ſuffice to bring to our recollection the exceſſive quantity of ſuch vapours which evolved themſelves on thoſe horrible days, when exploded from the abyſs, the viſcera of the earth diſfigured and changed in their nature by fire, were ſeen to melt like glaſs; a ſubject of moſt intereſting contemplation to the mineralogiſt, not, however, unmixed with apprehenſion, while he beheld loaded vines, cities, the fruits of human ingenuity, overthrown and utterly deſtroyed. (16.) The origin then of theſe ſiliceous ſtalactites, whether tranſparent or ſubdivided and ſhining with a pearly brightneſs, appears to depend on no other cauſe than the ſolution of ſiliceous earth by means of mineral alkali, and by the humid way, that is, by humid vapours rendered active by exceſs of fire. (17.) The place from whence theſe vapours eſcape, becoming charged from time to time, it becomes probable from this (ſec. 9.), that the ſtalactites found beneath the hot bath of

San Lorenzo, derive their origin from the ſame vapours, which at this time ſupply theſe baths; and that their ſubterraneous arches will be found in proceſs of time laden with ſimilar depoſitions. This, as has been already noticed, has happened in the Zolfatara of Pozzuoli (ſ. 7.). (18.) The ſiliceous ſtalactites above referred to of San Lorenzo, imbibed themſelves (i. 5.) in pumice, and thoſe only of Monticeto (ſ. 9.) are adherent to a decompoſed pumice rock; it may be added, that thoſe greater ones of Montamiata are found alſo in a friable granite rich in ſmall pumice-ſtones; or cryſtals of Feldſpar ſwelled and cracked by fire, and hence become fluid, as far as the entire maſs of granite is capable of becoming; as has been already obſerved before me by Count Dolomieu, and has been illuſtrated by him in his Voyage to the Iſles of Ponza.

Indeed, when I ſaw by means of the lens that this granite incloſes often in its fibrous vein, produced as already ſtated, the minuteſt ſiliceous and tranſparent ſtalactites, at firſt I heſitated to believe that they were owing ſtrictly to the dry fuſion of feldſpar; but ſince that I am become acquainted with vapours, humid and ſaline, already formed or growing from thin elements reciprocally in activity, intimately diffuſed through the maſs of ignited and running lava, and reflecting how much ſo ſpungy a granite is penetrable by ſuch vapours, I quit my firſt idea as ſuperfluous, if not erroneous; expoſing my own difficulty as a greater caution to him who wiſhes to follow with the neceſſary accuracy this argument. It does not appear to me, that the ſaid ſtalactites have actually their origin from pumice in preference to the other ſiliceous ſubſtances compoſing ſuch rock, but becauſe the pumice may have preſented to the ſolvent vapours a ſuperficies the moſt multiplied, and, on that account, the moſt capable of being generally attacked.

(19.) Beſides this, it may be noted ſo far as regards ſulphur, that

1. Some warm ſprings in the vicinity of Geyſer give us ſiliceous depoſitions mixed with ſulphur.

2. The little lakes of Saſſo in Tuſcany produce ſulphur.

3. Veſuvius in activity gives ſulphur.

4. The ſiliceous ſtalactites of the Montamiata, thoſe found by Abbate Breiſlak in Iſchia, and, finally, thoſe of the Zolfatara di Pozzuoli, are all mixed with ſulphur.

5. Although the orifices of Monticeto, and of Iſchia, have not as yet afforded actual ſulphur, there are, nevertheleſs, ſufficiently plain indications of it, in the preſence of vitriolic acid exiſting as well in the alum as in the chalk found there (ſ. 10.); and alſo in bitter ſalt, both that with a magneſian baſe, Epſom ſalt; or with a baſe of mineral alkali, glauber ſalt, or finally of vegetable alkali, which laſt ſalt, vitriolated tartar, ſo frequent upon the lavas which have deſtroyed the plain, is not unknown in the higheſt parts of Veſuvius, ſince I have found it three years ago diſtilling from the cone itſelf, half way from its baſe, from ſome mouths whence a ſmall ſtream of lava has proceeded, at no remote period. This ſalt afterwards became ſo hard, forming opaque maſſes, ſimilar to marble, that it at firſt gave little ſuſpicion of its true nature; and, in fact, I have ſeen it deſcribed in collections, as ſtones of Veſuvius.

With regard to the bitter ſalt of Monticeto (ſ. 10.), its ſcarcity has not permitted us as yet to aſcertain its preciſe nature.

The preceding obſervations, therefore, ſo nearly correſpond, as in effect to teach us, that wherever theſe ſiliceous ſtalactites have hitherto been found, we likewiſe meet with humid and warm vapours, with mineral alkali, often demonſtrated (ſ. 11. 14. 15.), and whoſe preſence is always to be ſuſpected, as the generative cauſe of theſe ſtalactites, with the intervention alſo of ſulphur, either in ſubſtance, or manifeſted in its product, which is vitriolic acid, as ſoon as ſulphur, in an aëriform ſtate, comes in contact with the atmoſphere, whence it attracts that doſe of pure air which it requires to enable it to aſſume its new properties.

———tenet———
Parthenope ſtudiis florentem ignobilis otî.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DOUBTS have been ſometimes entertained by men who are in the habit of thinking for themſelves, concerning the utility of ſome claſſes of dignitaries in our church, particularly deans and prebendaries. The opinion of an archbiſhop, therefore, upon this ſubject, muſt have conſiderable weight: and the following curious obſervations, on the advantages reſulting from prebendaries to religion and learning, are contained in a letter

ter from Archbishop Cranmer to Lord Cromwell. "Having had experience, both in times past, and also in our days, how the sect of prebendaries have not only spent their time in much idleness, and their substance in superfluous belly-cheer, I think it not to be a convenient state or degree to be maintained and established. Considering, first, that commonly a prebendary is neither a learner, nor a teacher, but a good viander. Then, by the same name, they look to be chief, and to bear all the whole rule and pre-eminence in the college where they be resident; by means whereof, the younger, of their own nature given more to pleasure, good cheer, and pastime, than to abstinence, study, and learning, shall easily be brought from their books to follow the appetite and example of the same prebendaries, being their heads and rulers. And the state of the prebendaries hath been so excessively abused, that when learned men have been admitted unto such room, many times they have desisted from their good and godly studies, and all other virtuous exercise of preaching and teaching." A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT an admirer of your valuable Miscellany, to furnish you with an anecdote, which, from its originality and authenticity, joined to the celebrity of the persons to whom it relates, may claim the attention of your readers. Having strolled one day into the House of Lords, I entered into conversation with the late well-known and much-esteemed yeoman-usher of the black-rod, Mr. Quarme. Our discourse, among other topics, fell upon the character and peculiarities of the late celebrated Sir Robert Walpole. As a striking proof of the perfect command of temper and easy pleasantry, with which that minister frequently rebuffed his most virulent opponents, Mr. Quarme mentioned the following occurrence; to which he was both an eye and ear-witness.

On some occasion, when it was expected that a violent debate would take place in the House of Lords, relative to Sir Robert Walpole's supposed mal-administration, *that gentleman* came early to the house, and requested Mr. Quarme to give up his little recess in a corner behind the bar, where he might hear the debates, unseen by the members within the body of the house. The yeoman-usher readily complied. But, he good-naturedly confessed, that he repented of his compliance, when he heard Lord Chesterfield hold forth one of the most virulent Philippics against the character, both of the minister and man, which had ever flowed from the lips of *even that nobleman*, so distinguished for refined malice, wit and ingenuity. The minister, during this harangue, preserved the utmost composure, both in countenance and manner: upon his Lordship's quitting the house (on a temporary occasion), and suddenly turning round as he passed the bar, he spied, with mingled shame and dismay, the minister perched in his snug recess. Sir Robert, upon observing his Lordship's confusion, with great complacency and good-humour, yet mixed with a certain drollery in his tone and manner, addressed his Lordship with a profound bow, and "begged leave to thank him for the pleasure he had received from his Lordship's eloquent speech; and, at the same time, to congratulate him, on his having, upon this occasion, taken a flight beyond his usual pitch of excellence." This address completed his Lordship's embarrassment; and though presence of mind, and quickness in repartee, were his Lordship's peculiar qualifications, he slunk away from the minister's presence, visibly confounded and chagrined. I am, Sir, your humble servant,

Manchester, S. A. B.
Feb. 20, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN we reflect on the great progress which has been made in natural history, during the course of the present century, it will appear surprising that the wonderful account given of the *Bohan Upas*, or poison tree of Java, should be so long credited. This account, which originated, I believe, from a Dutch surgeon who actually resided some time in that island, has been published in various journals and periodical works, in different parts of Europe; but it is now known, from good authority, to be entirely void of foundation. This circumstance is mentioned by Sir GEORGE STAUNTON, in his Account of Lord MACARTNEY's Embassy to China; and the following extract from the letters of Mr. Von Wurb, who was settled at Batavia, in the service of the Dutch East India company, and who died there at an early period of life, seems to place the matter beyond all doubt. This gentleman, who was a member of the society established

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blished at Batavia, for promoting the arts and the sciences, says, in a letter addressed to his brother: "The whole relation which you read, in a German journal, of the *bohan upas*, or large poison tree, said to be in the island of Java, the poisonous evaporation of which produces so dreadful effects, that no animal or plant can exist within a great distance of it, you may with certainty consider as one of those fables with which ignorant or lying travellers have inundated the world. The relater of this wonderful history, according to your account, says, 'that this tree grows on the territories of one of the princes here, and that to obtain its poison for the purpose of poisoning weapons, a numbers of malefactors are every year employed; that these wretches, mounted on horseback, and having their mouths covered, proceed towards the tree, but only at times when the wind is in their backs, so as to convey the evaporation from the tree to the quarter opposite to that in which they are advancing; that even then, they hasten towards it with the utmost speed, and having pricked it with their javelins, and received the poison, retire from it with the like precipitation. That it frequently happens, by the wind speedily changing, that these men, being overtaken by the vapour of the tree, are suffocated; and that as their bodies remain on the spot, the ground around the tree is covered with skeletons. He pretends also to have witnessed the sudden and violent effects of the poison, at the court of the prince, on a woman condemned to death, and whose sentence was executed by means of a slight wound made with an arrow that had been dipped in it.' That the Indians, in general, are well acquainted with the dreadful art of poisoning their weapons, is a fact fully established; but for this purpose there is no need of such a wonderful tree, as in all hot countries, there are abundance of herbs, plants, and shrubs, the poison of which, when conveyed into a wound, becomes mortal. If the relater was really present at such an execution, the Javanese must, undoubtedly, have fabricated the whole story of the poison tree, in order to impose on his credulity. The Indians are not only highly credulous and superstitious themselves, but they find a malicious pleasure in telling the Europeans the most singular and romantic tales; partly in order that they may assume the mere consequence; and partly, perhaps, to retaliate for the many wondrous things which the Europeans with to make them believe respecting their part of the world, and which they endeavour to impress on them as absolute truths. One, therefore, has every reason to be very cautious and diffident in regard to such tales as are related by the natives of little known countries. The old books of travels abound with wonderful histories of this sort, which are even yet credited by the common soldiers and sailors. Among these may be classed the accounts which you read, of the monstrous serpents produced in this island. The largest here, are seldom above nine feet in length, and nine inches in circumference, at the thickest part of the body. In the remote forests and mountains, however, some are found, but very seldom, about twenty feet in length; and these indeed may be destructive and dangerous to large animals. In the low lands, where they for the most part frequent the rice fields, they never attain to such a size. They live there on small birds, mice and rats; but the bite of these snakes is not considered as poisonous."

Another point in natural history, perhaps equally fabulous as the relation of the *bohan upas*, is that respecting the existence of the unicorn. Such an animal, indeed, is mentioned in Scripture; and it has been described by Strabo*, Pliny†, Ælian‡, Phile‖, and other ancient authors. Some have asserted, that the animal alluded to by the ancients, was the one horned rhinoceros; while others have controverted this opinion, and maintained that the rhinoceros is an animal totally different. Amongst the latter, may be reckoned Julius Cæsar Scaliger, who, in his "*Exercitations against Cardan*," cites the testimony of one of his friends, who saw an unicorn. That a belief of the existence of this animal still prevails, is well known; and, as it may afford satisfaction to those curious in natural history, to be informed upon what grounds it is founded, I shall subjoin the following extracts. The Baron de Vollzogen, an officer in a German regiment, lent by the Duke of Wirtemberg to the Dutch East India company, in one of his letters from the Cape of Good Hope, speaking of the royal antelope, *antilope pygmæa*, says;

* "*Monoceros. Strabo Geograph.*" Lib. xv. p. 1037. Edit. Almeiov.

† "*Plin. Hist. Nat.*" Lib. viii. cap. 21.

‡ "*Ælian. Hist. Anim.*" Lib. xvi. cap. 20. p. 588. Edit. Gronov.

‖ "*Phile de Animal. proprier.*" Ed. Paw. Traject. ad Rhen. 1730. p. 161.

"I wish"

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"I was told of such a delicate animal, said to be shaped like the wild buffalo, and to have small horns; but notwithstanding all my endeavours, I have not been able to see it, nor to procure an accurate description of it. The case is the same with the *unicorn*, said to have been lately discovered in the interior parts of Africa. A planter, we are informed, saw there an animal shaped like a horse, which had one horn only in its forehead. It was of a grey colour, and had cloven feet; but his observations extend no farther. This account is, in a certain measure, confirmed by some Hottentots, who gave a somewhat more accurate, though very imperfect, description of an animal of the like kind. People here, in general, believe in the existence of such an animal."

Zimmermann, professor of mathematics and natural history, in the Caroline College at Brunswick*, speaking on the same subject, says: "Take away from the accounts given of this animal by the ancients what is evidently fabulous, and also what belongs to the rhinoceros, and the following will remain as the description of the unicorn. It is an animal, which, in bulk and shape, resembles a well built, middle-sized horse, and which bears on its forehead an untwisted, smooth, sharp-pointed horn, two ells in length. Most authors give it also a mane and a short tail, like that of a swine. It inhabits the unfrequented interior parts of India, or of Africa. Pliny, Ælian, and other ancient authors, make India proper to be the place of its residence. Barholin† says, that he heard, from a prince in Guinea, that in the desart of Cano, there were unicorns known there by the name of Tirebina, and that this African had seen some of them dead. On account of their swiftness they could never be caught alive. The horn was only three paus in length. Bertoman, who is indeed often fabulous, places the unicorn in Ethiopia; and Garcias ab Horto‡ makes its native country to be Africa also, viz. that part which extends from Cape Corrientes to the Cape of Good Hope."

"It may be asked," continues Mr. Zimmermann, "how I thought of introducing an animal which has been considered by almost all zoologists as fabulous. For this," adds he, "I have more than one reason, though my intention is rather to express a doubt respecting the non-existence of the unicorn, than to affirm that there is really such an animal in nature. In the first place, the accounts given of it by the ancients are not absolutely incongruous; they do not speak of it as of the sphynx, the griffin, and other monsters; but as of an animal which appears to differ scarcely so much from the most common, as the rhinoceros, or the giraffe; so that the corresponding testimony of almost all the ancient naturalists seems to deserve some attention. Secondly, I find in its favour the testimony of some modern authors, one of whom asserts that he saw two unicorns alive. Lewis Barthema, or Bertoman*, in his travels, which, indeed, in some places, appear to contain falsehood, says, that he saw, near the temple of Mecca, two live unicorns, which even there were considered as a wonderful animal. They were shaped like an horse; were of a yellowish brown, or weasel colour; had a head and legs like a stag, with a straight horn three ells long, and a mane, feet cloven, like those of goats; and the fore part of their hind legs thickly covered with hair. One of them, he says, was younger and smaller than the other. They both seemed to be very spirited, though not untractable; and they had been sent from Ethiopia, as a great rarity, in order to be presented to the sultan of Mecca."

"I have not," continues he, "made these observations through fondness for paradox, but to shew that we ought not to be too precipitate in rejecting the so called fables of the ancients, and to render future travellers more attentive. It was not till lately that we obtained, by means of Dr. Sparrmann, a proper knowledge of the two-horned rhinoceros, which was well known to the ancients. Figures of the unicorn, which have been copied by Le Bruyn†, are not only to be seen on the ruins of Persepolis, but among the moderns. Ruysch, in his edition of "*Johnston's Natural History*‡," has collected several of them."

It appears, therefore, that Professor Zimmermann does not entirely reject as fabulous, the accounts given of the uni-

* "*Geographische Geschichte de Menchen und der vierfüssigen Thiere.*" vol. ii. p. 158.

† "*Bartholinus de Unicornu.*" Amstel. 1687. p. 218.

‡ "*Garcias ab Horto Aromat. Hist.*" Lib. i. cap. 14.

* "*Travels of Lewis Barthema, or Vertomannus in Purchas Pilgr.*" vol. ii. p. 1189.

† "*Cornel. de Bruyn's Reizen.*" Amst. 1711. fol. tab. 126. p. 129.

‡ "*Ruysch Theatrum Univers. om. Animal.*" Amstel. 1718. t. ii. p. 21. tab. 10, 11, 12.

corn

corn by the ancients; and that there are ſome, though very weak grounds, for believing that ſuch an animal may ſtill ſomewhere exiſt. With the interior parts of Africa, where it is ſuppoſed to reſide, we are utterly unacquainted; and it is conſequently impoſſible to ſay, what that country may contain in its immenſe boſom*. It is, however, to be hoped, from the increaſing ſpirit of enterpriſe and thirſt for knowledge, which characteriſe the preſent age, that theſe pathleſs regions may, at ſome future period, be explored; and that the truth or falſity of the exiſtence of this animal will then be fully determined. A TRAVELLER.

London, Oct. 2, 1797.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for laſt December, I particularly noticed a ſtatement relative to the ſucceſs which has attended the practice of Inoculation in London. From the report of the hoſpital for inoculation, it appears, that of 1300 perſons on whom that experiment has been made, only *two* have died in the courſe of the former year. This extraordinary inſtance of ſucceſs muſt convince even the moſt ſceptical among your readers of the beneficial conſequences, which cannot fail to reſult from the general adoption of a plan, by which ſo many thouſands of our fellow creatures may be ſaved from an untimely grave. But as the practice of inoculation, in Germany (however beneficial, has not been attended with a ſucceſs which bears any proportion to the above ſtatement, I am induced to tranſmit the following ſuccinct account of an inſtitution lately eſtabliſhed in the principality of Halberſtadt, for the total prevention and † eradication of this diſtemper, I am, &c.

Hamburgh, PHILANTHROPOS.
Jan. 18, 1798.

The number of perſons who annually fall victims to the ravages of the ſmall pox, in Germany, is computed, on a average, at 70,000. Since the year 1721, general attempts have been made to check the fatal progreſs of this diſorder, by introducing the practice of inoculation: but our bills of mortality furniſh but too evident a proof, that the ſucce s has hitherto by no means anſwered the expectation. Several enlightened phyſicians have, therefore, ſuggeſted the propriety and neceſſity of employing the ſame means of precaution in arreſting the deſtructive march of this cruel diſeaſe, as are adopted in the caſe of the plague. For this purpoſe, they adviſe the interference of the police of the country, by cauſing hoſpitals to be erected, to which, all perſons infected with the diſorder ſhould be compelled to repair ‡. In the month of Auguſt 1796, the College of Phyſicians, in the Pruſſian ſtates, made a report to the king, ſtrongly recommending the adoption of ſuch a regulation, the neceſſity of which was ſtill more forcibly evinced by the bills of mortality for the principality of Halberſtadt, which exhibited a mournful liſt of 781 perſons, who had fallen victims to this diſorder within the year. It was reſolved accordingly, to make a practical experiment of the project, by eſtabliſhing a *Small Pox Hoſpital*, in the city of Halberſtadt, the capital of the principality. This benevolent inſtitution, it is but juſtice to remark, is in great meaſure owing to the active zeal and public ſpirit of the Rector of Halberſtadt.

In the erection of this hoſpital, the views of the founders extend farther than to the mere cure of the ſeveral patients. Their aim is to aſcertain the poſſibility of totally eradicating this diſtemper; which, however viſionary and chimerical the attempt may appear, to thoſe who regard the ſmall-pox as an inevitable malady, is ſupported by ſtrong arguments of probability, and, indeed, has in part been realiſed by the ſucceſs attendant on a ſimilar inſtitution in the province of

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* In old books of travels and old maps, many wonderful things occur reſpecting the interior parts of Africa; ſuch, for example, as nations who employed lions in war: people with teeth like thoſe of tygers, and others with long white, or yellow hair; amazons and dwarfs; people with monſtrous lips, who have no language, or cannot ſpeak; and men who feed upon locuſts and elephants.

† A very intereſting and learned treatiſe on the "*Extirpation of the Small Pox*," has been lately publiſhed by the celebrated Dr. SAZDERI, of Naples.

‡ Similar regulations have been adopted in various parts of England, particularly in Oxfordſhire. Whether this regulation obtains, at preſent, I am not competent to determine, but ſome years ſince no patients labouring under the ſmall pox were ſuffered to remain in their houſes, and communicate the diſorder to ſociety at large. They were taken immediately to an hoſpital eſtabliſhed for this purpoſe; and their neareſt relatives were not permitted to viſit them, till all danger of communicating the contagion was paſt. See further, Dr. HAYGARTH's excellent "*Treatiſe on the Prevention of the ca e of Small Pox.*"

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Rhode Iſland, in North America. To this inſtance, I ſhall add ſome facts, which have fallen under my own immediate cognizance, during a temporary ſojourn in France, and which prove, in my humble opinion, the practicability of a preventative ſyſtem. The department of the Cote d'Or, contains a commune, iſolated as it were, from the reſt of the province, by a range of mountains, which of courſe excludes them in a great meaſure from all communication with the neighbouring diſtricts. In this commune, the memory of the oldeſt inhabitant cannot furniſh a ſingle inſtance of a perſon infected with the ſmall pox amongſt them. But, then, the inhabitants no ſooner are apprized that the ſymptoms of this cruel diſeaſe have appeared among their neighbours, than they ſcrupulouſly abſtain from all intercourſe with them. In Dijon, no ſymptoms of the ſmall pox had manifeſted themſelves for a conſiderable number of years, when, unfortunately, the wife of an organiſt and muſic-maſter, reſident in that town, received a letter from her ſiſter, who lived at Aix, informing her that ſhe lay dangerouſly ill of the ſmall pox. This letter, the muſic-maſter's wife kept in her pocket, and not many days after complained of a violent pain in her head. A phyſician was immediately conſulted, who, on examining his patient, pronounced her illneſs to be the ſmall-pox; which prognoſtication was ſoon verified. Meanwhile, her huſband, who was in the practice of giving leſſons on the harpſichord, not being willing to decreaſe his profits by neglecting his ſcholars during his wife's illneſs, continued to repeat his daily viſits of inſtruction. In a very ſhort time the contagion became general in every family where he taught; and, from the precincts of the town, communicated to the adjacent villages; and, in brief, to the diſtrict at large; where a conſiderable number of perſons fell victims to the virulence of a diſorder, which, if proper means of prevention had been ſpeedily employed, would, in all probability, have been confined to a ſingle patient.

As a farther proof that the progreſs of contagion depends entirely upon the communication by contact, may be adduced the following intereſting experiment, made at Paris. In one of the hoſpitals of this city, a ward was purpoſely fitted up for aſcertaining this important point. It was divided into two parts, ſeparated by a double range of railing, ſo that the tenants of each reſpective diviſion could ſee and converſe with each other, but were kept at ſuch a diſtance as to prevent any poſſible communication by contact. One of theſe diviſions was occupied by children infected with the ſmall-pox; the other, by a party who were exempt from all variolous taint. Notwithſtanding both parties breathed the ſame air, and converſed hourly together, none of the children not previouſly infected, caught the diſorder. A ſtronger proof, I apprehend, cannot be furniſhed of the ultimate practicability of totally eradicating this cruel diſeaſe, by the adoption of a preventive ſyſtem, ſanctioned by the legiſlature, and converted into an object of national police.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The PHENOMENA *of the* WYE, *during the Winter of* 1797-8.

THE enchanting beauties of the River Wye, of ſuch parts at leaſt as lie between Roſs and Chepſtow, are by this time pretty generally known among the lovers of the picturеſque. They have acquired a due celebrity from the deſcriptions of GILPIN, and curioſity has been inflamed by poetry and by proſe, by paintings, prints, and drawings, till they have been rendered a ſubject of univerſal converſation; and an excurſion on the Wye has become an eſſential part of the education, as it were, of all who aſpire to the reputation of elegance, taſte, and faſhion. But artiſts in general are a ſort of butterfly race—they expand their wings only in the genial rays of the ſun, when the roſe is in bloom, and zephyrs play with the foliage of the grove. In thoſe chilling months, when vegetation is at a ſtand—when the bleak rock caſts its long ſhadow over ſcenes of equal ſterility—when the rivers are turbid with deſcending torrents, or locked in icy fetters, and the mountains are covered with a veil of ſnow, they remain wrapped up in their cocoons, ſhrinking from the blaſt, and ſtrangers to the ſtern magnificence of Winter. This, in the profeſſed artiſt at leaſt, is not very wiſe. Nature, to be underſtood, ſhould be ſtudied in all her varieties. To know how to cloath her to the beſt advantage, we muſt ſtrip her naked. The anatomy, if I may ſo expreſs myſelf, of woods and hills, is as eſſential to the landſcape painter, as that of the human form to the hiſtorical branch of the art; and the leafleſs grove, the diſmantled hill, nay, the very gloom of night itſelf, when nothing is diſcernible but the mere outline

line of surrounding mountains, may furnish more important lessons to the observant artist, than even the finest pictures of Poussin and Claud Loraine. With this last reflection I was particularly impressed at the latter end of last Autumn, during a nocturnal walk in the neighbourhood of Builth. The night was dark and comfortless—no moon, no star in the firmament; and the atmosphere was so thick with vapours and descending showers, that even the course of the river was scarcely discernible. In short, nothing was visible but a sky of most sullen grey, and one vast sable mass of surrounding mountain, skirting on either side the sinuous valley, and prescribing in every direction the bounds of vision. Never before was I so deeply impressed with the power of mere outline. Here were no diversities of tint, no varied masses of light and shadows: the whole picture consisted of one bold, unbroken, but eternally diversifying line, and two broad masses of modified shade—

"No light, but rather darkness visible;"

and yet the eye was feasted, and the imagination was filled with mingled impressions of sublimity and beauty.

Neither is it with a view to study only, that these diversities of nature should be consulted: *the picturesque of Winter* has characteristic charms of its own, with which the generality of artists seem but little acquainted; but which, nevertheless, are as worthy of the imitation of the pencil, as the luxuriancy of Summer, or the mellow tints of Autumn. This is distinguishingly the case in rocky and mountainous countries. Where the scenery, indeed, is more level, and nature deals but little in *the great of outline*, the gaiety of Spring, the wanton drapery of Summer, or the rich colouring of Autumn, are necessary to disguise the same monotony of uninteresting slopes; and the eye sickens at the prospect of leafless plantations and level tracts of snow. But where the permanent parts of the landscape are well disposed—where the features are bold and prominent, and marked with decisive character—where the wildness of nature is unsubjugated by art—and rocks and mountains, hanging forests and sudden precipices, deep irriguous vallies and precipitous rivers, dingles, cascades and headlong torrents mingle in rich diversity, the charm depends not upon the accidents of tint or decoration: every change of season has its correspondent graces, and nakedness itself is but beauty without a veil. Scenery of this description may be compared to those superior orders of shape and feature which constitute the perfection of the human form; in which transparent tints and the most perfect symmetry are graces of inferior magnitude, and beauty itself is the smaller part of loveliness—where the whole countenance beams expression, every feature has its animation and character, every line is descriptive of some kind or elevated passion, and every glance, every gesture, every motion is eloquent of sympathy and intelligence. Such are the forms that owe not their attractions to the wardrobe—the charms that never cloy—that fade not even in the winter of old age—the sublime of human nature!

Of the character I have described is the general scenery in the neighbourhood of the Wye. It abounds with character—always picturesque or romantic, and frequently both together. Gardens and pleasure grounds have little to do in the creation of its attractions: diversities of foliage are but secondary considerations. Its rocks, its mountains, its dingles, its precipices, constitute a more permanent and a superior charm; and still more the intricate meanders of the river, and the eternal diversity of its bed and current—here deep, majestic, slow—there huddling and brawling over a wide expanse of pebbles—and now again foaming over ragged strata of projecting rocks, or eddying round the huge fragments that have rolled from the neighbouring mountains. In dry weather this interesting river shrinks to a comparative rivulet, and the pensive wanderer who saunters by its side, admiring, through its transparent stream, the successive strata of sand, of gravel, and of rock, over which it flows, has his ear regaled in a few hundred paces with all the varieties of plaintive sound, from the faintest murmurings to the sullen roar. At other times it will suddenly swell to a boisterous and overwhelming sea; rising many feet, nay, many yards, in a single night, sweeping every thing before it, overwhelming the valleys wherever it finds an opening between the hills, and exhibiting one continued scene of terrible and tumultuous grandeur. These circumstances produce a charm so independent of those accidents and minuter beauties which constitute the attraction of less majestic scenes, that you might even fell every tree, and exterminate every shrub, without destroying the sublimity, or even the beauty of the scene: for the river and the mountains would still remain, the

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ſolid features of the landſcape would be yet unaltered; and, like the mere ſketches and outlines of a ſuperior maſter, would command the admiration of every judicious beholder. This being the caſe, it will be readily concluded, that in every ſeaſon of the year, the Wye and the ſurrounding country have their appropriate charms.

My firſt viſit to theſe parts was in the middle of Autumn—a ſeaſon, if the weather had been fine, the moſt favourable of any to the lover of the picturesque; and having ſeen the country adorned with all the mellow tints of a luxuriant and decaying foliage, it might naturally be expected, that when I afterwards returned, at the latter end of November, I ſhould be ſomewhat diſſatisfied with the chilling nakedneſs of Winter. This, however, was ſo far from being the caſe, that I had not been long at my little cottage (ſituated on one of the fineſt curves of this romantic river) before I was convinced that, in ſuch a country, Winter has as many varieties as Summer; and that her phenomena, not always leſs beautiful, are certainly more ſublime. Heavy falls of ſnow, that whitened over the mountains, no ſooner began to melt, than the river ſwelled to a turbid and boiſterous torrent; the rage and awful impetuoſity of which cannot be conceived by thoſe who are acquainted only with the torpid ſerenity of Engliſh rivers. The grandeur of this ſcene was conſiderably heightened by the rains which ſucceeded at the cloſe of November, and during a conſiderable part of the enſuing month. Such torrents, indeed, as were poured upon us from the clouds, during this ſeaſon, are unprecedented, as far as I can underſtand, in the memory of man. The effects were proportionate to the cauſe. The river was repeatedly ſwoln, and enraged (twice in particular) to a degree never before remembered, except on the melting of the ſevere froſt in the month of February 1795: on which occaſion, as I underſtand, was exhibited one of the moſt tremendous ſcenes that ever was beheld. Rails, land-marks, trees innumerable, and even ſheep and cattle, were borne down by the rapid torrents from the mountains, or whirled away from the meadows and low lands by the infuriated courſe of the river; whole plantations were ſhattered, and ſeveral bridges were entirely ſwept away. Vaſt ſhoals of ice, mingling and craſhing with the general wreck, increaſed the confuſion of the ſcene, and the din and uproar of the torrent; and, in ſhort, from the account I have received from my predeceſſor in this little farm, (earthquakes and volcanos excepted), a more ſublime picture of deſolation could hardly be imagined. The inundations of this Winter were not quite ſo deſtructive in their career. They were not, however, without their ſublimity or their terrors; and once in particular, our whole valley ſeemed threatened, as it were, with an univerſal deluge. Through ſome of our roads our horſes were obliged rather to ſwim than to wade; and, though my cottage ſtands higher by ſeveral yards than the river has ever been known to ſwell, even in the moſt dreadful floods, we were not free from inundation from another quarter: for the water that poured from the mountains, not being able to find ſufficient vent through the little dingle that divides my orchard plot, flooded the whole road, ſpread itſelf over the ſurrounding green, and found its way into all the apartments of the ground floor. At the ſame time, a mill that ſtands on the Radnorſhire ſide of the river, was overwhelmed almoſt to the very roof, and the inhabitants were obliged to eſcape to the higher neighbourhood for ſafety. In the mean time, the phenomena were very grand; and, wrapped up in a large rough coat, I enjoyed the intereſting ſcenes from an elevated alcove, which overhangs the river, and commands, at one view, an extenſive reach of its ſerpentine meanders above, and a moſt peculiar and romantic curve below: along the former of which the torrent came pouring in a rapid and majeſtic courſe, while through the other it huddled along, foaming and daſhing and raging againſt the banks, tumbling from rock to rock with a deafening roar, and whirling, in its impetuous eddies, fragments and limbs and trunks of trees, which it had torn away in its courſe. In the mean time, the dim perſpective of hill beyond hill, and mountain towering above mountain, in all the varieties of the picturesque and romantic form, the general hazineſs of the atmoſphere, the occaſional rays of the ſun tinging with tranſient glow ſome rock or paſture, or hanging wood, and the vaſt maſſes of heavy vapour ſailing through the air, completed the ſublimity of the ſcene. Nor is reflection embittered by dwelling upon the conſequences of theſe floods: for the ravages they commit are more than compenſated by the good which they diſtribute. The wood that is thus born

down furniſhes a ſupply of fuel to the ſurrounding cottagers; who, on theſe occaſions, plant themſelves on the banks of the river, with hooks in their hands, mounted upon long poles, and fiſh for the logs as they are ſwept along. I am credibly informed that, by means of theſe heavy floods, and the icicle froſt, of which I am to ſpeak hereafter, this ſpecies of log-fiſhing has been ſo profitable to the poorer people of the town of Hay, that there are few of them who are not by this reſource ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of fuel for the conſumption of the whole winter. At the ſame time, wherever the inundation has room to ſpread, a more permanent advantage is diſpenſed to the country at large: a cheap and invaluable manure is ſpread over the meadows; and encreaſing fertility is the conſequence. This advantage, however, is not without its alloy. Inſtead of a coat of manure, a thick ſtratum of pebbles and coarſe gravel is ſometimes thrown up by the torrent; and I am informed, that ſome meadows belonging to a farmer in Herefordſhire, have been very materially injured in this manner during the preſent winter. Circumſtances of this kind however are rare; but the manuring is univerſal; and in this country, at leaſt, where our low lands are almoſt uniformly converted into paſture, inundations are always favourable to the farmer. Nor are our high lands without their ſhare of the benefit: for the practice of flooding is generally adopted amongſt us, and there is ſcarcely a hill but what, in a wet ſeaſon, may have its verrows (or ſluices) opened almoſt to the very ſummit, and be fed by the fertilizing ſtream.

Llyſwen, March 2. J. T.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TOUR *from* LONDON *to* DUBLIN *and ſome others* PARTS *of* IRELAND; *viz. the* COUNTIES *of* KILDARE *and* WICKLOW, *made in the* SUMMER *of* 1797.

(Continued from January 1798, page 19.)

THE next public building, which I ſhall mention, is the cuſtom-houſe of Dublin, an edifice of moſt excellent external appearance, and ſuch as ſeems extremely well calculated to anſwer as an emblem of the firſt commercial city in the univerſe; but alas! unhappy Ireland, the moſt ſuperficial traveller into your iſland, muſt perceive that this is a mockery. This building has four handſome fronts, all differing a little from each other; the ſouth, next the river Liffey, is of Portland ſtone, in the centre of which is erected a cupola, of very beautiful architecture, terminating upon the top by a finely ſculptured figure of commerce leaning upon her bales and her anchor. Every ſpectator and reader muſt agree with me, that this is the moſt ſuperlative job that ever was jobbed, when I relate that this edifice, whoſe uſe, intent and meaning, ſhould be a place, or houſe for the collection of taxes, coſt above half a million of money: and that more than one half of this building is for no other purpoſe than the reſidence of the firſt and ſecond commiſſioners of cuſtoms, and the two ſecretaries in that department; all of whoſe apartments have been not only built, but furniſhed in the moſt expenſive manner: ſuch as mahogany doors, large plates of looking glaſs, &c. &c. and in ſhort, the whole plucked from the public purſe with an audacious and inſulting prodigality; and, monſtrous as theſe truths muſt appear, it is no leſs monſtrous than true, that, in order to gratify the inflated ambition of thoſe jobbers, many of the offices in this building, neceſſary for public utility and convenience, are ſo cramped, crowded, and darkened, that one in particular, viz. the ſtationary-office, a place filled with paper, &c. has not a gleam of day-light at any time beaming in upon it, but is lighted all the day by a number of burning oil lamps: like a true *Iriſh bull*, where there is moſt apprehenſion from fire, or candle-light, it is moſt to be found. Decent decorum ſhould not have expended, at the utmoſt, more than 50,000l. for the building of a cuſtom-houſe at Dublin, at a time when more than half a million was laviſhed; and ſuch a cuſtom-houſe, &c. &c. as 50,000l. could erect, would be more than adequate to any commerce Dublin can hope to experience, or enjoy, for a century to come. There are many more abuſes attendant upon this waſte of public money, which I might animadvert upon, but this is foreign from my purpoſe.

There is now juſt finiſhed, another elegant, and, I may ſay, a well-conſtructed pile, which contains the courts of public juſtice, or, as has been long the phraſe in Dublin, and not improperly, the FOUR COURTS; as the building contains the courts of chancery, king's bench, common pleas, and exchequer, all opening into a moſt beautiful circular hall, richly decorated

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decorated by architectural and ſtuccoed ornaments, highly picturesque and emblematic of thoſe courts of juſtice. The hall is covered by a dome, and above that dome riſes a cupola, which, from its deſign, forms an external elevation, not only partially beautiful to the building, but generally beautiful to the "*tout enſemble*" of the whole city. This edifice is enriched with ſome ſtatues, excellently ſculptured; the principal of which is a fine figure of Moſes, which ſtands upon the top of the pediment, over a very chaſte and beautiful inverted ſemi-circular colonnade, or portico, of a fanciful order, nearly Corinthian, in the act of diſpenſing the law from his book of knowledge. Immediately attached to this building, are all the ſubordinate offices dependent upon and belonging to the reſpective courts of juſtice; but again, as if nothing in this capital was to wear the face of propriety, or conſiſtency, much leſs of perfection, this noble ſtructure is erected within a few feet of the dirtieſt and moſt filthy part of the river Liffey, upon a piece of the ruined Quay, which is actually like a rotten ditch tumbling piecemeal into the water; and again, an individual of Dublin has brought an ejectment upon the title of the ground upon which the Iriſh ſages of the law have cauſed this magnificent ſtructure to be erected, and, if I am rightly informed, no queſtion is entertained as to the ſucceſs of his ſuit.

Trinity college, the univerſity of Dublin, founded by Queen Elizabeth, and governed by a provoſt and board of fellows, is well worth the attention of ſtrangers: it is a ſpacious building, neither altogether plain nor gaudy; wherever architecture is introduced, chaſtity is preſerved. In the interior of this univerſity, two beautiful buildings have lately been erected, each has a portico of columns in the Corinthian order. The one is an amphitheatre for public examinations, in which are ſome excellent portraits of literary characters, painted by eminent artiſts, ſome by the late Sir Joſhua Reynolds; as alſo a very fine monument to the memory of the late Doctor Baldwin, formerly provoſt of this univerſity, executed in Italy, by an Iriſh ſculptor (Hewetſon); it poſſeſſes much animation, ſpirit, and correctneſs: the expence was two thouſand guineas. The other building, which ſtands directly oppoſite to this, and which is exactly ſimilar externally, is a chapel, not yet completely finiſhed in the interior. The library is ſpacious, grand, and valuable, adorned with many buſtos in white marble, of literary characters. There is, in what is called the Anatomy Houſe, which ſtands in the park, at the rear of this univerſity, a moſt curious and wonderful production of human ingenuity, of no leſs magnitude, labour and ſcience, than a cabinet of wax models, large as life, and coloured as in nature, repreſenting all the ſtages of woman's womb, from conception to the birth of the child, moſt exquiſitely executed, and long ſanctioned by the moſt able profeſſors, as an unrivalled production of excellence and illuſtration. I cannot depart from this ſeat of learning and ſcience, perhaps, not to be claſſically or metaphyſically exceeded in Europe, without making an obſervation, which I declare is not intended diſreſpectfully, but which ſtruck me very forcibly upon the ſpot; that, for the moſt part, the fellows of this univerſity have the broadeſt provincial accent that is to be found among any other perſons of rank in that kingdom.

There are in the city of Dublin many public and laudable inſtitutions, but ſplendid appearances among thoſe are few. What is called the Royal Hoſpital of Kilmainham (vulgarly, by ſome, the Old Men's Hoſpital), is a large, plain, brick building, forming a hollow ſquare, finely elevated at the weſtern extremity of Dublin, amidſt a well planted piece of ground, inhabited by invalid officers and ſoldiers; for whoſe aid, together with a ſmall penſion from the crown, it was eſtabliſhed and founded. In a part of this building, is a commodious ſuite of apartments, occupied by the commander in chief of the army in Ireland (for the time being), at which place the chief governor, or lord lieutenant, is frequently entertained. Indeed the Marquis of Buckingham, during a part of his adminiſtration, reſided at thoſe apartments. The next hoſpital which claims the attention of a public obſerver, is the Blue Coat Hoſpital, founded for the maintenance and education of the ſons of decayed free citizens of Dublin; this foundation, however, has been ſtrangely perverted; and the children of gentlemen's ſervants, French valets, &c. by the intereſt uſually incident to thoſe ſituations, have frequently ſuperſeded thoſe of better pretenſions, according to the inſtitution. This building, in its deſign, is extremely neat, light, and elegant; but while millions are ſquandered away in prodigality and corruption, the intended ſteeple of this

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this building, which a few hundred pounds would finish, and make an ornament to the city of Dublin, has ſtood for near twenty years in a three-quarter-erected ſtate, as if ſhivered to pieces, and rent aſunder by a thunder ſtorm.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was not till yeſterday, that I happened to ſee a work intituled, "*The Anatomy of the Human Body*," by Mr. JOHN BELL, ſurgeon, of Edinburgh. This work contains excellent engravings, and much uſeful anatomical information; but is debaſed by a ſtile of the moſt dogmatical aſſertion, by a puerile affectation of pleaſantry, by frequent miſconception and miſrepreſentation of the opinions of others, and by the moſt ſcurrilous abuſe of all living authors. I have had the misfortune to be plentifully ſplaſhed by this writer, in his headlong plunge into the foul ſink of obloquy. He attacks, with much acrimony, certain opinions contained in a paper on the medical effects of arterial compreſſion, which I ſent, nearly ten years ago, to the Medical Society of London, and which is inſerted in the third volume of their Memoirs. This attack I might, perhaps, have wholly diſregarded, or at leaſt, might have omitted to repel it, till I could have done ſo at greater length, in a larger work, which I am preparing on the ſame ſubject. But as the period of my intended publication muſt depend on my health, my leiſure from profeſſional avocations, and many other circumſtances, connected with the times, and totally uncontroulable by me, and as, in the mean while, Mr. BELL's work will probably have a wide range, and occaſion a miſchievous prepoſſeſſion againſt the purport of my paper, I feel myſelf called upon for a defence, which I cannot offer to the public through a better channel, than that of your impartial Magazine.

Mr. BELL begins with telling us, that the antients called certain arteries carotids, or ſoporiferæ, believing that, if they were tied, the perſon would fall aſleep; and then proceeds to deny that tying them would produce ſleep, becauſe he cannot comprehend how this ſhould happen. As, therefore, that gentleman cannot himſelf comprehend how this ſhould happen, it follows of courſe, that "many of the beſt anatomiſts, in the beſt age of anatomy, have abuſed their time repeating theſe experiments." Cotta, and Valverdi, and Hoffmann, are quoted as mentioning certain facts relative to a ſhe-goat, a young man at Piſa, and certain Aſſyrians; and Valſalva (whom, I obſerve, Mr. BELL always calls Vaſalva), Van Swieten, Pechlin, Lower, Drelincurtius (whoſe name is printed Drelincartius), and even Morgagni himſelf, are all alike cenſured for propagating, or deigning to inquire into theſe idle tales.

Having given this advantageous ſpecimen of his modeſty, his literature, and his logic, Mr. BELL next does me the honour to advert to me. I beg leave, in order to avoid miſrepreſentation, to quote his remarks at full length:

"There is nothing new under the ſun. We are continually tantaliſed with old tales in new forms. Who would expect to find at this very day, a practical application of the ſhe-goat and the Aſſyrian young men? one author has publiſhed to the world, that a young lady, of a nervous and delicate conſtitution, ſubject to nervous diſtreſſes in a wonderful variety of forms, but more eſpecially in the head, ſometimes afflicted with head-achs, ſometimes with convulſions, was relieved by compreſſing the carotid arteries. Often by compreſſing the carotid arteries, this gentleman prevented the delirium; for all theſe complaints proceeded from a violent palpitation of the heart, with the ſtream of blood ruſhing violently towards the head. He has ſeen this compreſſion bring on a ſtupor; he has ſeen it bring on a profound ſleep. Is it not a pity that he had not attended more to the hiſtory of this buſineſs, and joined to theſe facts, the ſtory of the ſhe-goat and the young men of Aſſyria?

"If what Dr. PARRY ſays, be true, that in lean people, in women at leaſt, we can by reclining the head backwards, compreſs the carotids entirely againſt the forepart of the neck with the finger and thumb; why, then, we need have no fear of hemorrhages of the noſe, wounds about the jaw, cutting the parotid gland, or operations about the tonſils or tongue! But there is a dangerous miſtake here; for there is, as I know by much experience, a wide difference betwixt preventing the pulſe of an artery, and ſuppreſſing the flow of blood through it. In the caſe of a man fainting during any great operation, if you are holding in the blood with the point of your finger upon ſome great artery, you feel the pulſe there, while the face is deadly pale, the extremities cold, and the pulſe at the wriſt, and of all but the largeſt arteries gone. In fainting, even the heart itſelf is not felt to move; and yet it moves, and the blood circulates: how elſe could a perſon lie in a hyſterical faint for hours, I had almoſt ſaid days? I have tried, in great operations near the trunk of the body, to ſtop the flow with my hands; but though I could ſuppreſs the

the pulſe of the femoral artery with my fore-finger, I could not command its blood with the whole ſtrength of my body, but have ſeen it, with horror, ruſh as freely as if my hand had not been there." Vol. 2. p. 256, 257.

There is nothing new under the ſun. Of the truth of this general principle, our author affords an excellent illuſtration. It is not new for a man to treat with ridicule what he has not the opportunity, the capacity, or the inclination to underſtand. If Mr. BELL had read the paper which he criticiſes, he would have ſeen, and then poſſibly might have believed, on my aſſertion, that my idea of compreſſing the carotid arteries was ſuggeſted by the actual phenomena of the diſeaſe before me, and not by the tales which he reprobates; whether thoſe tales were well or ill-grounded. But the knowledge of this fact would not have ſuited his purpoſe. It would have taken away an opportunity for much declamatory invective. It would have been *ſomething new to* Mr. BELL *under the ſun.*

In reality, at the time of my writing the paper alluded to, I had never read thoſe hiſtories and remarks in Galen, Rufus Epheſius, Morgagni, or any other author; and if I had, I ſhould not have formed from them the concluſions which I have related. Phyſicians, in all ſucceeding ages, have read them without any ſuch application; nay, Mr. BELL himſelf, who cannot, ſurely, be ſuſpected of giving another more credit for ſagacity than he does himſelf, has ſtudied them with great attention; and yet, at this moment, he is ſo far from having deduced from them any valuable concluſions, that he derides the important theory to which he ignorantly aſſerts that they have given birth.

It is true, that I have mentioned ſtupor and ſleep, as produced by compreſſion of the carotids. I have mentioned them, becauſe I ſaw them; and could I have anticipated the critique of Mr. BELL, I ſhould not have omitted to mention them, out of compliment to the ſcepticiſm of himſelf, or any other human being. Now, however, that he cannot controvert the fact, he may congratulate himſelf on having found *ſomething new under the ſun.*

So much for the origin of this diſcovery. Next as to its effects; as Mr. BELL has, in the firſt paragraph which I have quoted, accuſed me of drawing from a ſource which I had never viſited, ſo in the ſecond he aſcribes to me words which I have never employed, and deductions which I have never formed. He makes me ſay that I can entirely compreſs the carotids with my finger and thumb. This is a total miſrepreſentation of my words, which muſt greatly miſlead all thoſe who are inclined to repeat the experiment. In reality, after having remarked the difficulty of compreſſing one carotid in men; and the ſtill greater difficulty of compreſſing both, eſpecially in a ſtate of convulſions, I add, "In women, however, who have generally longer and ſlenderer necks than men, one can often, without difficulty, produce a complete compreſſion of the artery againſt the vertebræ of the neck," &c. "*Medical Memoirs,*" vol. 3, p. 100. Inſtead of the carotids, I ſpeak of one carotid only; and inſtead of uſing my finger, or my finger and thumb, for the purpoſe of preſſure, I have never been able effectually to ſucceed in any other way than by uſing the thumb only, while the neck is at the ſame time kept firmly in its place by preſſure on its back with the unemployed fingers of the ſame hand. With me, who have probably made the experiment a hundred times as often as any other perſon, all attempts to make a competent preſſure on an artery with my finger, have uniformly failed: Neither, it ſeems, have the effects of Mr. BELL in this way been more ſucceſful. When he makes the experiment in a proper manner, the event may poſſibly be different.

But we will for the preſent ſuppoſe him to deny the poſſibility, on any occaſion, of completely compreſſing with the thumb one carotid artery. The evidence on which I founded my aſſertion was, that in the inſtances to which I alluded, all pulſation in the temporal artery was deſtroyed by the compreſſion of the correſponding carotid. But Mr. BELL informs us, that though he could ſuppreſs the pulſe of the femoral artery with his fore finger, he could not command its blood with the whole ſtrength of his body (I ſhould be curious to know how he applied the whole ſtrength of his body by means of his fore finger), but ſaw it with horror ruſh as freely as if his hand was not there. Does he in the firſt part of this ſentence mean, that he ſuppreſſed the pulſe with the compreſſing finger, ſo as no longer to feel it with that finger, in the point where the compreſſion was made? He certainly cannot have this meaning. The concluſion would be too frivolous. He muſt wiſh us to underſtand, that when he had compreſſed the artery above, ſo as to obliterate the pulſe below, the blood ſtill continued to ruſh from below as

as ſtrong as if there was no preſſure. *Credat Judæus Apella!* Till I have myſelf ſeen a firm compreſſion on the femoral artery with the finger, or any other fixed power, obliterate the pulſation of the popliteal artery, and yet the blood ruſh through that artery when divided, as freely as when the preſſure ſhall have been removed, I ſhall beg leave to doubt. I will not affront your readers by demonſtrating, that ſuch an aſſertion cannot be true. Mr. BELL muſt have been deceived. If the ſame quantity of blood paſſed through the artery in a given time as before, he could not have diminiſhed its area by compreſſion. That the femoral artery, deeply ſeated as it is in its leaſt covered part, and imbedded in yielding, muſcular, and cellular ſubſtance, ſhould be much affected by the compreſſion of the finger, is what indeed I ſhould not *à priori* have expected; though Mr. BELL himſelf, after having, as from his own experience, denied the poſſibility, in the words which I have quoted, acknowledges, on a ſubſequent occaſion, page 456, that "though it is not an eaſy thing, it is, perhaps, not impoſſible." To obliterate the pulſe below from compreſſion above, is, on many occaſions, ſufficiently eaſy. Leaning the arm over the back of a chair will ſtop the pulſe in the radial artery; and the ſame thing has often been done by perſons, for fraudulent purpoſes; merely by preſſing the inward part of the humerus ſtrongly againſt the ſide. The effect of a tourniquet in this view, even on the largeſt arteries to which we have acceſs, is tolerably well known to Mr. BELL; and I, who do not profeſs ſurgery, am acquainted with no criterion by which we are to judge that the purpoſe of that inſtrument has been anſwered, but the failure of the pulſe in ſome part, or branch of the artery more diſtant from the heart. It is poſſible that the flow of blood through the compreſſed artery, is, in neither of theſe caſes, entirely impeded; and whether the area of the carotid artery can be ſo diminiſhed by the preſſure of the thumb, as to anſwer the purpoſes of a ſurgical operation, I will not pretend to decide; and I preſume no one, except in a caſe of ſudden neceſſity, will be hardy enough to try. It is, however, true, that I have often moſt evidently moderated bleeding at the noſe by imperfect preſſure for a few ſeconds on one carotid; which is as much as can reaſonably be expected by thoſe, who conſider that ſome of the arterial branches diſtributed within the noſe are derived from the internal carotids, which anaſtomoſe with each other, and within the vertebral arteries with the cranium. Mr. BELL quotes Acrel, who ſays, that he ſtopped a hæmorrhage of the femoral artery, after every other meaſure had failed, by ſtrongly reſting with his thumbs againſt the external iliac in the groin. Page 456. The compreſſion of the carotid is at leaſt as practicable as that of the external iliac artery, not only on account of the interpoſition of very little ſoft ſubſtance, but becauſe the vertebræ of the neck form an extenſive, hard, and immoveable piliar, againſt which the preſſure may be made.

That ſome circulation continues in certain caſes of Syncope, whether from ſurgical operations, or other cauſes, there is little doubt. I will not however admit that what Mr. BELL calls "a hyſterical faint," is a caſe of Syncope; the face in that ſtate, is all the while more or leſs ruddy and warm, the reſpiration free, the pulſe good, and the circulation in other reſpects perfect; it is an example of ſtupor, of the ſame nature as that which follows the Epilepſy. I beg leave to point out to Mr. BELL, that this diſtinction between theſe two caſes, founded on the actual phenomena, is a third inſtance of *ſomething new to him under the ſun.*

When I ſpoke of compreſſing the carotid arteries, it was with a view to ſhew that many diſeaſes ariſe from too great a momentum of the blood, through thoſe veſſels into the head; and I pointed out the effects which I had obſerved from preſſure on the carotids, and certain beneficial concluſions in practice, which had reſulted from thoſe obſervations. Whether I could entirely intercept the blood that paſſed through the carotids to the head, or not, was to me of no importance. For my purpoſe it was ſufficient, that I could intercept a conſiderable part. All this Mr. BELL does not appear to have underſtood; but, begging the queſtion that the whole was a ſilly old tale, tantalizing by an affectation of novelty, proceeds to examine the merits of the operation, as it might be applied to Surgery, of which, at the time, I never thought. This irreſiſtible direction of all the ideas to one point, is often a very ſerious malady. But when the object is innocent, the patient is ſuffered to walk abroad unattended. Every one has heard of Jedediah Buxton; who, though unable either to read or write, multiplied nine and thirty figures into each other by memory only. In London, they took him to Drury Lane, and to St. Andrew's

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Church in Holborn. It might be expected that he was aſtoniſhed at the ſublime combinations of muſical chords in the blind Stanley, and melted by the unaffected pathos of Garrick. Nothing leſs. He made himſelf maſter of the exact number of words, ſyllables, and letters pronounced by Garrick; but the rapid execution of Stanley defied his powers of reckoning, and he returned home abaſhed, as under irretrievable diſgrace. Jedidiah Buxton was an Arithmetician. Mr. BELL is an Anatomiſt.

Although that Gentleman could not advert to the conſequences which I drew from the compreſſion of the carotids, I muſt beg leave to repeat them for his benefit. I learnt from it, that all nervous diſeaſes depend upon irritation of the brain, either from mechanical ſtimuli, or the fulneſs of its veſſels; and that in every conſtitution, without exception, they are to be cured, if at all, by thoſe means which diminiſh the flow of blood to the head. I learnt from it, that all tonic medicines, as they are called, full diet, wine and all other cordials and general ſtimulants, are injurious; and that the only efficacious remedies, are as low a diet as the digeſtion will allow, uniform and gentle exerciſe, and perſeverance in evacuants, ſedatives, and thoſe remedies which are called febrifuge or refrigerant. I inferred that, among the evacuants, the chief confidence was to be placed in bloodletting, not with a view of preparing for tonics, as recommended by Sydenham, nor in order to counteract accidental plethora, or to relieve a particular ſpecies of a genus, as by my late revered maſter, Dr. Cullen; but frequently, and in ſmall quantities, as a radical, and generally indiſpenſable remedy. And during eleven ſucceeding years, I have had the ſatisfaction (one of the greateſt which the human mind can feel) of finding that my theoretical expectations have been infinitely more than anſwered by practical ſucceſs. Thus a claſs of diſeaſes, which were before conſidered as incurable, are now as abſolutely within our power as the moſt obvious inflammations. Mr. BELL, if he would, or if he could, might have profited from the principles which I have laid down; and then he would have had no reaſon to complain of my having inflicted on him the torments of Tantalus. Is it my fault, if his mind is its own tormentor?

At preſent it ſeems that this practical ſyſtem of nervous diſeaſes is a *thing new* to Mr. BELL *under the ſun*. Permit me, ſir, to add with confidence, that when firſt publiſhed, it was equally new to others; for I will venture to aſſert, that no example can be produced, in which the practice had been deſignedly employed, except in conſequence of my own verbal communications to my friends of my ſucceſs, in ſome of thoſe caſes to which I afterwards referred in my paper in the "*Medical Memoirs.*"

Excuſe my thus dwelling on myſelf. I am compelled to do ſo, leſt hereafter, when my method of cure in ſuch diſeaſes comes into general uſe, as it certainly will, ſome future Mr. BELL, envious of a diſcovery which chance allotted to another, may rake out from amidſt the duſt and mould of a College library, ſome dark paſſage, in which he may develope my whole ſyſtem; and then, like his worthy predeceſſor of the preſent day, exclaim, THERE IS NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

With this gentleman, ſo far as reſpects myſelf in particular, I have now done. But I beg leave to add a few words on behalf of ſcience in general. It is uſual with authors to diſcuſs grave ſubjects in a grave manner; and one would have thought, that the importance of pathological inquiries would have ſecured them from all admixture of levity. But Mr. BELL's conſtitution is ſuch as to defy all common rules of conduct. Almoſt in the ſame page he dictates, and pouts, and ſcolds, and laughs, and cries; and each ſo immoderately, or in ſo wrong a place, that one cannot avoid picturing to one's ſelf a fine lady in a fit of hyſterics. It may reaſonably be hoped that age, and a little wholeſome mortification, will diminiſh this irritability of Mr. BELL's nerves; and then, probably, medical ſcience will owe much future obligation to the acuteneſs of his genius. I am, ſir, &c. &c.

Bath, April 22, 1798. C. H. PARRY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DIALOGUE IN EMPYREUM.

LOUIS XVI. *and* CHARLES I.

L. ROYAL martyr, brother of my fate, take me to thy embrace. With thee at leaſt I am ſecure of ſympathy, the only alleviation my hard lot admits.

C. Hail, brother!

L. It comforts me that I have burſt, although by death, my bonds, that I breathe not in the ſullied preſence of thoſe wretches whom I remember the dependants of my nod, the creeping flatterers of my power, who won my confidence, like Dalila, to ſhear me of my ſtrength, and who have ſince announced their influence over my people by a climax of horrors

horrors, by plunder, by assassination, by regicide.

C. If sympathy be thy only wish, seek it rather among the kings who have *feared* than among those who have *undergone* thy fate. A hundred and fifty years residence in Empyreum is a marvellous corrector of impassioned judgments and fierce resentment, when we have much conversed with men of other times.

L. Was ever prince misused like me? Always distinguished for love toward my subjects; did I not employ Turgot to please them—the Americans to please them—call the States-General to please them—accept the constitution to please them; and for all this, their ingratitude annihilates my income, traduces my character, and as my sources of influence abate, they drag me from the throne to a dungeon, and thence to a scaffold.

C. Let us analyze the benefits you enumerated. About the year 1774, the philosophic sect of Physiocrates was already organized into a political body, which had friends in most of the great incorporations of France, in the chambers of commerce, the magistracies, the parliaments. Some powerful families among the nobility, who pleased not at your court, supported this faction.

L. Only the Rochefoucaulds—those hereditary heretics.

C. A sedition broke out in the metropolis. You was alarmed, and accepted at their hands Turgot for minister, under conditions which you subscribed, like a conquered enemy. Security was soon restored, and reformation began. But Turgot having the weakness to believe, that the opinions of the wise will never be those of the people, continued the restrictions of the press. He formed, therefore, no barrier of public opinion against court-mutability; and, as soon as the Parisians had forgotten politics, to enter into Rousseau's quarrel about their music, Turgot found his supporters purchased, undermined, deterred, distanced, dissipated—and had to resign.

L. It was not I who disappointed this minister of influence, but the management of the queen's advisers.

C. France is not the only country which a double cabinet has condemned to fluctuating counsels. *Your* next minister was NECKER, a man whom Turgot had oppressed for writing in favour of limitations upon the corn trade—a moderate man in temper, in abilities, and in opinions. You chose him because the Paris bankers would lend to no one else. His talents, as a financier, the enemy of your enemies applauded in the English parliament, whilst he was borrowing capital to pay the interest of the French debt, and thus, by the accelerated operation of compound interest, was securing that financial catastrophe.

L. Which the church-lands and a tax upon noble estates might easily have averted.

C. Not expecting, however, the submission of these powerful orders to your authority, like vulgar bankrupts, you summoned a meeting of your more notable creditors, relations, and friends, who advised the convention of the state; after which, even CALONNE dared not help you through without convoking them.

L. Ah!

C. Of all your boasted concessions thus far, which of them could you have avoided? Which of them was even made with a grace? Which of them was not the obvious preference between two evils?

L. The—the declaring for the Americans.

C. And you will be rewarded for it by the generous pity of American and English republicans. Yet, even in this case, was you not a little eager to busy some stirring spirits among the more gallant of your nobility? To avoid a civil, wage a foreign war, is an old adage of profligate state-craft.

L. Some people about me might reason so.

C. The states met. Is there a single boon they owe to your generosity? Your people pulled down the Bastille, or you would have issued *lettres de cachet* against their members. Your soldiers refused their bayonets, or you would have overawed their deliberations, and have——

L. Not *I*, not *I*, others might wish—

C. In a word, you found that public opinion, and consequently public force, was at the command of these national assemblies. They raised NECKER to the clouds when you wanted to dismiss him, in order to shew him independent of you. Restored at their bidding, they suffered him to resume his pompous importance.

L. A curious proof of the caprice of popular assemblies.

C. The constituting a *popular* assembly! Yet De Retz said to me, after the 4th August, "you see all great bodies are populace; when they are not puppets."

L. Puppets!—are senates ever so? I feel that kings may—

C. And sometimes, as in your case, should. Your *vetos*, when exerted at the request of a party, always drew attention, even after your captivation,

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Without a party among your ſubjects, you had long ceaſed to be attended to.

L. They ſeemed to prize my acceptance of the conſtitution.

C. As if willing to revive an opinion of indefeaſible right, when it was likely to operate in their own favour. Was it this which duped you into over-rating your reſiduum of power ſo far, as to think you could withſtand an adminiſtration enjoying the confidence of the legiſlative aſſembly? Prince—prince!

L. I only wiſhed to ſecond the Feuillant party, who were not, like the Jacobins, aiming at my very being.

C. Had you taken the moſt deſperate into pay, theſe Jacobin miniſters, like all others, would have endeavonred to ſtrengthen an authority which made a part of their own. They would have erected their ſtatue *To the reſtorer of French liberty*, which their antagoniſts voted you. They would have increaſed a civil liſt, which was to buy them creatures. But your eternal blind preference of whatever men promiſed you moſt *appearance* of power, naturally led the people to believe, that even a conſtitutional king would oppoſe them all he could.

L. And the accurſed 10th of Auguſt!

C. The right of nations to decree the forfeiture of a crown, my good people of England acknowledged, you know, in 1688.

L. But *their* motives—

C. Were chiefly to unſeat an adminiſtration. Wildman, Fletcher, and the diſintereſted friends of freedom, would have preferred James with a diminiſhed prerogative, to William with an increaſed influence. Burthenſome churchmen of the time could not abide a miſcreant king, willing, perhaps, out of bigotry, to tolerate both Catholics and Diſſenters. William, indeed, had the like wiſh, but he knew better than to ſacrifice his crown to his liberality.

L. I gave no grounds of alarm or provocation, religious or civil.

C. The obſtinate detention of a foreign guard, which the conſtitution forbad, which the legiſlative aſſembly adviſed you to diſmiſs, and which ſeemed likely to co-operate with the Duke of Bruniwick, then rapidly approaching towards Paris; was this no ground of alarm, of provocation? A ſovereign ſhould never excite jealouſy, if he cannot command acquieſcence.

L. They impriſoned me in avowed contempt of my conſtitutional inviolability. Atrocious, faithleſs monſters!

C. I ſhall not defend it. I expected that, at the meeting of the convention, you would have been liberated—informed with as much indifference as had you been a toll-gate-keeper, that your ſervices were to be diſpenſed with—counſelled to paſs your carnivals at Venice—and ſuffered to retire upon a penſion, neglected and content.

L. And content? You do not ſuſpect me of ſuch vileneſs.

C. If contentment were the wiſeſt courſe, why not?

L. O but I had friends!

C. You ſuppoſe then, that a ſtrong party in the country would at any time have marſhalled around your name, would have aſſiſted you to recover your fallen dignity, and to replace the ſcutcheons of your nobility among the civic honours of the country. Elſe—

L. Surely I do.

C. And if the members of the convention were alſo aware of the exiſtence of this party—if the ſuperſtition about kings had given way rather to an oppoſite enthuſiaſm, than a national indifference for them—if the exiſtence of a man believed to have innate, indwelling, or divine rights, was really dangerous to that unanimous ſubmiſſion to the newer powers, which could alone enable them to direct the public force with ſufficient energy againſt the foreign foe—

L. You are not daring to palliate the laſt act of our common ill-uſage.

C. I think as ill as ever of ſuch as thought by my execution to ſecure perſonal impunity or individual advancement; but I have had ſo much converſation with Hampden, Bradſhaw, Milton, and the reſt of that ſtamp, that I begin to enter into the grounds of their party.

L. Which were—

C. That, although no previouſly exiſting law juſtified my removal, yet that my acting in concert with perſons hoſtile to the progreſs of popular influence upon government, which *they* call liberty, tended to defer the improvement of the conſtitution—that opinions of hereditary right cannot, by their very nature, be compounded with, but muſt either be allowed to eſtabliſh their ſuperſtitions (the monarchy or ſeigniorage of certain families), which is unjuſt to the oppoſite opinions, or muſt be coerced in the exerciſe of their claims—that the ſectators of nobility, having acquieſced in the ſuppreſſion of peerage, and thus concentered their wiſhes upon the retention of kingly power, would have no pretext to revolt againſt the more general will, if deprived of their only poſſible leader—and that the backward minority of my ſon rendering

dering their converſion probable, before the growth of a new chieftain, an inſtantaneous general tranquillity, and the ultimate attachment of the nation to an equitable republicaniſm was likely to enſue from—

L. From murder?

C. They felt, indeed, that, every illegal precedent facilitating a future breach of law, the oppreſſion of a boor is a crime of infinite magnitude; becauſe liable to be repeated upon millions of the human race—that the arbitrary uſage of an elevated man is a heavy evil; becauſe it encourages againſt thouſands the like wrong—and that the injury, even of a ſolitary claſs in ſociety, beſide being ungenerous, is highly dangerous. But they thought, that by encompaſſing this crime with formalities, which would for ever neceſſitate the concurrence of many men reputable among the people, and reſponſible to poſterity, they had deterred its repetition without mighty motives of national expediency.

L. Such reaſonings would apply in my caſe.

C. Would they?

L. And therefore muſt be nugatory and flagitious.

C. Certainly my Engliſh judges did not foreſee that the hereditary ſuperſtition, which, during my life, was an offspring of the ignorance of my ſubjects, was by my death to become the dotage of their paſſions, and therefore incurable—that the example was to ſhake for ever that confidence between ſubjects and ſovereigns, which diſpoſes both parties to bring their complaints before the pure tribunal of univerſal reaſon, and to arbitrate by a gentler ſway than that of force, by the healing voice of deliberate public opinion, their reciprocal public grievances—that it was to embolden the French nation firſt, and in conſequence of their ſucceſs—

L. O, they cannot ſucceed againſt the deteſtation of Europe.

C. Not unleſs that deteſtation ſhould appeal to force, and chooſe an umpire whoſe deciſions are unconnected with right reaſon.

L. Heaven will avenge their breach of every duty.

C. By inſuring to all their conduct its natural reward.

L. Yet injuſtice, you were inſinuating, may be policy.

C. The obligation to juſtice, in all caſes, undoubtedly depends upon its utility—and France is ſeverely feeling the horrid havoc of immoral legiſlation. That unconſcientious temper, which could pardon to the demoliſhers of the Baſtille the exerciſe of ſummary vengeance, firſt weakened the perſonal ſecurity of all thoſe whoſe functions or whoſe conduct might become obnoxious to the ſpirit of the times. Men content to derive advantage from the decent impriſonment of their king after the 6th of October, have little to charge upon thoſe who ſent a mob to the Louvre on the 20th June. Proprietors, who could deprive the clergy of France, in their life-time, of an income acquired and enjoyed under ancient ſtatutes, ought at leaſt to tolerate the propoſal of other agrarian laws. The ſuppreſſion of feudal rights, without a full indemnity, is no leſs inequitable than the offer of a compoſition upon national debts. Yet, where is the French patriot of integrity ſo ſevere as to have concurred in none of theſe wrongs?

L. Did Roland?

C. There are too few ſuch. Can we treat one man's life with levity, and expect another's to be reſpected? View one form of property with an indifference, and look for another to be held ſacred? But this rigid juſtice once diſpenſed with, each particular infringement muſt be eſtimated by its own peculiar expediency.

L. Judged of then by its ſucceſs?

C. Not if that ſucceſs becomes itſelf a misfortune to the human race. The ſucceſs of Harmodius encouraged Brutus to tyrannicide; but we now condemn them both with Sinderſome and Ankarſtroem.

L. Would you have had Brutus aſſemble a convention of the Roman ſenators, to decree Cæſar's death?

C. The tyrant would have been puniſhed by an *ex poſt facto* law.

L. There ſhould too, be ſome remedy for uſurpation,

C. Surely no grievance of general concern can ever need an individual victim. The obnoxious power of any one man muſt depend upon a force attached to him by pay, or by opinion. Are his reſources perſonal property? it has a right to its natural operation—Public property? it may be withheld. Does he conciliate opinion by perſonal qualities? they have a right to their natural operation—By a prejudice of ſanctity or birth? remove the ſuperſtition, or you effect no cure. In every ſacrifice of individual property or life, to public pretexts, it has ever been ignorance that cuts the knot, which ſkill might have untied.

L. Impatience rather.

C. Perhaps ſo. The juſt are ſeldom

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numerous enough to war successfully with an abuse, without assistance; and the unjust have some immediate end to serve by its extirpation, which renders the tolerance of delay insupportable.

L. Then it will always happen in great events, that—

C. General causes every where operate alike. We both fell short of money from circumstances unavoidable. We both assembled the deputies of the people to obtain more. We both found them determined to buy privileges for their contributions; and, not relishing the terms, we both tried to break off bargaining, and found them the strongest—

L. We did not draw back before the antagonist became so palpably insolent—

C. Louis, it is the last prejudice we doff in these etherial seats—to be ashamed of pleading guilty to the meaner vices. We were both tainted with insincerity. Our foes never knew wherewith we would be content; and, therefore had, in every situation, to multiply their precautions against us.

L. You were born in an age when the highest thought much of kings; I, when the lowest thought little of them. By early and moderate concessions, therefore, you might have retained a more than reasonable share of power.

C. Brought up as kings, it was natural for us both to over-rate alike that share of power which the general will would have vouchsafed. I fear there is, in this case, no other measure of the reasonable.

L. My sacrifices have been such—

C. As bore to the times the same proportion with mine. You partook the philosophic temper of your age, I the chivalrous spirit of mine. You had indolence, and thought a reputation acquirable by commuting your power for a pension. I had activity, and fancied my honour required that I should hand down my patrimony of power undiminished to my son; but now I perceive, that true honour consists in the voluntary foregoing of unreasonable privileges.

L. That is, according to your own criterion, of those one cannot keep.

C. Of those one cannot keep in conformity with the general will, with the public interest. Opinions were, perhaps, in your time, so mature, that true honour required a complete abdication of the crown. Yet, I do not believe the French nation so far advanced in information. Prudence might have kept us both upon the throne. I should have made it the interest of parliament not to shake the prejudices which gave me importance by dividing with them my power. You should have made it the interest of demagogues to increase your influence by joining in the overthrow of the privileged classes. My country was ripe for aristocracy, where rank is power; I had to preserve the prejudices of condition. Your country was ripe for democracy, where opulence is empire; you had to intercept each successive administration in encircling you. Had you earned your pension by zeal—had you been a Jacobin king, instead of a *roi faineant*, all had been well—But Dorillaus beckons.

L. Leading hither the execrable Pelletier.

C. Not so boisterous, Louis. Though your enemy, he was honest. You have yet the passions of earth. In time, you will acquire the equanimity of our shadowy dwellings.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. GODWIN, in the life of his late wife, Mrs. Mary Wollstoncraft Godwin, says, "I believe it may be admitted as a maxim, that no person of a well furnished mind, that has shaken off the implicit subjection of youth, and is not the zealous partizan of a sect, can bring himself to conform to the public and regular routine of sermons and prayers." I cannot, however, admit, that this observation of Mr. GODWIN's has any just claim to be acknowledged as a maxim. Many of the first and most enlightened of the human species have thought it their duty to attend public worship, and have attended it with pleasure. Among the firm believers of the Christian religion in our own country, and those who attended public worship, may be numbered Boyle, Newton, Locke, and Addison. These men will not easily be matched by the opposers of revelation and of public worship. It appears to me, that an attendance on public worship, when rationally performed, and divested of superstitious ceremonies, has a natural tendency not only to inspire a reverence of the Deity, but also to promote a love of virtue, and the practice of benevolence. Its effects are beneficial to the heart, and to the manners. And those, who may not stand in need of religious instruction themselves, may still think themselves under an obligation to attend, from the reasonableness and propriety of public worship, and that their example may induce others to attend, who need moral and religious instruction for the regulation of their conduct. H. S.

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WALPOLIANA;

Or Bons-Mots, Apophthegms, Observations on Life and Literature, with Extracts from Original Letters

OF THE LATE *HORACE WALPOLE*, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER III.

*** *This Article is communicated by a Literary Gentleman, for many years in habits of intimacy with Mr.* WALPOLE. *It is partly drawn up from a collection of Bons-Mots, &c. in his own hand-writing; partly from Anecdotes written down after long Conversations with him.*

XXXVII. HOURS OF COMPOSITION.

I WROTE the "*Castle of Otranto*" in eight days, or rather eight nights; for my general hours of compoſition are from ten o'clock at night till two in the morning, when I am ſure not to be diſturbed by viſitants. While I am writing I take ſeveral cups of coffee.

XXXVIII. HUME AND BURNET.

I am no admirer of Hume. In converſation he was very *thick*; and I do believe hardly underſtood a ſubject till he had written upon it.

Burnet I like much. It is obſervable, that none of his facts has been controverted, except his relation of the birth of the Pretender, in which he was certainly miſtaken—but his very credulity is a proof of his honeſty. Burnet's ſtyle and manner are very intereſting. It ſeems as if he had juſt come from the king's cloſet, or from the apartments of the men whom he deſcribes, and was telling his reader, in plain honeſt terms, what he had ſeen and heard.

XXXIX. AUTHORS AND ARTISTS.

I have always rather tried to eſcape the acquaintance, and converſation, of authors. An author talking of his own works, or cenſuring thoſe of others, is to me a doſe of hypecacuana. I like only a few, who can in company forget their authorſhip, and remember plain ſenſe.

The converſation of artiſts is ſtill worſe. Vanity and envy are the main ingredients. One deteſts vanity, becauſe it ſhocks one's own vanity.

Had I liſtened to the cenſures of artiſts, there is not a good piece in my collection. One blames one part of a picture, another attacks another. Sir Joſhua is one of the moſt candid; yet he blamed the ſtiff drapery of my Henry VII, in the ſtate bed-chamber, as if good drapery could be expected in that age of painting.

XL. CAUTION TO YOUNG AUTHORS.

Youth is prone to cenſure. A young man of genius expects to make a world for himſelf; as he gets older, he finds he muſt take it as it is.

It is imprudent in a young author to make any enemies whatever. He ſhould not attack any living perſon. Pope was, perhaps, too refined and jeſuitic a profeſſor of authorſhip; and his arts to eſtabliſh his reputation were infinite, and ſometimes perhaps exceeded the bounds of ſevere integrity. But in this he is an example of prudence, that he wrote no ſatire till his fortune was made.

XLI. PUBLIC VIRTUE.

When I firſt thruſt my noſe into the world, I was apt loudly to blame any defection from what I eſteemed public virtue, or patriotiſm. As I grew older, I found the times were more to blame than the men. We may cenſure places and penſions; while the placemen and the penſioners are often intitled to our eſteem. One man has a numerous family to provide for, another is ruled by a vain wife, &c. &c. I think ſome temptations would have overcome even Brutus. But why talk of Brutus, while men not meaſures are the object?

XLII. GEORGE THE FIRST.

I do remember ſomething of George the Firſt. My father took me to St. James's while I was a very little boy; after waiting ſome time in an anti-room, a gentleman came in all dreſſed in brown, even his ſtockings; and with a ribbon and ſtar. He took me up in his arms, kiſſed me, and chatted ſome time.

XLIII. LIKENESS IN ANTIQUE PORTRAITS.

On looking at the buſt of Marcus Antoninus, in the gallery at Strawberry Hill, Mr. Walpole obſerved that even the worſt artiſts among the ancients always hit the character and likeneſs; which the beſt of ours ſeldom, or never, do.

This is a problem worthy of ample diſcuſſion, in a country fond of portraits. Had the ancients any particular mode, or machine; or was it the pure effect of ſuperior genius?

XLIV. POR-

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XLIV. PORTRAITS.

I prefer portraits, really intereſting, not only to landſcape-painting, but to hiſtory. A landſcape is, we will ſay, an exquiſite diſtribution of wood, and water, and buildings. It is excellent—we paſs on, and it leaves not one trace in the memory. In hiſtorical painting there may be *ſublime deception*—but it not only always falls ſhort of the idea, but is always *falſe*; that is, has the greateſt blemiſh incidental to hiſtory. It is commonly falſe in the *coſtume*; generally in the portraits; always in the grouping and attitudes, which the painter, if not preſent, cannot poſſibly delineate as they really were. Call it fabulous-painting, and I have no objection.—But a real portrait we know is truth itſelf: and it calls up ſo many collateral ideas, as to fill an intelligent mind more than any other ſpecies.

XLV. AUTHORS IN FLOWER—MYSTERIOUS MOTHER.

At Strawberry Hill, 19th Sept. 1784, Mr. Walpole remarked that, at a certain time of their lives, men of genius ſeemed to be *in flower*. Gray was in flower three years, when he wrote his odes, &c. This ſtarting the idea of the American aloe, ſome kinds of which are ſaid to flower only once in a century, he obſerved, laughing, that had Gray lived a hundred years longer, perhaps he would have been in flower again. Sir Charles Hanbury Williams bore only one bloſſom; he was in flower only for one ode.

Next evening, about eleven o'clock, Mr. Walpole gave me the Myſterious Mother to read, while he went to Mrs. Clive's for an hour or two. The date was remarkable, as the play hinges on an anniverſary *twentieth of September*,

——but often as returns
The twentieth of September, &c.

This odd circumſtance conſpired with the complete ſolitude of the Gothic apartments, to lend an additional impreſſion to the ſuperſtitious parts of that tragedy. In point of language, and the true expreſſion of paſſion and feeling, the new and juſt delineation of monaſtic fraud, tyranny, and cruelty; it deſerves the greateſt praiſe. But it is ſurpriſing that a man of his taſte and judgment ſhould have added to the improbability of the tale, inſtead of mellowing it with ſofter ſhades. This might be cured by altering one page of the counteſs's confeſſion in the laſt act.—The ſtory, as told in Luther's Table Talk, ſeems more ancient than that in the Tales of the Queen of Navarre.

On Mr. Walpole's return, he ſaid he had printed a few copies of this tragedy at Strawberry Hill, to give to his friends. Some of them falling into improper hands, two ſurreptitious editions were advertiſed. Mr. W. in conſequence deſired Dodſley to print an edition 1781, and even cauſed it to be advertiſed. But finding that the ſtolen impreſſions were of courſe dropped, he ordered his not to be iſſued, and none were ever ſold.

XLVI. GRAY'S POLITICS.

I never rightly underſtood Mr. Gray's political opinions. Sometimes he ſeemed to incline to the ſide of authority; ſometimes to that of the people.

This is indeed natural to an ingenuous and candid mind. When a portion of the people ſhews groſs vices, or idle ſedition, ariſing from mere ignorance or prejudice; one wiſhes it checked by authority. When the governors purſue wicked plans, or weak meaſures, one wiſhes a ſpirited oppoſition by the people at large.

XLVII. DR. ROBERTSON.

Dr. Robertſon called on me t'other day. We talked of ſome political affairs; and he concluded his opinion with, "for you muſt know, ſir, that I look upon myſelf as a moderate whig." My anſwer was, "yes, doctor, I look on you as a *very* moderate whig."

XLVIII. BRITISH EMPIRE.

We now talk of the Britiſh *empire*, and of Titus and Trajan, who were abſolute emperors. In my time it was the Britiſh *monarchy*. What is this mighty empire over ten or twelve millions of people, and a few trading colonies? People ſhut up in an iſland have always pride enough—but this is too ridiculous even for flattery to invent, and the abſolute power of a Roman emperor to ſwallow, along with an apotheoſis.

XLIX. DON QUIXOTTE.

Don Quixotte is no favourite of mine. When a man is once ſo mad, as to miſtake a wind-mill for a giant, what more is to be ſaid, but an inſipid repetition of miſtakes, or an uncharacteriſtic deviation from them?

[This judgment was ſurely too harſh. It is the minute deſcription of life and character, as they occur in Spain, that intereſts us in reading Don Quixotte, and make us pardon the extravagance of the chief character, and the inſipidity of the paſtoral ſcenes. The epiſodes are bad; except the tale of the Spaniſh captive and his Mooriſh miſtreſs, which is wrought up with great truth and nature.]

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L. VOLTAIRE.

Soon after I had publiſhed my "Hiſtoric Doubts on the reign of Richard III." Voltaire happening to ſee and like the book, ſent me a letter, mentioning how much the work anſwered his ideas concerning the uncertainty of hiſtory, as expreſſed in his *Hiſtoire Generale*. He added many praiſes of my book; and concluded with entreating my *amitié*.

As I had, in the preface to the Caſtle of Otranto, ridiculed Voltaire's conduct towards Shakſpere, I thought it proper firſt to ſend Voltaire that book; and let him underſtand that, if after peruſing it, he perſiſted in offering me his *amitié*, I had no objections, but ſhould eſteem myſelf honoured by the friendſhip of ſo great a man.

Sometime after I received from my acquaintance the Dutcheſs of Choiſeul, at Paris, a letter, incloſing one from Voltaire to her, wherein he ſaid that I had ſent him a book, in the preface to which he was loaded with reproaches, and all on account *de ſon Bouffon de Shakſpere**. He ſtated nothing of the real tranſaction, but only mentioned the ſending of the Caſtle of Otranto, as if this had been the very firſt ſtep.

LI. NEW IDEA OF A NOVEL.

I am firmly convinced that a ſtory might be written, of which *all* the incidents ſhould appear ſupernatural, yet turn out natural.

[This remark was made in 1784.]

LII. COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

The chief apprehenſion of the Duke of Newcaſtle, (the miniſter), was that of catching cold. Often in the heat of ſummer the debates, in the Houſe of Lords, would ſtand ſtill, till ſome window were ſhut, in conſequence of the Duke's orders. The Peers would all be melting in ſweat, that the Duke might not catch cold.

When ſir Joſeph Yorke was ambaſſador at the Hague, a curious inſtance happened of this idle apprehenſion. The late King going to Hanover, the Duke muſt go with him, that his foes might not injure him in his abſence. The day they were to paſs the ſea, a meſſenger came, at five o'clock in the morning, and drew ſir Joſeph's bed curtains. Sir Joſeph ſtarting, aſked what was the matter. The man ſaid he came from the Duke of Newcaſtle. "For God's ſake, exclaimed ſir Joſeph, what is it? Is the King ill?" No. After ſeveral fruitleſs queſtions, the meſſenger at length ſaid, "the Duke ſent me to ſee you in bed, for in this bed he means to ſleep."

LIII. TWO MINISTERS.

Mr. Pitt's plan, when he had the gout, was to have no fire in his room, but to load himſelf with bed-clothes. At his houſe at Hayes he ſleeped in a long room; at one end of which was his bed, and his lady's at the other. His way was, when he thought the Duke of Newcaſtle had fallen into any miſtake, to ſend for him, and read him a lecture. The Duke was ſent for once, and came, when Mr. Pitt was confined to bed by the gout. There was, as uſual, no fire in the room; the day was very chilly and the Duke, as uſual, afraid of catching cold. The Duke firſt ſat down on Mrs. Pitt's bed, as the warmeſt place; then drew up his legs into it, as he got colder. The lecture unluckily continuing a conſiderable time, the Duke at length fairly lodged himſelf under Mrs. Pitt's bed-clothes. A perſon, from whom I had the ſtory, ſuddenly going in, ſaw the two miniſters in bed, at the two ends of the room, while Pitt's long noſe, and black beard unſhaved for ſome days, added to the groteſque of the ſcene.

LIV. DR. JOHNSON.

I cannot imagine that Dr. Johnſon's reputation will be very laſting. His dictionary is a ſurpriſing work for one man—but ſufficient examples in foreign countries ſhew that the taſk is too much for one man, and that a ſociety ſhould alone pretend to publiſh a ſtandard dictionary. In Johnſon's dictionary, I can hardly find any thing I look for. It is full of words no where elſe to be found; and wants numerous words occurring in good authors. In writing it is uſeful; as if one be doubtful in the choice of a word, it diſplays the authorities for its uſage.

His eſſays I deteſt. They are full of what I call *tripeology*, or repeating the ſame thing thrice over, ſo that three papers to the ſame effect might be made out of any one paper in the Rambler. He muſt have had a bad heart—his ſtory of the ſacrilege in his voyage to the Weſtern iſlands of Scotland is a lamentable inſtance.

LV. PHYSIOGNOMY.

Lavater, in his Phyſiognomy, ſays that Lord Anſon, from his countenance, muſt have been a very wiſe man. He was one of the moſt ſtupid men I ever knew.

LVI. INDO-

* Of his buffoon Shakſpere.

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LVI. INDOLENCE.

When the Duke of Newcaſtle left the miniſtry, a whole cloſet of American diſpatches was found unopened.

LVII. MILTON.

If Milton had written in Italian he would have been, in my opinion, the moſt perfect poet in modern languages; for his own ſtrength of thought would have condenſed and hardened that ſpeech to a proper degree.

LVIII. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

I cannot think that the letter from Mary Queen of Scotland to Elizabeth, about the amours of the latter, is genuine. I ſuppoſe it a forgery of Burleigh, to ſhew Elizabeth, if ſhe had refuſed to condemn Mary.

It was the intereſt of Queen Elizabeth's miniſters to put Mary to death, 1. as they had gone too far againſt her, to hope for mercy; and 2. to ſecure a proteſtant ſucceſſion. The above letter was publiſhed by Haynes, among the Cecil Papers preſerved at Hatfield Houſe. His compilation is executed without judgment.

I have read the apologies for Mary; but ſtill muſt believe her guilty of her huſband's death. So much of the advocate, ſo many ſuppoſitions, appear in thoſe long apologies, that they ſhew of themſelves that plain truth can hardly be on that ſide. Suppoſe her guilty, and all is eaſy: there is no longer a labyrinth, and a clue:—All is in the high-way of human affairs.

LIX. BRIBERY.

If you look into the laſt volumes of the *Memoires de Villars*, you will find minutes of the French council, whence it appears that Fleury was accuſed of taking money from England, at a time when it was alleged that my father was bribed by France. The origin of this mighty charge was, that ſir Robert Walpole had indorſed a bill of 500*l.* to a linen draper in the Strand, with the ſole view of ſerving that linen draper.

LX. MINISTRIES OF GEORGE THE SECOND.

The miniſtries of George the Second were all whig. The oppoſition conſiſted of old whigs, ſuch as Ruſhout, and others; of Jacobites, ſuch as ſir William Wyndham, and Shippen.

Sir Robert Walpole ſaid, "ſome are corrupt, but I will tell you of one who is not. Shippen is not." When Shippen came to take the oath of allegiance, ſir Robert Walpole was at the board. Shippen had a trick of holding his glove to his mouth, and did ſo when repeating the oath. Sir Robert pulled down his hand. Shippen ſaid, "Robin, that is not fair."

New whigs in the minority, becauſe out of the miniſtry, were Pulteney, formerly joined in the adminiſtration with ſir Robert Walpole; Lyttelton, whoſe father was a true whig; and Pitt.

[*To be continued.*]

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ANECDOTES *of* CROMWELL,

Collected by the late Profeſſor Anderſon, of Glaſgow.

THE following anecdotes concerning Oliver Cromwell, I learned in converſation, many years ago, from Mr. James Anderſon, who was long the manager of Stockwell-ſtreet ſugar-houſe, in Glaſgow, a man of veracity, and who died about thirty years ago, in a very advanced age. He ſaid that he had them from Mr. Danziel, ſen. a merchant in the High-ſtreet of Glaſgow, who died in the beginning of this century; and that his friend Danziel's account was confirmed to him by many concurring teſtimonies.

A ſhort time before the battle of Dunbar as Cromwell was viewing the ground, accompanied by a few cavalry, a ſoldier of the Scottiſh army, prompted by his own zeal, concealed himſelf behind a wall which incloſed a field, and fired his muſket at Cromwell. The ball did not take effect, but went near him. The cavalry ſeemed to be alarmed, but Cromwell, who was going at a round trot, never altered his pace, nor tightened his rein; and only looking over his ſhoulder to the place from whence the ſhot came, called out, "You lubberly raſcal, were one of my men to miſs ſuch a mark, he ſhould certainly be tied up to the halberts."

When Cromwell entered Glaſgow, ſaid Danziel, at the head of his victorious army, I was ſtanding in the ſtreet called Bell's-Wynd, at the end of it which joins

the High-ſtreet, with a good many young lads, and a ſhoemaker, who was well known to us all, by his drollery, and by the name of London Willie. As we were ſilently admiring the order of the troops, Cromwell happened to caſt his eye upon us, and cried out, "Hah! Willie! come, hither, Willie! If we were ſurprized at this, we were more ſurprized to ſee Willie retire into Bell's-Wynd, and one of Cromwell's attendants go after him, who brought him to the general, at whoſe ſtirrup he not only walked, but went in with him to his lodging for ſome minutes. My companions and I waited till Willie came out, anxious to know why one of his ſtation was taken notice of by the famous Cromwell. Willie ſoon ſatisfied our curioſity, by informing us, that his father had been a footman to James the Sixth, and accompanied him to London, at the union of the crowns: that he himſelf was bred a ſhoemaker, and wrought in a lane through which Cromwell often paſſed to a ſchool, as he ſuppoſed: that Cromwell uſed to ſtop at the workſhop to get his ball, and play-things mended, and to be amuſed with his jokes, and Scotch pronunciation: that they had not met from that time till now: that he had retired into Bell's-Wynd, leſt it ſhould be remembered that his father had belonged to the royal family: that he had no reaſon, however, to be afraid, for the general had only put him in mind of his boyiſh tricks; had ſpoken to him in the kindeſt manner; and had given him ſome money to drink his health, which he was going to do with all expedition.

Next Sunday (ſaid Danziel), Cromwell went to the inner church in Glaſgow, St. Mungo's, and placed himſelf, with his attendants, in the king's ſeat, which was always unoccupied, except by ſtrangers. The miniſter of the church was Mr. Durham, the author of ſome religious books, which are ſtill very popular. He was a great Preſbyterian, and as great an enemy to Cromwell, becauſe he thought, and early ſaid, that Cromwell and his friends would be forced, by the convulſion of parties, to erect an abſolute government, the very evil they meant to remedy. The text was taken from Jeremiah, and the commentary upon it, by alluſion, was invective againſt Cromwell and his friends, under ſcriptural language and hiſtory. During this ſatire, they ſaw a young man, one of Cromwell's attendants, ſtep to the back of his chair, and with an angry face, whiſper ſomething to him, which after ſome words was anſwered by a frown; and the young man retired behind the chair, ſeemingly very much diſconcerted. The cauſe of this was unknown to the congregation. It was ſuppoſed to be owing to ſome intelligence of importance, which had been juſt then received. But it was afterwards known, and generally known, that the following words had paſſed between them. "Shall I ſhoot the fellow?" "What fellow?" "The parſon." "What parſon?" "That parſon." "Begone, ſir, he is one fool and you are another." Danziel added, that Cromwell ſent for Mr. Durham the very next morning, and aſked him, why he was ſuch an enemy to him and his friends? declared that they were not enemies to Mr. Durham; drank his health in a glaſs of wine; and afterwards, it was ſaid, prayed with him for the guidance of the Lord in all their doings.

When Charles the Firſt was in Scotland, in 1633, a ſubſcription was ſet on foot, for building a new hall and library to the univerſity of Glaſgow; and the king's name appears at the head of the ſubſcribers for two hundred pounds ſterling. The king, however, was not able, I ſuppoſe, to pay that ſum; and he contracted ſome debts at Perth, which are unpaid at this moment. When Cromwell arrived at the ſummit of his power, he ſent two hundred pounds to the univerſity, and there is below the king's ſubſcription, "Solvit Dominus Protector." One of the magiſtrates of Edinburgh hearing of this, thought it intitled him to aſk payment of the ſum which the king had borrowed, when in town. But Cromwell did not liſten to his petition; and when it was urged again and again, ſaid with vehemence, "Have done, ſir; I am not the heir of Charles Stuart." To which the other replied with equal warmth, "I wot well then you are his *intromitter*; ſhall I ſay a *vicious intromitter?*" In the law of Scotland, *intromitter* ſignifies one who takes upon himſelf to manage the effairs of a deceaſed perſon, and who, by that act, renders himſelf liable to all his debts; and *vicious* is, when it is done without any right, and, therefore, is a vice, or iniquity. Cromwell, though abſolute, did not even chide him for this freedom; but declared that he would never pay the money; "becauſe," ſaid he, "I will do things for a learned ſociety, which I will not do for other ſocieties; and I would have you know this."

Such facts mark the temper and genius of celebrated men more diſtinctly, perhaps, than the laboured characters of many

many elegant hiſtorians: and the above I have heard, with ſome variations, from many perſons, as well as from Mr. James Anderſon, of Stockwell-ſtreet ſugar-houſe in Glaſgow, who was not in the leaſt degree connected with any of my kindred.

JOHN ANDERSON,
Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy.

Glaſgow College, May 15, 1798.

Some ACCOUNT *of the late* GEORGE FORSTER.

By CHARLES POUGENS *.

THIS celebrated writer was born at Dantzick. His father, a proteſtant miniſter, when he was only twelve years of age, ſent him to England, and he was ſcarcely 19 when he embarked, in order to accompany Cook in his ſecond voyage round the world. The expedition continued during the ſpace of three years, and young Forſter, on his return, publiſhed an excellent account of it, in Engliſh and German. This work, however, experienced but little ſucceſs, becauſe it was the production of a foreigner, and gave umbrage to the cabinet of St. James's; and becauſe the author, with the frankneſs of a philoſopher, developed certain truths, which the government wiſhed to have concealed.

Beſides this, the Engliſh ariſtocracy was rather diſſatisfied with a former publication, in which he examined, with all the ſeverity of a free-thinker, ſome of the numerous abuſes of the Britiſh conſtitution. This injurious partiality made him determine to leave London: he accordingly repaired to Paris, where Buffon and d'Aubenton received him with that attention which philoſophers always evince towards coſmopolites.

The learned Forſter was deſirous to ſettle in France. Avaricious of glory, and an idolator of liberty, Paris was the city moſt ſuitable to his taſte and character of any in Europe. Notwithſtanding this, he was ſoon conſtrained to leave it; the intereſt of his family demanded this ſacrifice: for a learned man, who ſails round the world, may enrich his memory, but he will not better his fortune. He was accordingly obliged to accept the place of profeſſor of natural hiſtory in the univerſity of Caſſel. But could any perſon endued with ſuch a mind, give ſatisfaction, in a country whoſe princes are unceaſingly occupied in rendering the traffic in their own ſubjects more profitable? Irritated at the ſtupor into which they had found means to plunge the Heſſians, this man, whoſe heart was alone replete with energy and ſenſibility, did every thing in his power to withdraw himſelf from a ſituation ſo unſuitable to a thinking being.

The ſenate of Poland having offered him a chair in the univerſity of Wilna, Forſter accepted of the invitation. However, although this office was very lucrative, and the enlightened patriots of that country did not neglect to procure him all the literary ſuccours of which he ſtood in need, he could not be long happy in a ſemi-barbarous nation, in which liberty was ſuffered to expire under the intrigues of Ruſſia and Pruſſia.

On this, he accepted of the propoſitions of Catharine, who, jealous of every ſpecies of glory, wiſhed to ſignalize her reign, by procuring to the Ruſſian nation, the honour of undertaking, after the example of France and England, a new voyage of diſcovery round the world. Unfortunately for the progreſs of knowledge, the war with the Ottoman Porte occaſioned the miſcarriage of this uſeful project.

But Forſter could not long remain in obſcurity. The different publications with which he occaſionally enriched natural hiſtory, and literature, encreaſed his reputation. The elector of Mentz accordingly appointed him preſident of the univerſity of the ſame name, and he was diſcharging the functions of his new office, when the French troops took poſſeſſion of the capital. This philoſophical traveller, who had ſtudied ſociety under all the various aſpects ariſing from different degrees of civilization; who had viewed man ſimple and happy at Otaheite—an eater of human fleſh in New Zealand—corrupted with avarice in England, where the word *reſpectable* † is ſynonimous with *rich*—depraved in France by luxury—in Poland by anarchy—and in Brabant by ſuperſtition; muſt, undoubtedly, have beheld, with enthuſiaſm, the dawnings of a revolution that enſured to mankind, at one and the ſame time, their rights and their happineſs. Accordingly, he was the firſt to promulge republican principles in Germany.

The *Mayençais*, who had formed themſelves into a national convention, ſent

* CHARLES POUGENS, the tranſlator of Forſter's works out of German into French, has been blind ever ſince he was 21 years of age.

† "A *rich*, in London, is called a *reſpectable* banker."

him to Paris, in order to ſolicit their *reunion* with the French republic. But, in the courſe of his miſſion, the city of Mentz was beſieged and re-taken by the Pruſſian troops. This event occaſioned the loſs of all his property; and what was ſtill more diſaſtrous, that of his numerous manuſcripts, which fell into the hands of the prince of Pruſſia.

Let us now take a rapid examination of the private life of this remarkable man. He had conceived a very lively affection for a young woman, who poſſeſſed extraordinary talents. Thereſa Heyne, paſſionately attached to celebrated names, conſented to unite her fate with his. But, poſſeſſing one of thoſe ingenuous characters which are indignant at the very name of *duty*, and according to whom, the ſecure laws of conjugal union conſtitute rather the mythology than the virtue of women, ſhe herſelf was frank enough to acknowledge the errors of her imagination. A man is only celebrated in the eyes of his miſtreſs; he is not long ſo in thoſe of a wife, to whom vanity alone has dictated the nuptial oath.

The illuſtrious rival of Cook, to the gift of loving, did not add that of pleaſing: if the one affords the promiſe of happineſs, the other beſtows and prolongs the reality. Their union was not unclouded. Love, like the piety of the faithful, increaſes in conſequence of perſecution and ſufferings alone. Forſter, although ſtill attached to his wife, endeavoured to conſole himſelf by means of occaſional amuſements elſewhere; but the ſenſes conſtitute but the delirium, and not the reaſon of the heart. Accordingly, the ſole ſatisfaction worthy of him, was to reſign himſelf to the natural nobleneſs of his character: another was beloved, and ſo far from being ignorant of it, Forſter defended the character of his Thereſa againſt a crowd, whoſe heads were empty enough to believe, that it is poſſible to conſole a paſſionate man, by ſpeaking ill of the object of his affections.

Generous and juſt from love, ſtill more than from philoſophy, the huſband who ceaſes to pleaſe, is no longer any thing elſe, according to him, than the *adulterer of nature*. In ſhort, that ſame ſenſibility which had influenced his conduct during the whole courſe of his life, inſpired him with one of thoſe ſublime efforts, which cold minds can neither approve nor even conceive. Forſter, accordingly, ſet himſelf ſeriouſly about obtaining a divorce, in order to enable Thereſa Heyne to eſpouſe the man whom ſhe preferred to him. He made preparations, at the ſame time, by the ſtudy of the Oriental languages, to undertake a journey to Thibet and Indoſtan, in order to remove from that part of the world, in which both his heart and his perſon had experienced ſo ſevere a ſhock. But the chagrin occaſioned by his misfortunes, joined to a ſcorbutic affection, to which he had been long ſubject, and which he had contracted at ſea, during the voyage of circumnavigation, abridged his life, and prevented him from realiſing this double project. He died at Paris, at the age of 39, on the 23d *ventoſe* *, in the ſecond year of the republic.

No one ever profeſſed more *revolutionary* principles. Throughout all his writings, we can every where perceive that love for humanity, without which, neither patriotiſm nor virtue can exiſt. But this love for his equals was that of a great man, whoſe genius embraces the entire maſs of individual intereſts, and whoſe ſoul is too elevated to fall into that ſelfiſh philanthropy, which, by means of a reaction, bounded by perſonal intereſt, would impriſon the genius of public happineſs in the narrow circle of a few individuals.

His journey, undertaken ſince the revolution, into Brabant, Holland, along the borders of the Rhine, and through ſeveral countries lately conquered by the troops of the republic, having appeared to me, of all the writings of Forſter, to be that in which this celebrated man has the moſt diſplayed the riches of his imagination, and his profound knowledge of politics; I thought it would be an acquiſition to our literature!—The naturaliſt, the artiſt, and the legiſlator, will there diſcover uſeful principles; and the philoſopher, who poſſeſſes ſenſibility, will with pleaſure ſee how his expanſive mind knew to embelliſh even the moſt trifling occurrences.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

LETTER *King* JAMES VI. *of Scotland, to Queen* ELIZABETH, *on a ſcarcity of peaſe and beans.*

RICHT excellent, richt heich and michtie princeſſe, our deireſt ſiſter and couſing, in our hartieſt manner we commend us unto you. The great, and almaiſt univerſal, failzie of the peis and beanis within our realme, thir tua yeiris bigane, occaſioned by the continuance of maiſt tempeſtous and unſeaſonable wether,

* This anſwers to the 13th of February, 1792, of our ſtyle.

ſawin

ſawin out with us baith in the ſawing and reaping tymes, greatlie to the intereſt [*ſic, read* injurie] of the haile puire ones of our land, comfortit cheeflie be that ſort of graine, hes moved us to requeiſt your favour, to the relief and help of this neceſſitee, be ſpairing ſum pairt of the great ſtoir of the ſaid graine within your realme; and granting your frie licence to ſum truſtie ſervand, as we are to employ that errand, to buy, carie, and tranſport, fyve thouſand quarters thereof, quhair maiſt commodiouſlie they may be had, to the ſaid uſe. Quhairin ye ſall baith greetlie benefite the puir anis of our realme; and ſall alwyſe find us lyke affected to help your ſubjects, diſtreſſed with ony ſic neceſſitie, and carrying the lyke requeiſt fra you. And thus, excellent, richt heich and meichtie princeſs, our deareſt ſuſter, &c. From Halyrud Hous, the xx day of December 1595.

Your maiſt loving and affectioned brother and couſing, JAMES R.

PASSPORT *from* JAMES VI. *of Scotland, to one* MORTON *a Bookſeller, tranſlated from the French.*

JAQUES par la grace de Dieu &c. James by the grace of God king of Scotland to all princes, potentates, dukes, marquiſes, earls, barons, governors, chiefs, colonels, captains, and their lieutenants; and others exerciſing juriſdiction over havens, bridges, paſſages, and rivers; and generally to all thoſe who may ſee theſe preſents, ſafety. This beares our well-beloved John Morton, merchant-bookſeller, inhabiting and living in our town of Edinburgh [Lilleburg*] having obtained leave and permiſſion to go to France, the Low Countries, Germany, and other places adjacent, on his own particular buſineſs, we have granted him theſe preſents, to requeſt and ſupplicate you all, and every perſon of the above-named deſcriptions, to permit the ſaid Morton freely to paſs and repaſs through your diſtricts, juriſdictions, and governments, without offering or cauſing to be offered to him any diſturbance, ſearch, or hinderance: but rather, if he have need of it, to ſhew him all favour and aſſiſtance in furniſhing him with boats, horſes, proviſions, and other things neceſſary, at his expence; as we ſhall not fail reciprocally to do the ſame, with regard to all thoſe whom you may recommend to us from abroad. Given under our privy ſeal, at our palace of Holyroodhouſe, this xxth day of January 1596.

LETTER *of* BROTHERS *the* PROPHET *to the* CHANCELLOR. *From the original.*

Produced at the Council Board by the Lord Chancellor, 5th March, 1795.

IN obedience to the ſacred command of the Lord God, whoſe ſervant and prophet I am, I ſend to the chancellor—as ſpeaker of the houſe of peers—a book containing the judgments of God, that by him it may be communicated to all the peers; that all may candidly examine the book and judge for themſelves: that all may ſee that the things which are announced to the world in this book, are recorded in the ſcripture of truth to be fulfilled: that all may know that the kingdom which is ſo often prayed for, *in the form called the Lord's Prayer*, ſaying, "Thy kingdom come," will commence with my revelation between this and the beginning of June next: that all may be warned, and that all may endeavour to avert the judgments, by an obedience to the everlaſting goſpel of peace and ſalvation.

RICHARD BROTHERS,

The man that will be revealed to the Hebrews as their prince: to all the nations as their governor, according to the covenant to king David, immediately after God.

No. 57, *Paddington-ſtreet, 26th of the month called February,* 1795.

To the Chancellor of Great Britain.

LETTER *from* Dr. FLEMING *to* Dr. FURNEAUX.

REV. SIR,

IT is time I ſhould acknowledge the receipt of your kind preſent. Your letters to Blackſtone are very maſterly; they are good evidence of a well-informed mind, and breathe the ſpirit of liberty; for which you have my thanks.

If I have any juſt notion of you, it will not offend when I tell you, that what you have to do with Lord Mansfield has not my approbation. It cannot, ſo long as I muſt conſider him the moſt formidable enemy to our legal conſtitution; the great patron of deſpotiſm.

Let me add, you have diſpleaſed my eye by an unguarded expreſſion in your truly excellent letters (ſee p. 189, 190), where, ſpeaking of the proteſtant diſſenters, you thus expreſs yourſelf: "Liberty, religious liberty eſpecially, is their *idol*;"

* So ſtyled by the French, becauſe there was then water on both ſides.

had

had you said their *divinity*, it would have been, in my humble opinion, more proper. Nevertheless, I am, with great esteem, your's, &c.

Hoxton Square, Feb. 14, 1771. CALEB FLEMING.

ORIGINAL LETTER *from the celebrated Dr.* LARDNER *to the Rev.* CALEB FLEMING, *afterwards Dr.* FLEMING.

DEAR SIR,

I SEND to know how you do. I have not been out to-day. "*Dr. Jortin's Life of Erasmus*" is well writ. He has spoke as freely before, but here is a great deal of the like sort. I think it should have been dedicated to the present archbishop; and, perhaps, it will be so when the whole comes out. Jortin extols Herring; but to me Herring appears much inferior to the archbishop, who was the friend of Erasmus.

There has been an unhappy rencounter near Dresden. Prince Francis of Brunswick and marshal Keith killed. We must hope we are under the care of Providence. But to me it seems, that the rod is lifted up, and hangs over us. And in my own private judgment, I might be apt to think and say, better had it been, if the king of Prussia had been shot. I suppose, he will have no peace. If not, I think he will go on fighting, till he has ruined himself and all his friends. To me it seems, that Count Daun is too hard for him. They never approach each other, but the king is over-reached by the count. Forgive these remarks of your affectionate friend, and humble servant,

Thursday evening. N. LARDNER.

[There is no other date, but the letter appears to have been written in the year 1758.]

LETTER *of the* AUTHOR *of the* LIFE *of* JOHN BUNCLE, *Esq.*

SIR,

WHEN I first formed the design of drawing up the Memoirs of Faustus Socinus, as I found that the learned author of the Life of John Buncle had expressed a similar intention, I took the liberty of addressing a line to him; to ask whether he meant to execute that purpose; and, if he did not, to request the favour of being referred to such fresh authorities, as would assist the prosecution of my design. I was, presently, favoured with an answer: a copy of which, as a literary *morceau*, I offer for a place in your learned and entertaining Miscellany. I am, Sir, your constant reader,

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Taunton, 14th April, 1798.

SIR,

SO greatly do I revere the memory of Faustus Socinus, whose life you tell me you are writing, that I wish it was in my power to furnish you with memoirs relating to that great and good man, whose learning and virtues were more extraordinary, than Bayle and the new biographical writers allow. There is a partiality in their criticism, which is blind to solid merit, but justice and praise will overtake it at last. They will not hear the arguments of this admirable writer. They will make a God of the seed of Abraham and the son of David; they will have more persons than one in the Deity; and because Socinus proves God has no partner, they pronounce the loudest and the rudest censures. Such is, and ever will be OPINION: averse to conviction, and never ready to resign upon knowledge, or good reason.

Illa solo fixos oculos aversa tenebat;
Nec magis incepto vultum sermone movetur,
Quam si dura silex, aut stet Marpesia cautes *.

Even the pious Bishop Smallbrook could not speak of him without shewing himself a bitter squabbler. In his charge to his clergy, in August 1782, is the following passage—"And more especially by the valuable performance of the writer, *otherwise justly of fame*, I mean Faustus Socinus's book *de Authoritate S. Scripturæ* †." Here was an open insult offered. My lord of St. David's appears wedded to an opinion—an hypothesis—produced by blending false notions in philosophy and ungrounded notions in scripture together; and because it has received the stamp of custom and authority, the forward critic declaims in spightful, unelicate language. In favour of the idol he falls down to and worships, he foolishly and maliciously abuses Socinus, that blessed servant of God, for defending the gospel, that plain, simple, rational and divine system; which the clergy have disgraced and rendered useless; and proving that Christ, in the writings of the apostles, signifies no more than the man Jesus of Nazareth, whom God anointed with the inspiration and power.

I think, then, Sir, your design an excellent one, and that you cannot better employ what time you have to spare than in finishing the work. It is a thing much wanted, as the life fixed to the "*Fratres Poloni*," is far from being full enough, and to the purpose.

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* Virgil. Æneid. vi. 470.

† The praise bestowed on this little piece of Socinus, by the bishop, was, however, a principal inducement with a clergyman of the church of England, Mr. Edward Combe, to give to the public a translation of it in 1731, and to prefix to it a short account of the life of Socinus.

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If the TRACTS written by Socinus be read over with all the attention so important a subject requires, in order to understand him, and plead properly for his doctrines; and if the only intention in writing the account be, to pursue truth calmly and impartially, without being solicitous where we find it, so we do but find it, an excellent and useful book may be made by a man of genius and learning, against the incarnation of God, and a Trinity of Almighty persons; the most astonishing, senseless and impious imaginations, that ever got into the heads of great divines and fathers.

This is all I have to say in relation to Socinus, and am beholding to the occasion for procuring me the favour of a letter from you. I am obliged to you for your expressions of civility, and am, with respect, Sir, your assured humble servant, THOMAS AMORY.

Yorkshire, July 31, 1774.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PORT FOLIO OF A MAN OF LETTERS.

POETICAL *or* PROSE IMITATIONS *and* SIMILARITIES.

ONE of the most elegant of literary recreations is that of tracing poetical or prose imitations, and similarities; for assuredly, similarity is not always imitation. The pleasing essay on "*The Marks of Imitation*," will assist the critic in deciding on what may only be an accidental similarity, rather than an imitation; but the most prudent caution is hardly sufficient for this purpose; we often think, and frequently write, like our predecessors, without even a suspicion of imitation. Those critics, have, therefore, indulged a very intemperate abuse of these amusing researches, who, even from *a single word*, derive the imitation of *an entire passage*. Mr. WAKEFIELD, in his edition of "*Gray's Poems*," is very liable to this censure.

I had once formed a large collection of such passages, not with a view of tracing what appeared to be imitation, but merely to form my taste, and to view the same image, or sentiment, either borrowed with art, or improved with new embellishments, or differently appropriated. Of these, a few only have escaped perdition, and these I shall now arrange. The ingenious writer of "*A Criticism on Gray's Elegy, in continuation of Dr. Johnson's*," has given some observations on this subject, which will please the reader. He says, "It is often entertaining to trace imitation; to detect the adopted image, the copied design, the transferred sentiment, the appropriated phrase, and even the acquired manner and frame, under all the disguises that imitation, combination, and accommodation may have thrown around them, must require both parts and diligence; but it will bring with it no ordinary gratification." A book professedly on the "History and progress of imitation in poetry," written by a man of perspicuity, and an adept in the art of discerning likenesses, even when minute; with examples, properly selected, and gradations duly marked; would make an important accession to the store of human literature, and furnish rational curiosity with a high regale."

I must premise, that these notices are not given with the malignant delight of detecting the unacknowledged imitations of several of our best writers; such, some undoubtedly are, and others are heightened, while they are borrowed; but the greater part are merely designed to exhibit that beautiful variety which the same image is capable of, when touched by the art of genius.

Gray, in his "*Ode to Spring*," has

"The attick warbler POURS HER THROAT."

Mr. WAKEFIELD, in his "*Commentary*," has a whole page on this truly poetical diction. He conceives it to be "an admirable improvement of the original form in the Greek and Roman classics:

——— χεει αυδην: Hes. Scut. Her. 396.
——"suaves ex ore *loquelas*
Funde." *Lucret.* i. 40.

We all know that Mr. WAKEFIELD can *remember* a greater number of quotations in Greek and Latin, than in his vulgar idiom. The expression is evidently and purely borrowed *not* from Hesiod, *nor* from Lucretius, but simply *from Pope*.

"Is it for thee, the linnet POURS HER THROAT."
Essay on Man, Ep. iii. v. 33.

Gray, in the "*Ode to Adversity*," addresses that power thus:

"Thou tamer of the human breast,
Whose IRON SCOURGE and TORT'RING HOUR
The bad affright, afflict the best!"

Here Mr. WAKEFIELD is pleased to censure the expression "tort'ring hour," by discovering an impropriety and incongruity. He says, "*consistency* of figure rather required some *material* image, like *iron scourge* and *adamantine chain*." What would Gray have said to *such* criticisms? Probably he would have been silent; or, he might perhaps have pointed out to this minutest

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minuteſt of critics, the following paſſage in Milton:

——"When the SCOURGE
Inexorably, and the TORT'RING HOUR
Call us to penance." *Par. Loſt.* B. ii. v. 90.

Gray, in his "*Ode to Adverſity*," writes,

"Light THEY DISPERSE, and with them go
The SUMMER FRIEND"—

fond of the image, he has it in his "*Bard*,"

"The SWARM, that in thy NOON-TIDE BEAM are born,
Gone!—"

Perhaps the germ of this beautiful image may be found in Shakeſpeare:

—— "for MEN, like BUTTERFLIES,
Shew not their mealy wings but to the SUMMER." *Troilus and Creſſida*, A. iii. l. 7.

Gray, in his progreſs of poetry, has,

"In climes beyond THE SOLAR ROAD"—

Mr. WAKEFIELD has traced the imitation to Dryden, without referring to the poem itſelf; he has it thus:

"Beyond the year, and out of heav'n's highway." *Dryden.*

I cannot now recur to the paſſage, but have marked it in my copy differently, and which makes the imitation ſtill more cloſe, although leſs harmonious:

"Beyond the year, out of the SOLAR WALK;"

However, Pope has it in a well-known verſe, and probably borrowed from Dryden:

"Far as the SOLAR WALK, or milky way." *Eſſay on Man*, C. i.

Gray has, in his "*Bard*,"

"Dear as the light that viſits theſe ſad eyes;
Dear as the ruddy drops that warm my heart."

Gray points out the imitation, himſelf, in Shakſpeare, of the latter thought—and it is curious to obſerve, that Otway, in his "*Venice Preſerved*," makes Priuli exclaim to his daughter, that ſhe is

"Dear as the vital warmth that feeds my life,
Dear as theſe eyes, that weep in fondneſs o'er thee."

Gray tells us, that the image of his "*Bard*,"

"Looſe his beard and hoary hair,
Stream'd like a METEOR to the troubled air,"

was taken from a picture of the Supreme Being, by Raphael. It is, however, remarkable, and ſomewhat ludicrous, that "*The Beard*" of Hudibras is alſo compared to a *meteor*; and the accompanying obſervation almoſt induces one to think Gray derived from it the whole plan of that ſublime ode—ſince his "*Bard*" preciſely performs what the "*Beard*" of Hudibras *denounced*. Theſe are the verſes,

"This HAIRY METEOR did denounce
The fall of ſceptres and of crowns."
Hudibras, C. i.

Sir EDMUND SAUNDERS.

(Communicated.)

THIS judge, who made a conſiderable figure in his own time, aroſe from the loweſt origin. He was chief juſtice of the court of King's Bench in the reign of Charles II. Roger North, ſon of the Lord-keeper North, who perſonally knew him, ſays, "His character, and his beginning, were equally ſtrange. He was at firſt no better than a beggar boy, if not a pariſh foundling, without known parents or relations. He had found a way to live by obſequiouſneſs (in Clement's Inn, as I remember) and counting the attornies clerks for ſcraps. The extraordinary obſervance and diligence of the boy made the ſociety willing to do him good. He appeared very ambitious to learn to write; and one of the attornies got a board knocked up at the window, on the top of a ſtair-caſe; and that was his deſk, where he ſat and wrote after copies of court and other hands the clerks gave him. He made himſelf ſo expert a writer, that he took in buſineſs, and earned ſome pence by hackney writing. And thus, by degrees, he puſhed his faculties, and fell to forms, and, by books that were lent him, became an exquiſite entering clerk; and, by the ſame courſe of improvement of himſelf, an able counſel, firſt in ſpecial pleading, then at large. And, after he was called to the bar, had practice in the King's Bench court, equal to any there." He was corpulent in his perſon, and ſomewhat licentious in his manners; but North ſays, "as to his ordinary dealing, he was honeſt as the driven ſnow was white; and why not, having no regard for money, or deſire to be rich? And, for good nature and condeſcenſion, there was not his fellow."—"As for his parts, none had them more lively than he. Wit and repartee, in an affected ruſticity, were natural to him. He was ever ready, and never at a loſs; and none came ſo near as he to be a match for Serjeant Maynard."—"While he ſat in the court of King's Bench, he gave the rule to the general ſatisfaction of the lawyers."

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

The ABOLITION *of* CATHOLICISM.

Written on learning the Arrival of the French at Rome in 1798.

ON confecrated ground
Their trampled graves around,
Ghofts of the good, their midnight moanings vent;
Yon vacant aifles among,
Where kneel'd the chriftian throng,
Voices of weeping ftray with ftrange lament,
A dew from the chill marble breaks,
While each peculiar pow'r its long-wont feat forfakes.

The quaking altars round,
A drear and dying found
Difmays the prieft amid his mutter'd toil:
Befide the golden fhrine
Expires the taper's fhine,
The guardian faints with wailings thence recoil;
As were it their unwilling doom
Thro' the aërial waſte to rove in lonely gloom.

Celeftial groves of palm,
Ye are not ever calm;
Laden with ſighs, the gales of Eden flow;
Tears fuch as angels weep
The unfading amaranth fteep;
The living waters flide more fad and flow;
The golden harps are all unftrung,
Mute to the fweeping hand, and on the willows hung.

In coarfer fackcloth fold
Thy limbs of dainty mold;
Fling further off thine effene'd kerchiefs fweet;
With brinier tears embathe,
With loofer treſſes fwathe,
Fair Magdalena, thy lov'd prophet's feet:
Forgot is now, by man below,
The life of matchleſs love, the death of matchleſs woe.

Nor James, nor fworded Paul,
Watch in the crofs-fhap'd hall:
Nor the firft martyr of a madding crowd.
Back to the defert-air
Unmet fhall he repair,
Who guided throngs to Jordan's cleanfing flood.
E'en the much-lov'd diſciple muſt not ſtay,
His crown of glory fheds a paler, bluer ray.

Cecilia's bright-hair'd band
Of pupil cherubs ſtand,
With veiling wings their drooping heads concealing:
To hymns of praiſe and joy
Their clofed lips are coy;
To anthems high in echoing air far pealing.
Hufh'd in her foul-diſſolving tongue,
Nor floats the proud-voic'd organ's rolling ſong.

Forego thy keys of gold,
The pearly gates unfold,
Cephas, thy manſioners muſt now be free.
Not all on high who bide
Shall grace the judge's ſide;
When, the new earth reclad in bridal glee,
On clouds of heav'n majeſtic riding,
He comes to wake the dead, the dooms of men deciding.

Whether for Conſtatine,
Or that myſterious Trine,
Which rank's the prophet with the Only Lord;
Or for that Dominique,
Whoſe cruel heat oblique,
Steep'd writhing infidels in flames abhorr'd;
Or for thoſe prieſts the wed-bed who renounce,
Flows the wrath-vial now—what mortal may pronounce.

The ſtar that told his birth,
Who taught a heedleſs earth
How might be won the beamy home of bliſs,
The queen of heav'n forlorn
From her high front hath torn;
Hurling its glories to the foul abyſs,
In meet eclipſe, while the arch-fiend of God,
Loos'd from his fearing chains, ſhall wield the fov'reign rod.

The thouſand years are paſt
For which his bonds ſhould laſt,
Again he ſtrolls abroad and roars amain;
"There is no God," he cries,
While impious ſhouts ariſe,
And laughing crouds applaud the hell-taught ſtrain.
"No God," with lips unpalſied they declare,
Toſſing their brands againſt the ſcorned domes of prayer.

Torn from its altar-ſtand
With ſacrilegious hand,
The chalice ſcatters its forbidden wine:
On myſtic wafers, flung
In ſcorn by heaps of dung,
And human fleſh, dogs of the miſcreants dine:
And him who on the crucifix expir'd
They hoot a felon fool by fellow fools admir'd.

Was it for theſe accurſt,
Great Angelo, that erſt
Thy chiſel bad the moving marble preach?
That Raphael was not loth
The ſtoried wall to cloathe
With thoſe pure charities, which vainly teach?
That Pergoleſi told the mother's woe
In wringing tones ſo ſooth that ſeraphs learn'd to know?

As, when o'er guilty towns
Jehovah's anger frowns,

 Deep

Deep bellowings thro' the nigh volcano writhe;
While priests with fault'ring tread
Their pale processions lead,
And shudder at their proper temple's highth:
So was the holy city all aghast,
When through its rifled walls the stranger-ruffians past.

The saintly father flies
To close his fading eyes,
Where yet the lonely olive strives to grow:
Not the tiara's band,
Or harmless crosier'd hand,
Would now defend him from th' assassin's blow.
Haste to the tomb! it waits thee long;
Thou art of purer eyes than to behold this wrong.

Avenging plagues of war
Affright the world afar;
The ranged ranks to loud-blown trumpets wheel:
The steeds so proudly dight
Are pawing for the fight;
The spear is fasten'd to the tube of steel:
The widow's shriek, the orphan's tear,
For the town-shatt'ring cannon's roar, is hard to hear.

Lo! the fell devil-forms
That play amid the storms—
Plunder, who tears from industry his all;
Rape, who delights to rush
Where beams the virgin's blush;
Murder fearce waiting for Suspicion's call,
Ere in the bishop's hoary hair
His grappling fist is hid, his lifted poignard bare.

But not for aye shall reign
The hell-disgorged train:
Ye will return to lift the bruised reed,
Who learn'd of Jesus' tongue
To pardon human wrong,
Cheer the thorn lamb, and bind the wounds that bleed.
Immortal mercy dwells in safe retreat,
And back to the sad toil shall wend her pilgrim feet.

Then all the angel train
Shall visit earth again;
And Michael bind the dragon's strength anew:
While the taught nations bend,
In holier pray'r to blend,
And purer, heav'n-atoning rites renew.
Force-shunning Freedom shall appear
To guard the teacher's hall, the ruin'd pile to rear.

Long absent Justice then
Shall back return to men,
With meas'ring look her scales and compass minding;
And Peace, with myrtle wand,
Shall take no fleeting stand,
From either foot her tuttle-wings unbinding;
And orb a rainbow through the azure sky,
In token that the tempest clouds are now gone by.

So when the seven-mouth'd tide
Withdraws his waters wide,
And feeds his scaly flocks in narrower vale;
Emerging groves are seen,
Enrob'd in springing green,
To branch beside the dike-bound city's pale:
And as the ooze billows sink,
Young flow'rs and waving blades dance on the fragrant brink.

Far from their impious dens,
Within the Memphian fanes,
The greedy crocodiles in fear are swum:
To rinse the marble floor,
From ling'ring slime impure,
With pearled wrist the bathing maidens come:
And joyous crouds with sport and song,
Stroll where the levelling stream trail'd its slow width along.

The following FRAGMENT *has been composed by* MR. D'ISRAELI, *as part of a work of imagination, on which he is now engaged; illustrating the manners of various nations, and diversified by local scenery and national poetry; the present piece is characterized by the novelty of its imagery and scenery.*

Scene, RUINS in the Desert of Arabia.

The Poet, in despair, exiles himself from YEMEN, *or Arabia the happy.*

HERE DESOLATION sits!—Her living hand
Is heard, at times, some mould'ring mass to throw,
Startling the echoes.—O'er the sleeping land
A hundred giant voices seem to grow!
Here GRANDEUR once, his murm'ring CROUD would trail;
In CÆSAR'S dome, the stalking LYONS yell;
O'er sculptur'd piles, the SPIDER weaves his veil;
On yon watch-tow'r, the OWL stands sentinel!*

Blow, thou RED SAMIEL! thy sulphurous breath,
My face uprais'd shall kiss thy pois'ning air†.

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* "The spider holds the veil in the palace of Cæsar;
The owl stands sentinel on the watch-tower of Afrasiab."
Sir W. Jones's Persian Grammar.

† "The effects of the WIND SAMIEL are instant suffocation to every living creature, that happens to be in the sphere of its activity. The Arabians discern its approach by an unusual redness in the air, and they say they feel a *smell of sulphur* as it passes. They *throw themselves down with their faces on the earth*, till this whirlwind of pestilence exhalations has blown over, which always moves at a certain height in the atmosphere. In-

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Yield, slender BAETAN! thy speck of death,
And nestle in a bosom of despair!*
Ye LOCUSTS! sailing through the darken'd skies,
Whose rushing clouds a torrent's fall resound,
Ye faithful messengers of fate! arise,
And pour your INSTANT-DESOLATION round.†
Behold th' unshadow'd land, the burning plain;
The bitter wave deliriously I taste;‡
From Earth to Heav'n, the PILLAR'D SANDS attain,
They move, and HORROR TRAVELS through the waste.§
I laugh when Suns their torrid anger send,
And my blood drops—a red flow'r on the thorn!
Patient too long, to each seducing friend,
I am A NAKED SWORD—the sheath is worn‖!

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stinct even teaches the brutes to incline their heads to the ground, on these occasions."
Niebuhr's Travels in Arabia.

* "In Arabia the only formidable serpent is the BAETAN, *a small creature*, spotted black and white; its *bite is instant death*; and the dead body is swelled by the poison in a very extraordinary manner."

† The swarms of these LOCUSTS *darken the air*, and appear at a distance like clouds of smoke. The noise they make in flying is frightful and stunning like that of *a water-fall*. When such a swarm falls upon a field, *it is wasted*, and despoiled of its verdure.

‡ One of the sufferings of a traveller in the desert, is, when the thirst rages almost to madness, and a well is discovered, the waters are often too bitter to be drank. Collins, in his Oriental Eclogues, omitted, or knew not, this aggravation of sorrow—his Camel-driver says,

Bethink thee, Hassan, where shall THIRST assuage
When fails this cruise, his unrelenting rage.

§ Bruce, in the desert, has afforded a very sublime description of "a number of prodigious *pillars of sand*, at times *moving* with great celerity, at others stalking on with a majestic sternness. *Their tops reaching the very clouds*—Our people became desperate. Ismael pronounced it to be hell, the Tucorories that the world was on fire, and the Greeks shrieking said it was the Day of Judgment."—These moving pillars of sand pursued the travellers sometimes in bodies. Nature has rarely furnished an object more terrific and sublime. Milton wanted such a living image of human destruction.

‖ "Far removed from friends, poor and solitary,
Like a naked sword, without a sheath."
Richardson's Arabic Grammar.

LINES

Addressed to a Friend on his Marriage.

By T. S. SURR.

TO pour sweet consolation o'er the soul,
When sickness saddens, and when griefs controul;
To soothe the anguish of a sorrowing heart,
O gen'rous friendship, is thy nobler part!
Whose chearing smiles beam round affliction's bed,
When sun-shine parasites avert the head.

Yet is not friendship sad—but joyous glows
At ev'ry boon a brighter fate bestows;
Exults to view prosperity descend,
And shares each rapture that inspires a friend!

Go then, my muse, and let thine artless lay
Tell the delights that in my bosom play;
The joy sincere that animates my breast,
Whilst my heart whispers, that my friend is blest.

When in imagination I survey,
All space illumin'd by the solar ray,
And gaze with all the vigour of the mind,
In search of happiness I seldom find;

Sometimes I catch a glimpse of her fair face,
Sometimes her fleeting, fairy footsteps trace,
Till soon th' enchanting vision disappears,
Obscur'd by crimes, by sorrows, or by fears.

Ne'er did I meet her in the gilded halls,
Where mimick pleasure holds her nightly balls;
Ne'er caught her list'ning to the rude, loud peals
Of midnight revelry, where reason reels;
Ne'er trac'd her footsteps on the crimson plain,
Where mad ambition counts its thousands slain;
Nor e'er beheld her, av'rice, at thy door,
With all thy riches, poorest of the poor!

Such haunts she shuns—nor ever deigns to stray,
Save where her parent, virtue, points the way.
Shuns the high road of folly, noise, and strife,
Seeks the smooth paths of calm, domestic life.
There oft she tarries—there she loves to rest,
Where fond embraces warm the constant breast.
Such happiness is ***'s—and may the pow'r
That gave, preserve it to his latest hour.

From the blest'd spot, he e'er may call his home,
May no ambition tempt his heart to roam!
May the word "HOME," with magic sound impart
A spell to warm, or tranquillize his heart!
In her he loves, may he for ever trace
Some new-found charm—some undiscover'd grace;
Blessing and blest'd, may Hymen's fetters prove,
The willing bondage of increasing love.

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VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

A COMPLETE edition of the learned and eſteemed works of the late Sir WILLIAM JONES, is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed early in the winter, by Meſſrs. Robinſon, in four volumes, quarto.

An Engliſh tranſlation, in three volumes, of the long expected voyage of LA PEROUSE round the world, which has juſt made its appearance at Paris, under the auſpices of the French government, is announced for publication in London, about the end of June. A work more intereſting to the geographer, aſtronomer, naturaliſt, and general reader, has ſeldom claimed the attention of the public.

The Abbé GAULTIER has lately publiſhed in London, the firſt part of his readings for the uſe of children of different ages; the ſecond courſe, containing a pleaſant introduction to a knowledge of the principles of grammar, is in the preſs. The Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres, at Paris, expreſſed its marked approbation of the Abbé's plan ſo long ſince as the year 1787.

A ſecond edition of Dr. ROLLO's work on the diabetes mellitus, and the reſults of the trials of various acids and other ſubſtances, in the treatment of the lues venerea, further illuſtrated by additional facts, is preparing for the preſs.

The increaſed attention to foreign literature in this iſland, is evinced by the reſpectable patronage afforded to the German circulating library, eſtabliſhed a few years ſince in London; the proprietor of which, from an original ſtock of 70 vols. has lately been enabled to encreaſe it to 2000, in all branches of learning.

Mr. MALONE's edition of "*Dryden's Proſe Works*," is in great forwardneſs for publication, and will conſiſt of three large volumes. The proſe of Dryden is widely ſcattered among his numerous poetic and dramatic pieces, ſome of which are rarely to be met with, even among the libraries of the curious. A complete collection has, therefore, been a literary deſideratum, and many of our readers will be pleaſed to learn that the taſk has fallen into ſuch able hands.

The Rev. HENRY KETT, A. M. Author of "*Bampton Lectures*, 1792," and of "*Juvenile Poems*, 1793," has lately completed a work on prophecy.

Reading rooms, as well as parochial reading ſocieties, are rapidly extending themſelves in every part of the kingdom. The idea of a popular reading-room, ſuggeſted in our firſt number, has been adopted in ſeveral places in London; we hear of a ſimilar eſtabliſhment in Edinburgh, on a larger ſcale, under the conduct of Mr. ELLIOTT, bookſeller. Our opinion of the great utility of theſe inſtitutions, will induce us at all times to mention their eſtabliſhment with reſpect.

Mr. DYER is engaged in printing his Poetical Works, in three volumes, octavo. One volume is nearly printed off, and the whole will be ready for delivery to ſubſcribers, by January 1799. They conſiſt of deſcriptive poems; odes ſacred to freedom, love, and benevolence; tranſlations, ſatires, and epiſtles. The poems will be accompanied with critical eſſays. A few only of the poems have been printed before, and thoſe will appear in the preſent collection with material alterations.

Mr. JONES, Unitarian Miniſter, at Plymouth, is now preparing, and will ſoon ſend to the preſs, a work in one volume, octavo, bearing the following title, "The Forgers of the Miraculous Conception of Mary; the Deification of Jeſus, and of the Sybilline Oracles; together with the Oppoſition made to theſe Doctrines, by the Apoſtles, brought to light from Joſephus, being a Convert and an Apologiſt; and alſo from an Allegorical Hiſtory of the Corruption of Chriſtianity, by a renowned Apoſtate in the ſecond Century, and from various other ancient Authors, Jewiſh, Pagan, and Chriſtian."

Dr. DUNCAN, junior, has for ſome time been employed in preparing for the preſs a tranſlation of the "*Hiſtory of Medicine*," by KURT SPRENGEL. To write a hiſtory of that ſcience, it was neceſſary to collect, and bring under proper points of view, the facts which are ſcattered in a thouſand works; to read the writers of each age and nation in the original; to enter into the ſpirit of the times when they wrote; and to ſtudy the hiſtory of ſociety, and the ſciences, wherever they were connected with medicine: all this Profeſſor SPRENGEL is ſaid to have accompliſhed.

Dr. JOHN HILL, profeſſor of humanity in the univerſity of Edinburgh, is underſtood

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derſtood to have been long engaged in the compoſition of a very important work, on the *Synonima* of the Latin Tongue; of which an admirable ſpecimen appeared in a late volume of the "*Philoſophical Tranſactions of Edinburgh.*"

Dr. ADAM SMITH's work upon the "*Wealth of Nations, with the Life of the Author,*" by Mr. Dugald Stuart, have been recently tranſlated into the Spaniſh language, and in this form publiſhed at Madrid.

An excellent Spaniſh tranſlation of the lectures of Dr. HUGH BLAIR, on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, has been executed at Madrid, and is now in the preſs.

The Agricultural Survey of Perthſhire, by Dr. ROBERTSON, of Callander, is in the preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

A very valuable work, to be conducted by Doctors MITCHELL, MILLER and SMITH, has lately made its appearance at New-York, under the title of the "*Medical Repoſitory.*" Judging from the contents of the three firſt Numbers, we conceive it will prove no leſs uſeful in the United States, than valuable to the world at large. A publication more judiciouſly planned, and more ably executed, has ſeldom been preſented to the public; and the good wiſhes of every friend of ſcience will attend its enlightened editors. The work is claſſed under the following general heads:

1. Accurate and ſuccinct accounts of the general diſeaſes which have formerly prevailed in any part of the United States.

2. Uſeful hiſtories of particular caſes.

3. Hiſtories of ſuch complaints of profeſſional men, mechanics, manufacturers, &c. as appear to originate from their peculiar employments, or the materials with, or about which they are employed.

4. New methods of curing diſeaſes.

5. Accounts of new diſcovered or applied remedies, in rare, or hitherto incurable diſeaſes.

6. Extracts from rare, printed or manuſcript works, illuſtrative of the nature and cure of ſuch diſeaſes as now prevail in the United States.

7. Intereſting information, relative to the minerals, plants, and animals of America.

8. American medical biography.

9. Accounts of former American medical publications.

10. Reviews of new American medical publications.

11. Medical news.

It will perhaps be unneceſſary to remark, that ſo valuable a ſource of original information will be conſtantly reſorted to by the Editors of the Monthly Magazine; and that every new fact of conſequence will, through its medium, be regularly preſented to the European world.

A new medical aſſociation has lately been formed in Philadelphia, whoſe more particular object is to inquire into and elucidate the hiſtory and nature of peſtilential diſeaſes; without excluding attention to other ſubordinate objects. This aſſociation, which takes the name of *The Medical Academy of Philadelphia*, deſign to publiſh the reſult of their labours periodically. Their publications, it is expected, will conſiſt of a ſemi-annual octavo volume.

Dr. RUSH is preparing for publication, a fifth volume of his "*Inquiries and Obſervations.*" This volume is to contain two diſſertations on the gout, and on diſeaſes of the mind, alſo a hiſtory of the yellow fever for 1797.

Dr. BARTON deſigns to publiſh a Memoir on the *Bronchocele*, or on Goitres, as obſerved in the State of New-York. He has alſo in the preſs, a "*Journal of a Tour through part of the States of New-York and Pennſylvania.*"

Dr. JOHN BRICKELL, of Savannah, in a letter addreſſed to the ſelect-men of Boſton, has announced the following ſucceſsful method of preventing the bad effects of the bite of a mad dog. His method is to waſh the bitten part with 20 or 30 kettles full of water, poured from the ſpout of the kettles, or a mug; and afterwards to burn the wound as deep as the bite has penetrated, with the end of a caſe knife, or any other iron made nearly red-hot. The waſhing is intended to carry away, from in and about the wound, the ſaliva; and the burning is intended to extirpate any infected part. This remedy, he obſerves, has often been applied in Georgia, without once failing.

The following well atteſted fact, relative to the faculty called inſtinct of animals, is recorded in the third number of the American "*Medical Repoſitory.*" A wren had built her neſt in a box, ſo ſituated that a family had an opportunity to obſerve the mother-bird inſtruct the young ones in the art of ſinging, peculiar to their ſpecies. "She fixed herſelf on one ſide of the opening in the box, directly before her young, and began by ſinging over her whole ſong, very diſtinctly. One of the young then attempted to imitate her. After proceeding through a few notes, his voice broke, and he loſt the tune. The mother immediately recommenced where he had failed, and went very diſtinctly through with the remainder.

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der. The young bird made a ſecond attempt, commencing where he had ceaſed before, and continued the ſong as long as he was able, and when he loſt the note again, the mother began anew, where he ſtopped, and completed it. Then he reſumed the tune, and finiſhed it. This done, the mother ſang over the whole ſeries of notes a ſecond time, with great preciſion; and a ſecond of the young attempted to follow her. With him, ſhe purſued the ſame courſe as with the firſt; and ſo with the third and fourth. It ſometimes happened, that the young would loſe the tune, three, four, or more times, in the ſame attempt; in which caſe, the mother uniformly began where they ceaſed, and ſang the remaining notes; and when each had completed his trial, ſhe repeated the whole ſtrain. Sometimes two of the young commenced together. The mother obſerved the ſame conduct towards them, as when one ſang alone. This latter was repeated, day and day, and ſeveral times in a day.

Gypſum, the effects of which, as a manure, do not appear to have been fairly tried in England, ſtill continues to receive the approbation of agriculturiſts in America. Dr. G. LOGAN, of Philadelphia, has lately publiſhed a pamphlet, in which he endeavours to eſtabliſh, *firſt*, That there is no difference between European and American gypſum. *Secondly*, That gypſum acts as an immediate manure to graſs, and afterwards in an equal degree to grain. And *thirdly*, That one dreſſing will continue in force ſeveral ſucceeding crops. Judge PETERS, of Philadelphia, has alſo publiſhed a pamphlet on the ſame ſubject, containing anſwers to a ſet of queries, addreſſed by him to various intelligent agriculturiſts. "After ten or eleven years trial, they all agree in the utility of gypſum, as a renovator of exhauſted ſoils; that one buſhel and a half, or two buſhels, will be ſufficient, if yearly repeated, for clover; that it will anſwer well in a ſandy loam, upon a limeſtone bottom; that though it is ſerviceable when ſtrewed in powder, on growing plants, it ſucceeds beſt in repetition, after cultivating and dreſſing ſlightly with ſtable manure, or with ploughing in green manures. It does not exhauſt more than other manures do, particularly dung, and to produce its full effect, to be valuable and active, it muſt meet with ſomething in the ſoil to decompoſe it; and where this is wanted, it does no good. When ſtrewed on the ſurface, it remarkably benefits white and red clover, and moſt graſſes; though it did not appear to do any good to winter grain. It is good for all leguminous plants, buck-wheat, flax, hemp, rape, and oily-ſeeded plants; moſt products of the kitchen-garden, and for fruit-trees; as well as for oats and barley, when ſprinkled at ſowing time on the wetted ſeeds. Sowed at all times of the year, it anſwers well; if ſtrewed over the land at any time from the beginning of February to the middle of April, it ſhould be ſowed in miſty weather, to avoid the loſs of having it blown away with the winds, if ſown in a dry time. Some do not ſow it until vegetation begins, though it will have an effect if ſowed at any ſeaſon. As to quantity of produce by the acre, as much is procured from gypſum as from any other manure; the hay is better than that produced by dung; the cattle waſte leſs of it; and if the graſs is uſed for paſture, they are fonder of the *plaiſtered* than of the *dunged* produce. Its duration is ſuch, that though ſometimes it will be exhauſted in one year, yet the effect of one dreſſing, of three or four buſhels to the acre, has been felt for five or ſix years, gradually decreaſing in its powers, and ſeems to be capable of prolonging the efficacy of dung; and has been known to do good, when ſowed repeatedly, and in ſmall quantities, for a continuance of twelve years and more." Theſe facts, and their cauſes, &c. have ſince been further inveſtigated by Profeſſor MITCHELL, in a paper which he has publiſhed in the "*Medical Repoſitory*." This intereſting Memoir we ſhall inſert at length, in our next Supplementary Number.

The Agricultural Society of Connecticut are forming a collection of facts for publication, on the uſe of gypſum as a manure.

We obſerve, with ſingular pleaſure, that Agricultural Societies are forming in every diſtrict of America. Sheep of various countries, and foreign ſeeds, of different kinds, have recently been imported and cultivated with ſucceſs. The "*New-York Magazine*" ſtates, that the preſident of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, has received from Mr. JEFFERSON, vice-preſident of the United States, upwards of one hundred different kinds of *rice*, which have been procured by that gentleman from the Phillippine Iſlands.

The remarkable diſeaſe among the CATS in London, mentioned in this work for April 1797, appears to have extended itſelf over the entire continents of Europe and

and America. The Paris and other newſpapers, publiſhed on the continent of Europe, mentioned the fact; the "*Medical Repoſitory*," of New-York, traces with more accuracy its progreſs through the United States. The ſymptoms were, with little variation, ſimilar to thoſe deſcribed in the Monthly Magazine.

Dr. VAUGHAN, Member of the Pennſylvania Medical Society, has publiſhed a pamphlet, in which he accounts for the effect of Dr. PERKINS's metallic tractors, on the principles of GALVANI and HUMBOLDT, whoſe experiments are well known in Europe. Dr. TILTON, preſident of the Medical Society of Delaware, in a letter on the ſame ſubject, has publiſhed his opinion that ſome general, though undefined, principle exiſts, which gives to metals a powerful influence on the animal œconomy.

The following account of the comet, which was obſerved by Mr. LOFFT, and other European aſtronomers, is extracted from a Boſton paper of Auguſt laſt: "On the 16th inſt. Mr. MERRICK, who reſides at Little-Cambridge, diſcovered a comet, covering the ſtar placed at the inſertion of the tail in the body of the Little Bear. It was between eight and nine o'clock in the evening; and at the ſame hour on the 17th inſt. he ſaw it advancing towards the ſtar (*mu*) in the dragon, of which it had croſſed the body; having moved at a rate through the heavens twice as rapid as the moon. On the 18th and 19th inſt. it will be nearly on a line with what may be called the pointers of the little bear; and about eight or nine in the evenings of thoſe days, if the weather be clear, it will be ſeen to the weſt of our zenith, and not very far diſtant from it. This comet at preſent has no tail, but appears as a ſmall nebulous or cloudy ſtar, of a round form, being moſt bright towards its centre or nucleus."

Dr. DAVID HOSACK, the profeſſor of botany and materia medica, in Columbia college, and Dr. CURRIE, of Philadelphia, have publiſhed ſome pieces, in which they maintain that the *yellow fever* has always been an imported diſeaſe.

Sir JOHN SINCLAIR and Dr. EDWARD BANCROFT, have been elected members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The ſecond part of the ſecond volume of the tranſactions of that academy are in the preſs; as is the fourth volume of thoſe of the Philoſophical Society of Philadelphia.

Dr. ARCHER, near Baltimore, has diſcovered that the *Rad. Seneka*, in ſtrong decoction, is an almoſt infallible remedy in the cramp, or *Suffocatio Stridula*.

A treatiſe on fevers (particularly that denominated yellow fever) has recently been publiſhed in India.—It is a joint effort of two celebrated phyſicians at Calcutta, who, beginning to write by accident, on the ſame ſubject, at the ſame time, agreed to unite their efforts, and thus conjointly produced a work, which report ſtates to be a moſt learned and valuable performance. Dr. M'Lean is one of the authors.

Captain Pierpoint, an American, adverteſes, that in lat. 16. 45. N. long. 169, 38. W. from London, on his paſſage from the Sandwich iſlands to China, the 2d of September, 1796, at midnight, in company with the ſchooner Prince William Henry, William Wake, maſter, of London, they both ran on ſhore on the north ſide of a reef of coral rocks and ſand, where they continued until next day noon—at which time the weather being very clear, they ſaw two ſmall iſlands of ſand, bearing W. by N. four or five miles diſtant; and from their top gallant-maſt head ſaw the ſhoal, extending E. S. E. ſoutherly round to W. S. W. but how far they were not able to determine. In the lat. 17. N. this ſhoal will not be ſeen.

On the 16th of Feb. 1796, the ſnow Arthur, Captain Barber, returned to Madras, after a voyage to New South Wales, the north weſt coaſt of America and China. The following account of his voyage is extracted from the New York magazine.

On the 26th of April, 1794, he fell in with a very extenſive group of iſlands, ſix in number. Theſe iſlands are laid down, in our map, too far to the eaſtward. The longeſt iſland lies in the latitude of 17. 30. S. long. 175. 15. eaſt of Greenwich. Captain Barber anchored in a large bay, on the weſt ſide of this iſland, in ten fathom water, and ſhortly after a canoe came off, but approached with great caution; and it was ſome time before the natives, by ſigns of friendſhip, could be induced on board. They had no idea of barter, but were very willing to receive preſents. The next day ſeveral canoes put off, but in lieu of proviſions, as was expected, they came all armed, and their boats loaded with ſpears, clubs, bows and arrows. Captain Barber made all the boats go aſtern, and endeavoured to convince them that he meant not to hurt them. At length they formed a plan for an attack, when they were ſhewn ſome muſkets, but they not knowing what they were, took them for clubs. Several attempted to board on the quarters; violence was neceſſary to keep them off, and

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some who had obtained footing, were pushed down. On this a few arrows were fired into the Arthur, in different directions, and shortly a general discharge from every canoe took place. Captain Barber immediately cut his cable, but found it necessary to fire upon them, from two or three swivels, and a few musquets, by which some of them must have been killed, as the canoes were very near the ship. The report of the guns, and the effect they produced, occasioned the greatest consternation among the savages, who in an instant disappeared. Two of the crew were wounded by their arrows. There being a fine breeze at the time, the Arthur soon got clear of them. Their canoes appeared to be about thirty feet in length, but scarcely three feet broad. They had a stage erected in the middle of each, apparently for the purpose of standing on to heave their spears; and there were from eight to 14 men in each canoe.

They are a very stout race of people, not a man amongst those that were seen appeared to be less than six feet high; they are of a copper colour, with woolly heads. They saw no women. These islands require very great caution in approaching them from the westward, being almost surrounded with reefs, and interspersed with sunken rocks and shoals, in every direction. The 18th of May, on his passage towards the northward, in the lat. 3. 45. south, Captain Barber discovered a small sandy island, to which he gave the name of Drummond's island, which appeared to have no other inhabitants than birds. This island is very low, and cannot be seen from the deck of a vessel more than five or six miles. It lies in lat. 5. 40. south, and nearly in the longitude of 176. 51. west of Greenwich—variation 9. east.

NEW PATENTS,
Enrolled in April and May, 1798.

Mr. Weldon's, for a Mill for breaking Bark for Tanning, &c.

A Patent was granted in Dec. 1797, to James Weldon, of Litchfield, for a machine, or mill, for breaking or pulverizing hatched or chopped bark for tanning; or other woods or hard substances.

This invention consists in constructing a cylindrical wooden case, in which is to be fitted a cast iron cone, either solid or hollow, which, by common mill machinery, is made to turn rapidly round in its case. The side of the cone is to be armed with long triangular cutting teeth, applied lengthwise, with considerable intervals, to the cone: between these longer teeth, at the base of the cone, is to be fixed, in like manner, a very close row of shorter ones. The bark, or other substance to be ground, being then thrown lightly into the cylinder, is coarsely broken down by the longer teeth, and afterwards reduced to finer powder by the shorter ones.

Mr. Cartwright's, for an improved Steam Engine.

The Rev. Edmund Cartwright has just taken out a patent for an improved steam engine. It is needless to observe, that the steam engine, though a very powerful, has hitherto been not only an expensive, but a very imperfect machine. Its imperfections have arisen from the complexity of its parts, from the load of friction, and from the defectiveness of the vacuum, in consequence of the admission of elastic vapour. Mr. Cartwright condenses, by means of a simple apparatus, peculiarly adapted to the purpose, without the injection of cold water; and by means of another apparatus, equally simple, the engine is cleared of such elastic vapour as may separate from the water in the boiler. It is further contrived, that the condensation is at all times going forwards; so that there is a complete vacuum, or at least as near an approximation to it as may be, whenever the piston is ready to make its stroke. The friction is in a great measure removed, by making the piston solely of metal, and so as to accommodate itself to the cylinder, with the least possible pressure against its sides. The complexity which has hitherto been complained of, as the great obstacle to the application of the steam engine to any purposes, except those of great magnitude, is in Mr. Cartwright's improvement done away. The construction of this machine is nearly as simple as a common pump, it having only two valves, and those as it were self-acting.

Mr. Douglass's for a Machine for shearing Woollen Cloth.

A patent was granted to J. Douglas, of Christ church, Surrey, in March, for a machine for shearing or cropping woollen cloth. The invention consists in fixing a number of shears in a frame, which are worked by various mechanical powers; but the particular mode of application

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plication is too various and complicated to be underſtood without a reference to the drawings which are annexed.

Beſides the foregoing, the other new patents are as follow, ſome of which will be more particularly noticed in a future number.

To J. EDWARDS, of Briſtol, in April laſt, for a method of aſcertaining more exactly, the geographical poſition of ſhips at ſea.

To W. SELLARS, of Briſtol, in April, for a machine for ſpinning wool, cotton, &c. without drums or betts, uſually employed in ſimilar machines.

To ROBT. JOHNSTON, of Greek-ſtreet, Soho, in March, for a medicine called eſſence of muſtard.

To J. HARRIOTT, Goodman's-fields, in October, for inventing a cog, or capſtan, to be applied to pumps, hydraulic engines, and ſhips, and by which the latter may make way in calms.

To JOSEPH HAYCROFT, of Greenland dock, Surry, in March, for an improved gun carriage.

To HENRY GOLDING, of Willeſdon, Middleſex, in March, for a machine for removing rubbiſh, ſtones, &c. ſo as to facilitate the working of canals.

To W. BOLTON, of the royal navy, in March, for an improvement in the capſtan.

To W. LESTER, of Yardly Haſtings, Northamptonſhire, in March, for an improved harrow.

To W. CHAPMAN, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, in March, for an invention for laying, twiſting, and making ropes.

To ROBERT HOWDEN, of Hoxton, in February, for a portable furnace for heating ovens.

To J. DOUGLAS, of Chriſt church, Surry, in February, for a machine for moulding and making bricks.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

SIX Canzonets, and a Gipſey Song for the voice, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte or harp; compoſed and dedicated to Lady VERNON, by *J. Fiſin.* 7s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

Mr. FISIN has ſucceeded in theſe pieces in a reſpectable degree. They are entirely calculated for the chamber, and qualified to improve the vocal pupil. The firſt ſong, "The wretch condemn'd with life to part," is a plain but pleaſing melody, and poſſeſſes much propriety of expreſſion. The ſecond, "The ſhape alone let others prize," is in the form of a ballad; and though far from being the beſt air in the collection, is ſmooth, pleaſant, and expreſſive. The third, "Poor moth, in vain;" is ſet with feeling. And the fourth, "Winds whiſper gently;" is placid, and ſweetly tender. In the fifth, "Thro' groves ſequeſter'd," the compoſer has diſplayed much beauty of fancy, and correctneſs of judgment; while the ſixth, "When Delia on the plain appears," is diſtinguiſhed by its eaſy flow, and the agreeable turn and connection of its paſſages. The Gipſey ſong is given in two movements; both of which poſſeſs a pleaſing vein of melody, and form ſtrict comment on the character of the words.

A Trio Concertante, for the piano-forte, flute, and baſſoon, or violoncello; performed by Meſſrs. MAZZINGHI, MONZANI, and HOLMES, at the Nobility's Concerts; compoſed and dedicated to Mrs. DENISOT, by *M. Devienne.* 3s. MONZANI.

This trio conſiſts of two movements, the firſt of which is in common-time, *allegro moderato*, and the ſecond a rondo in common-time, *allegro aſſai*. The opening movement is certainly no way ſtriking, yet contains many pleaſing and well conſtructed paſſages; and the rondo, though not particularly engaging, is ſmooth and eaſy. The digreſſions are managed with theoretical addreſs, and the returns to the theme are natural and attractive.

A Quintetto for the piano-forte, two violins, tenor, and violoncello, as performed at the Opera Concert; compoſed and dedicated to Miſs BULLER, by *D. Steibelt.* 5s.

We have peruſed this elegant quintetto with ſingular pleaſure. It is highly finiſhed in every bar, and does the higheſt credit to the poliſhed fancy of the compoſer. The execution is brilliant, the expreſſion forcible, and the parts ſo connect and *entremêlées*, as to evince great theoretical dexterity. The piece comprizes two movements; the firſt of which is in common-time, *allegro brilliante*; and the ſecond, a rondo in $\frac{6}{8}$ *preſto*, the ſubject of which is perfectly Mr. STEIBELT's. The whole, in a word, forms a compoſition of firſt-rate merit, and reflects much honour on the genius, ſcience, and contrivance of the compoſer.

A Notturno for the piano forte, with Accompaniments for the violin and violoncello; compoſed by *Adalbert Gyrowetz*. 4s. Longman and Broderip.

This compoſition is highly elaborate, and in many of its paſſages ſparkles with genius. The general beauty of the leading part has induced us to a very cloſe examination of the accompaniments; and we find them conſtructed with great ſkill and contrivance. They flow along with their principal with an eaſe and intimacy which proves the author qualified to take every advantage of which the ingenious theoriſt avails him, without the intricacy and abſtruſeneſs of affected learning.

"Moll of the Wad:" a favourite Iriſh air, with Variations; for the harp or piano-forte, by *P. Gardiner*. 1s. Skillern.

Mr. GARDINER has given eight variations to this air, which are progreſſive in execution, and pleaſing in ſtyle. They are perfectly calculated for the improvement of young ſcholars, and lie ſo well for the fingers as to avoid every embarraſſment.

"When the Bark cuts the Seas:" a ſong in the Algerine Corſair; compoſed by *J. Sanderſon*. 1s. Riley.

This ſong is an Algerine's deſcription of a ſea-battle. The melody, which in general is extremely characteriſtic, is much heightened by the ſpirited excellence of the accompaniments. Their combined effect is indeed ſo powerful that we have ſeen few vocal productions ſo truly theatrical and picturesque. So far above mediocrity as we find the whole, yet we muſt diſtinguiſh the paſſages and accompaniments given to the words "Such havock, ſuch ſlaſhing," and "Shot on ſhot quickly pour'd," and which, for their fire and vigour, would equal any praiſe we could give them.

The Britiſh March; as performed by the Duke of York's band; compoſed and dedicated to the Duke of York, by *M. P. King*. 1s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

This march is publiſhed in a ſcore of thirteen parts, and is given on a ſeparate ſheet as adapted for the piano-forte. The parts are adjuſted with ſkill, and calculated to produce a good effect; and though the melody poſſeſſes nothing very new, the paſſages flow into each other with ſo much eaſe and nature, as to render the compoſition very pleaſing, and furniſh an agreeable exerciſe for the piano-forte.

"Bara Vale:" a ſong, with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte; written by *John Rannie*; compoſed by Mr. *Roſs*, organiſt of St. Paul's, Aberdeen. 1s. Longman and Broderip.

"Bara Vale" is one of the prettieſt ballads we have noticed for a long while. The air, which is ſomewhat plaintive in its ſtyle, is uncommonly ſimple, and characterized by much ſweetneſs and novelty. The accompaniment is judiciouſly conſtructed, and the baſs carries with it the hand of a maſter.

The Cliffs, Keys, and Time; dedicated to Lady CATHERINE WEST, by Mr. *Bonacrieder*. 1s. Skillern.

In this uſeful little publication, we find a table of all the cliffs, examples of the ſeveral major and minor keys, marks of time, progreſſions of time, and other articles highly ſerviceable to the *tyro* in muſic.

"Lilly Chaſte and Lilly Fair:" ſung by Mr. DIGNUM; compoſed by Mr. *Roſs*. 1s. Longman and Broderip.

This ſong is pleaſing in its ſubject, and uniform in its ſtyle. If we were to point out the paſſages the leaſt excellent, we ſhould ſelect them from the ſecond part. The relative uniſon, which is ſuddenly introduced, is deſerted too haſtily to afford that relief for which the ear liſtens in a change of the key, and the notes given to "Modeſt violet, alſo fly," are aukward in their diſtances.

"The Wiſh:" a canzonet; compoſed by *J. Ambroſe*. 1s. Riley.

"The Wiſh" is one of Mr. AMBROSE's moſt pleaſing and original productions. It conſiſts of two movements, agreeably contraſted; and the latter of which rings a pretty *change*, and happily accords with the ſubject of the words.

"The Seaman's Departure:" a ſong; compoſed by Mr. *Anderſon*. 1s. Riley.

This ballad is ſet in a ſtyle characteriſtic of the tar, and proves that the compoſer can accommodate himſelf to general ſubjects. The ſymphony is, perhaps, ſomewhat too elaborate for the caſt of the melody, and has the aukwardneſs of containing an odd bar. The paſſage, at the words "Think no more," is particularly expreſſive, and leads the ear to the cloſe in a manner that is ſtrongly intereſting.

Young Towler: a hunting ſong ſung at the theatres royal; compoſed by Mr. *Moulds*. 1s. Roſe.

"Young Towler" is a decent ſong in its kind; the muſic, if not of the firſt order of merit, does more than juſtice to the words, which indeed are greatly below mediocrity; we do not, we muſt confeſs, diſcover much of that ſpirit of the

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the chace which distinguishes a few of our old hunting airs; such, for instance, as "From the east breaks the morn," by Baildon; "Away to the copse," by Battishall; and, "The echoing horn," by Arne; yet it must be allowed that Mr. MOULDS, in this little effort of his fancy, has not been wholly unsuccessful.

The St. Fiorenzo: an air, danced before their Majesties, on board the St. Fiorenzo frigate, at Weymouth; arranged as a rondo, for the piano-forte, by *K. Kambra*. 1s. Preston.

This dance is very pleasingly conceived. The subject is remarkably pretty, and the modulations easy and natural. The return in the second page to the *leading bars*, through the medium of the original key, minor, is excellently managed, and offers a striking specimen of the composer's science and taste.

"Poor Isabel:" a ballad: with an Accompaniment for the piano-forte; composed by *W. Bingley*, of St. Peter's college, Cambridge. 1s. Preston.

"Poor Isabel" is a pleasingly plaintive little air. We observe some marks of the inexperienced musician; but at the same time strong symptoms of taste and genius. The passage given to the word *lot* is ill-judged, and the bass, almost throughout, might have been better chosen; but the general cast of the melody is smooth, easy, and interesting.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete List of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publishers who desire a correct and early Notice of their Works, are intreated to transmit copies of the same.

ANTIQUITIES, ASTRONOMY, CHEMISTRY, MINERALOGY, NATURAL HISTORY, and TRAVELS.

DISSERTATIONS and Miscellaneous Pieces, relating to History and Antiquities, the Arts, Sciences, and Literature of *Asia*, by the late *Sir William Jones and others*; vol. 4th, being the whole of the articles contained in the 4th volume of the Asiatic Researches, printed at Calcutta. 10s. 6d. bds. Vernor and Hood.

Tracts relating to Natural History, by *James Edward Smith*, M. D. F. R. S. &c. 7s. boards. White.

A Journal of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and the Arts, by *William Nicholson*, vol. 1, 4to. 1l. 13s. 6d. bds. Robinsons.

A Collection of West India *Exotics*, with appropriate descriptions, 12 royal folio plates, price, coloured, 2 guineas. White.

The History and Antiquities of Framlingham, in the county of Suffolk, including brief notices of the masters and fellows of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, from the foundation of the college to the present time: begun by the late *Robert Hawes*, gent. steward of the manors of Framlingham and Saxted; with considerable additions and notes, by *Robert Loder*; illustrated with ten elegant plates, 4to. 1l. 1s. bds. Treppass.

Astronomical Observations, made at the royal observatory at Greenwich, from the year 1750 to 1762. By *Dr. Bradley*, folio, vol. 1, price 5 guineas in sheets. Elmsley and Bremner.

Description of the minerals in the Leskian museum, by *Karsten*; translated by *George Mitchell*, M.B. 2 vols. 8vo. Elmsley & Bremner.

A Tour of the river Wye and its vicinity, with two engravings, price 2s. sewed. Sael.

Pennant's View of Hindostan, 2 vols. 4to. plates, 2l. 12s. 6d. White.

Symond's Synopsis, 12mo. 5s. bds. White.

A Journey from Bengal to England, through the northern parts of India, Kashmere, Afghanistan and Persia, and into Russia, by the Caspian sea, by *George Forster*, in the civil service of the East India company, 2 vols. 4to. 1l. 16s. boards. Faulder.

A Collection of Welsh Tours, 3d edition, with seven engravings and two ruins, 6s. boards. Sael.

Hunter's Travels in Hungary, France, Turkey, to Vienna, a new edition, with cuts, 2 vols. 8vo. 14s. boards. White.

BIOGRAPHY.

Biographia Navalis; or important memoirs of the lives and characters of the officers of the navy of Great Britain, by *John Charnock*, Esq. with portraits, and other engravings, by *Bartolozzi*, vol. 5, 9s. bds. Faulder.

A Genealogical History of the Stewarts, from the earliest period of their authentic history to the present time, by *Andrew Stuart*, Esq. M. P. 4to. 1l. 10s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

The Baronage of Scotland, containing an historical and genealogical account of the gentry of that kingdom; illustrated with engravings; folio, 2 guineas. Cadell and Davies.

Kearsley's Peerage, new edit. brought down to May, 1798, 9s. boards.

DRAMA.

Plays and Poems, by Miss *Hannah Brand*, 8vo. 7s. boards. Elmsley and Bremner.

Natalia and Menzikof, or the Conspiracy against Peter the Great, a tragedy, from the German of *Kratter*, 4s. Allen and Treppass.

Arminius, a tragedy, by *Arthur Murphy*, Esq. 2s. 6d. Wright.

The Stranger, a drama, faithfully translated from the German of *Augustus Von Kotzebue*, 2s. 6d. Wingrave.

The Maid of Marienburgh, a drama, in 5 acts, from the German of *Kratter*, 4s. Treppass.

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EDUCATION.

A new Italian Grammar, on a plan different to any hitherto published, by *Gallano Ravizzotti*, late teacher of languages at Naples. 8vo. 6s. Robinsons.

Moral Philosophy and Logic, adapted to the capacities of youth, by the late *R. Gillet*, price 1s. 6d. Sael.

Syntax of the Latin Verbs, designed for the use of students, by *Samuel Seyer*, M. A. 8vo. 5s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Reflections for every day in the year, by *Sturm*, abridged and translated by *J. Hemet*, A. M. 12mo. 5s. Lee and Hurst.

LAW.

New Law List, with correct tables, &c. by *John Hughes*, of the stamp office, 2s. 6d. sewed. Clarke and Son.

The Law of Mortgages, with scientific precedents, by *Edward Coke Wilmot*, of Gray's-inn, 5s. boards. Clarke and Son.

The Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, part 1, 2d edit. corrected and enlarged, by *William Tidd*, Esq. 7s. Butterworth.

Dornford and East's Reports of Cases in the court of King's Bench, in Hilary term, 1798, 5s. Butterworth.

Law Chart, by *Hartland*, price 6s. Butterworth and Clarke.

MAPS, PLANS, AND PRINTS.

A new Map of England and Wales, with the southern part of Scotland, on which are accurately laid down the turnpike roads, and principal towns, parks, rivers and canals, price one guinea, neatly coloured, in boards, or on canvas and rollers, or in a case 1l. 11s. 6d. on 49 plates, 5 feet 10 inches by 4 feet 8 inches. Stockdale.

A large Plan of the Coasts of England, France and Holland; with a book containing variety of information, 7s. 6d. Heather & Co.

History of London and its environs, part 4, 10s. 6d. Stockdale.

Decorations for parks and gardens, designs for gates, garden seats, &c. with plans and scales, 55 plates, royal 8vo. 10s. 6d. Taylor.

MISCELLANIES.

A complete and uniform edition of the Works of *Horatio Walpole*, Earl of Orford, including *all* his Works hitherto *unpublished*: embellished with 200 portraits and other prints. 5 vols. 4to. 10 guineas in boards. Robinsons.

The June Fashions of London and Paris; containing twelve beautifully coloured figures of ladies in the actually prevailing and most favourite dresses of the month: intended for the use of milliners, &c. and of ladies of quality and private families residing in the country. To be continued monthly, price 1s. 6d. per month. Hookham and Carpenter.

Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, vol. 4th, 1l. 1s. boards. Cadell and Davis.

Instructive Rambles in London and the adjacent Villages, designed to amuse the Mind and improve the Understanding, by *Elizabeth Helme*, 2 vols. 12mo. 6s. Longman.

The Study and Practice of the Law considered, in their various relations to Society. 6s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Account of the Invasion of Switzerland by the French, in a Letter from Mallet du Pan. 1s. Wright.

Impartial Strictures on the Poem called "Pursuits of Literature," and a Vindication of the Romance of "The Monk." 3s. Bell.

Essays on the Picturesque, as compared with the Sublime and Beautiful, by *Uvedale Price*, vol. 2d, 6s boards. Robson.

Cheap Repository Tracts, new arranged edition, 2 vols. 8s. Rivington and Hatchard.

Dr. Johnson's Table Talk: containing Aphorisms on Literature, Life and Manners, with Anecdotes of distinguished Persons, selected from Boswell's Life of Johnson, 8vo. 6s. boards. Dilly.

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ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of April to the 20th of May.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA	3
Inflammatory Sore Throat	2
Typhus Mitior	3
Ephemera	4
Meaſles	3
Small Pox	4
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Dyſpnœa	3
Cough	8
Cough and Dyſpnœa	17
Hæmoptyſis	3
Pulmonary Conſumption	5
Pleurodyne	4
Aſcites	3
Anaſarca	5
Cephalalgia	7
Fluor Albus	3
Amenorrhœa	7
Chloroſis	4
Hepatitis Chronica	3
Dyſpepſia	7
Enterodynia	4
Procidentia Vaginæ	2
Diarrhœa	3
Hæmorrhois	5
Dyſuria	7
Icterus	4
Hypochondriaſis	2
Hyſteria	3
Vertigo	7
Herpes	5
Tinea	2
Chronic Rheumatiſm	8

PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Ephemera	2
Mammary Abſceſs	2
Rhagas Papilla	3
Maſtodynia	2
INFANTILE DISEASES.	
Aphthæ	4
Worms	3
Convulſions	4
Hooping Cough	5

The ſubject of the following report being very well known, and the circumſtances of the caſe having paſſed under the eye of ſeveral medical gentlemen, we ſhall affix his name to it.

Mr. WARNER, apothecary, in Foreſtreet, on Feb. 22, 1797, after an attendance of a few days on a patient, who died of a malignant fever, was ſuddenly ſeized with a vertiginous affection of the head, accompanied with ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and followed by violent vomiting. Theſe ſymptoms were ſucceeded by a fever; during the continuance of which, conſiderable pain was felt in the region of the abdomen, particularly about the left hypochondrium; and, in a few days after the abatement of the fever, ſymptoms of jaundice appeared. The tunica conjunctiva of the eye, and the whole ſurface of the body became of a very deep yellow colour; the ſtools were of a clay-like appearance, and the urine was very much impreg-

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impregnated with bile, depoſiting at times a conſiderable ſediment. There was a ſenſe of pain and ſtricture about the præcordia, accompanied with a conſiderable degree of tenſion of the abdomen: and the pain in the left hypochondrium frequently returned. The breathing was ſometimes very much affected: the heat of the ſkin was increaſed and ſeconded by a deſquamation of the cuticle, and ſuch a degree of itching as proved very troubleſome. The ſtate of the pulſe was not much affected at any ſtage of the diſeaſe. Theſe ſymptoms continued for ſeveral months, attended with great languor and debility, an indiſpoſition to motion, together with conſiderable anxiety of mind.

As in the courſe of the diſeaſe a variety of ſymptoms occurred, ſo different medicines were employed, according to the different circumſtances of the caſe. The bowels were kept open by aloes, rhubarb, and ſoap. Different bitters were employed: gentian and columbo were frequently uſed. Myrrh and ſteel were taken with a view to their tonic effect, and for the mitigation of pain, opium was repeatedly adminiſtered.

Calomel was frequently uſed, but the ſtate of the bowels ſometimes rendering the uſe of it improper, mercurial frictions were ſubſtituted in its room.

After the uſe of various medicines, without any important advantage being produced, the *nitrous acid* was taken in the quantity of a dram every day. During the uſe of theſe medicines, the various ſymptoms gradually abated: the yellow colour of the eye and of the ſkin grew fainter; the tenſion of the abdomen diminiſhed; the pain and ſtricture about the præcordia abated; the ſtrength gradually returned, and the appetite was much improved. No inconvenience aroſe to the ſtomach or bowels from the uſe of the acid, till after it had been taken for ſome weeks, when the patient felt a pain in his ſtomach; for the relief of which, he took a few grains of kali preparatum, and repeated the doſe twice or thrice in the courſe of the week. Whilſt it was judged proper to mention this circumſtance, it is equally neceſſary to obſerve, that the ſmall quantity of the kali taken can hardly affect the concluſion which may be drawn reſpecting the advantage of the nitrous acid in this inſtance.

This report will probably bring to the recollection of the medical reader, the experiments of Mr. WM. SCOTT, of Bombay, and the concluſion which he draws concerning the effect of the nitrous acid on the reſinous baſe of the bile, and the reſemblance of the effects of this medicine to thoſe which generally occur in the uſe of mercurials.

The Deaths in the Bills of Mortality for the laſt four weeks, are ſtated as follow:

Abſceſs	2
Abortive	4
Aged	73
Apoplexy	9
Aſthma	36
Bleeding	2
Bed-ridden	1
Brain Fever	2
Cancer	6
Child-bed	11
Conſumption	394
Convulſions	307
Croup	1
Dropſy	69
Fever	124
French Pox	7
Gout	13
Gravel	1
Grief	1
Hooping Cough	30
Jaundice	4
Inflammation	39
Liver-grown	1
Lunatic	6
Meaſles	24
Mortification	19
Palſy	4
Pleuriſy	1
Rickets	1
Rupture	1
Small Pox	99
St. Anthony's Fire	1
Still-born	33
Suddenly	10
Teeth	56
Thruſh	
Water in the Head	4
Worms	5
	1

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In May, 1798.

ON the 23d of April, the Duke of Portland preſented a meſſage from his Majeſty, to the Houſe of Lords, acquainting their Lordſhips, that Ireland required pecuniary aſſiſtance, therefore recommending a loan of 2,000,000, for which the Iriſh were to pay the intereſt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the ſame day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee of Supply, ſtated, that it would be neceſſary, for the ſervices of the current year, to provide a ſmall augmention of our ſea forces, to meet the exigencies which extraordinary

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events might render inevitable. To the preſent number he propoſed to add 10,000 men, making a total of 120,000 men for the ſervice of the preſent year. He obſerved, that though the vote of that night went to require an addition of 10,000 men, yet, as the exigency of laſt year rendered it neceſſary to employ 6700 men in addition to the number of 110,000 already employed, it would only be neceſſary to raiſe ſomething leſs than 4000 more, which would effectually anſwer every purpoſe. He then moved, that there be granted to his Majeſty, to defray the extraordinaries of the army for the year 1797, the ſum of 1,351,391l. 19s. 3d.; the ſum of 70,000l. for 10,000 extra ſeamen and marines, at 7l. per man per year.

To the Governor and Company of the Bank, for ſo much ſupplied by them to the commiſſioners for liquidating the national debt -	200,000	0	0
Money advanced in conſequence of addreſſes of that houſe, and not then provided for - -	10,043	16	4
To the African company	13,000	0	0
To merchants trading to the Levant - -	12,000	0	0
To the Britiſh muſeum	3,000	0	0
For putting the Alien act into execution -	2,600	0	0

On the 25th of April, in a committee of ſupply, the Secretary at War preſented ſeveral accounts of the army eſtimates, amounting, in the whole, to 1,706,776l. 6s. 4½d. which ſum was voted accordingly.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the ſame day, brought up his ſecond budget for the current year. By this budget he added nearly three millions to the expences of the year above what he calculated when he opened his firſt budget in November laſt. This exceſs he ated to be occaſioned chiefly by the additional exertions, which the continued reparations and increaſed activity of the emy had rendered unavoidable. The hole amount of the ſupplies for the preſent year, he ſtated at 28,490,391l. he total of the ways and means, at 1,450,000l. Hence aroſe a deficit of 0,000l. for which Mr. PITT had not ade any proviſion.

Summary of the ſupplies, according to e two budgets*.

Navy.—By the firſt budget, in November -	12,531,888
By the ſecond, in April,	910,000
Total for the navy	13,448,888
Army.—Stated in Nov. at	10,112,950
Added in April -	2,744,365
Ordnance.—Stated in Nov. at	1,291,038
Added in April -	12,542
Miſcellaneous ſervice.—Stated in November at -	673,000
Added in April -	7,608
For the diſcharge of the national debt -	200,000
Total of the ſupplies	28,490,391

The principal variation which appeared in the two budgets, in the ſtatement of the ways and means for the year 1798, was in the article of the aſſeſſed taxes, which the miniſter had eſtimated, in November, at *ſeven millions*, but from the various modifications which had been made, in what was called the Treble Aſſeſſment bill, he ſtated them in April at the ſum of *four millions and a half!!*

Summary of the ways and means for the year 1798.

Annual produce of the land and malt - -	2,750,000
Voluntary contributions	1,500,000
The aſſeſſed taxes -	4,500,000
A duty upon imports and exports, which Mr. PITT ſuppoſed would be ſaved to the merchant, by a diminution of the preſent inſurance, in conſequence of regulations to be made reſpecting the ſailing of convoys -	1,500,000
Advances by the Bank on Exchequer bills -	3,000,000
The loan, excluſive of two millions for Ireland	15,000,000
The lottery -	200,000
Ways and Means	28,450,000

Meſſrs. BOYD and Co. being the loweſt bidders on the annuity, were the purchaſers of the loan, the terms of which were as follow: viz.

For every 100l. ſubſcribed, the ſubſcriber to have 15ol of conſols, at 48¼ value	£72	15	0
50 of reduced, at 47¼ value	23	15	0
4s. 11d. long annuities at 13 years	3	3	11
Diſcount -	3	0	0
	102	13	11

As eight millions of the loan were mortgaged on the gradual produce of the increaſed aſſeſſed taxes, the permanent addition

* See the ſtatement of the firſt budget, in Magazine for December laſt, Vol. iv. 480.

dition to the national debt was only seven millions.

The intereſt of the ſum is	577,000
To which muſt be added, intereſt upon unfunded debt	186,000
Making together the ſum of	763,000

To be provided for by permanent taxes.

This ſum the miniſter propoſed to be raiſed in the following manner:

Five ſhillings, additional duty, per buſhel, on ſalt -	502,000
Five per cent. on tea above 2s. 6d. per lb. - -	111,000
Armorial bearings -	150,000
	763,000

The Attorney General, on the 11th of May, brought up his bill to regulate the publication of newſpapers, which obliges every proprietor, editor, conductor, printer, publiſher, and manual printer of a newſpaper, to give in, upon oath, the place where the paper is printed, with their reſpective names and places of abode; and renders theſe affidavits matter of evidence when produced in a court of law.

The houſe then went into a committee of ways and means. Mr. ROSE obſerved, that a duty on exports and imports was partly the object of the further regulations relative to the ſailing of convoys. He did not mean to ſay that that meaſure was equivalent to this; but he could not help thinking, that as far as trade was protected, it would be proper to impoſe ſome duty. It was at firſt intended, he ſaid, to impoſe a duty of 2½d. per cent. on exports generally, except in a few caſes; but on a repreſentation from the merchants, he ſhould propoſe a duty on exports to any port of Europe, of one half per cent. only; to America and the Weſt Indies, where there was no competition with foreigners, a duty of 2 per cent. The exports to Ireland ſhould continue free as they now are; and no duty was intended to be impoſed on Eaſt India exports, becauſe it would fall on the company, who generally undertook to protect their own trade. According to his eſtimation, a duty of one half per cent. on exports to any port of Europe would produce a revenue of 233,000l. With reſpect to imports, it was intended to impoſe on them a duty of three per cent. This duty would only attach to ſuch articles from the Eaſt Indies as fell into a competition with our own markets, or our imports, from any other part of the world. Such as muſlin, which was brought to conſiderable perfection at home. The duty on imports he eſtimated at 861,000l. The whole of theſe duties, joined to ſome further regulations, he ſaid, would produce about the ſum of 1,170,00 l. He next propoſed a duty on tonnage, at the rate of 6d. per ton to Ireland; 1s. 6d. to Ruſſia and the Baltic; 4s. to the Eaſt Indies; 6d. to Newfoundland, and 10d. to America. From hence a further ſum of 208,000l. would be obtained. The total amount of theſe ſums would be 1,378,000l.; they had been eſtimated by Mr. PITT at 1,500,000l. but reſpect for our own manufactures had induced him to lower the term.

The ſeveral reſolutions were agreed to.

The French have lately been repulſed in an attack upon the ſmall iſles of St. Marcou, ſituate on their own coaſt, which have been for ſome time made uſe of by the Engliſh as a poſt of obſervation. Upon the 7th of May, about fifty boats from La Hogue, about day break in the morning, formed a line a-breaſt of the weſtern redoubt, where Lieutenant PRICE commanded. Having all his guns, which he could bring to bear, well pointed, he began a ſteady and well directed fire upon them, until the flat boats came within muſket ſhot, when he obſerved ſix or ſeven of them go down, whilſt the others took out the living part of the crews. He towed one into the iſlands, the others, conſiſting of 43, returned into La Hogue.

It appeared, from the crowded ſtate of their decks, that they muſt have received great damage and ſlaughter.

A French ſhip of 74 guns and 700 men, called l'Hercule, was taken near Breſt harbour, by the Britiſh ſhip Mars, commanded by Captain HOOD, on the 21ſt of April. The action was bravely fought on both ſides; the captain of the Mars received a mortal wound near the cloſe of the battle, and expired juſt as the enemy's ſhip had ſtruck her colours. The carnage on board the French was very great, and the Mars loſt about forty of her crew.

A ſecret, and, we are concerned to add, a moſt unfortunate expedition, ſailed from Margate roads about the 18th of May. It conſiſted of ſeveral armed ſhips, with between two and three thouſand troops on board, under the command of General COOTE. The place of attack was kept an entire ſecret till the ſecond day after their ſailing, when they came within gun ſhot of the harbour of Oſtend: the ſhips and boats of the enemy were attacked with the greateſt bravery, and about half the troops were landed; and, according to the Gazettee *, did conſiderable da-

* Probably it was a geographical error in

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nage to the harbour, baſon, &c. At twelve o'clock, however, the French poured in great numbers upon the invaders, and the wind at the ſame time becoming unfavourable, ſo as to prevent their reimbarking, they were all compelled to ſurrender priſoners of war, to the number of about fifteen hundred men, after having had about one hundred killed and as many wounded.

FRANCE.

In the Council of Five Hundred, on the 12th of April, Citizen ESCHASSERIAUX the elder made a long and elaborate report upon the ſubject of colonization, in which he pointed out the riſe and progreſs of it from ancient to modern times; as he proceeded, he urged the benefits which mankind had repeated from colonization, and pointed out the places which late diſcoveries had laid open for future exertions of this kind. He deſcribed Egypt as inhabited by half civilized tribes, famous for its fertility, and as a place which induſtry might reſtore to a healthful temperature, and to the cultivation of the moſt valuable productions; ſeparated only from the new acquiſition of France by a narrow ſea. "Can there be," ſaid ESCHASSERIAUX, "a more ſuitable enterprize for a nation, which has already given liberty to Europe, and emancipated America, than to completely regenerate a country, which was the firſt theatre of civilization in the univerſe; to call back the ſciences, induſtry, and the arts, to the place of their maturity, and to lay the foundation of a new *Thebes*, or another *Memphis*?" He contended that Ruſſia, in eſtabliſhing colonies upon the Black ſea, ſet a proper example to the French republic, to form ſimilar eſtabliſhments in Aſia and Africa, particularly in a quarter, which would render her Adriatic iſlands of ſuch value and importance. After having pointed out at great length the advantages of colonization, he obſerved, that a colony ought not to be formed by the tranſmigration of a great part of a nation. The expulſion of the Moors, and the revocation of the edict of Nantz, proved how much too great an emigration tended to enfeeble a country. "What kind of government muſt that be," ſaid he, "which always depopulates the ſtate in order to tranquillize it?"

The Executive Directory, on the 9th of May, aſſembled in order to decide by lot, conformably to the conſtitution, which of them ſhould quit that important office. The neceſſary balls were prepared with great ſolemnity, and the lot fell upon FRANCOIS DE NEUFCHATEAU to leave the Directory. Upon this deciſion being announced, Gen. BERTHIER, THREILHARD, TALLEYRAND, and CAMBACERES, became candidates for the vacant ſeat.

The great buſineſs of the elections was finiſhed about the end of April, and on the ſecond of May the Directory ſent a meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred upon this ſubject. After enumerating the various efforts which the enemies of the republic had made upon ſimilar occaſions, to introduce royaliſts and anarchiſts into the legiſlative aſſemblies, the meſſage aſſerts, "that if ever there were a period in which the republic might appear ſuperior to the perfidious hopes ſo often conceived for its deſtruction, and ſo often diſappointed, it would be when, triumphant without, and ſeated upon the innumerable trophies which ſhe has gained, ſhe reckons almoſt as many victories as ſoldiers. Yet notwithſtanding this, there does exiſt an anarchical conſpiracy to make the primary and electoral aſſemblies the nurſeries of future plots." The Directory next proceeded to ſtate the revival of anarchy from the re-eſtabliſhment of conſtitutional circles; they particularly point out Straſburgh, Perpignan, La Sarche, Metz, Vernoul, and Paris, as places where the elections were influenced by the intrigues of the anarchiſts. The meſſage concludes with hoping, that the council will not permit men loaded with every crime to ſit in the legiſlature; and that they would mark with reprobation thoſe infamous choices, equally derogatory from the dignity of the republic and their own independence.

A committee was appointed to make a report upon this meſſage; on the 7th of May a report was accordingly made and brought up. It ſtated the neceſſity of excluding from the legiſlature the partizans of the two great parties which agitated

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the gazette writer to aſſert, that the blowing up of works at Oſtend would interrupt the communication between Holland, France, and Flanders! It will appear, on the ſlighteſt inſpection of the map, that the canal which runs to Oſtend is but a collateral branch of the grand Flanders canal, which does not approach nearer than 64 miles of Oſtend, and conſequently could be in no reſpect injured by the blowing up the flood gates at the *termination* of the collateral branch. Veſſels paſſing along the grand trunk, from Bruges to Nieuport and Dunkirk, do not approach nearer to Oſtend than at the point of junction, which, as before ſtated, is ſix miles diſtant. The real object of this expedition appears, therefore, to be ſtill involved in myſtery.

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the republic, the anarchists and the royalists. The reporter moved a plan containing eighty-eight articles; the first of which was to annul all the decisions that had been pronounced on individual election cases, in so far as they were inconsistent with the new disposition to be adopted.

The other part of the plan went to validate, or invalidate partially, the operations of the different electoral assemblies of the republic, by rejecting members of the same deputation, those whose election was ascribed to intrigue and the spirit of faction.

General JOURDAN most justly considered the plan as hostile to the sovereignty of the people, and to the freedom of the constitution. Before the council took upon itself to act as a national jury, the existence of the conspiracy ought to be proved. BOUCHIN and JUISOT spoke on the same side, and opposed a general proscription.

AUDOUIN contended, that the interest of individuals must yield to that of the state, and that the measure proposed was necessary to the constitution, and the maintenance of true liberty. The plan was at length adopted, and BAILLEUL took occasion to declare, that the report was the production of the committee, and not of the Directory, as had been insinuated.

By this unprincipled measure, the elections of six or seven departments were annulled *in toto*; besides those of a great many individuals.

The following are among the places whose elections are annulled:—L'Allier, La Dordogne les Landes, Loir and Cher, la Loire, Basses Pyrenees, Haute Vienne.

HOLLAND.

The Batavian republic has accepted the new constitution: this intelligence was officially noticed to the Directory of France by the minister for foreign affairs.

The number of voters assembled upon this occasion was much greater than was assembled last year. The primary assemblies accepted the constitution on the 23d of April, when the utmost tranquillity prevailed. It was unanimously accepted by the Batavian garrison. At Amsterdam the numbers were, for the constitution 10,493, against it 114.

GERMANY.

About the middle of April an event took place at Vienna, which seemed once more to threaten Europe with the revival of the continental war. BERNADOTTE, the republican ambassador, had caused the tri-coloured flag to be hoisted before the door of his house, in order to supply the place of the arms of the French republic, which he had not then ready: in consequence of this the populace assembled, and with a shower of stones broke his windows, forced open the gates, and rushed into the court with loud cries of death and destruction to every Frenchman. After the laws of nations had been thus outrageously violated, BERNADOTTE retired to Rastadt until this affair should be adjusted.

It is now said, that during his residence there, the Emperor took measures to bring the ringleaders of this mob to punishment, and the affair is in a fair way of being amicably adjusted.

By the last intelligence from Rastadt, the friends of peace are inclined to hope, that the negotiations carrying on there will soon be brought to a happy issue. The great question of ceding to the French republic the territory on the left bank of the Rhine being nearly settled between the contracting powers.

AMERICA.

The negotiation which was carrying on at Paris, to adjust the differences between the United States and the French Republic, has been lately broken off, or at least suspended. The President of America has published the correspondence, and even the conversations which took place between the different negotiators and their *secret agents* upon this occasion. This publication is the most extraordinary of any to be found in diplomatic history, and exposes a system of corruption and political infamy not to be matched in the history of mankind. It accuses the Directory of employing secret agents to tamper with the American envoys, in order to procure for *themselves* a private *douceur* of fifty thousand pounds, a loan from the state, as a preliminary of peace between the two republics; and it further appears, that M. TALLEYRAND, the French minister for foreign affairs, was privy to these most disgraceful proceedings carried on by his agents, who, in his correspondence are distinguished by the letters X. Y. and Z.

A message has been sent from the President to the House of Representatives, in which he recommended the making of the most vigorous preparations for defence, if not for war; and informed congress, that he had rescinded the regulations by which the ships of the United States were prevented from sailing in an armed condition.

In the House of Representatives of the State of Philadelphia, a motion was made to declare it inexpedient for America to go to war for any reason short of the invasion of its territory, especially against a people with whom it was lately united by the

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ties of friendship. This motion was negatived by 37 to 33.

The senate of the United States, on the 26th of March, brought forward a string of resolutions, which had for their object to lay an embargo, to complete and garrison the fortifications, to raise a provisional army, and to provide for military stores and arms. These resolutions were not decided when the last intelligence was sent from America, except the *first*, which was *negatived*.

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] At Bromley, Kent, Mr. W. Smith, of Ave Maria-lane, to Miss Ann Furlonger.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, the Rev. H. Holland Edwards, of Pennant, Denbighshire, to Miss Palmer, of Upper Grosvenor-place.

At the same place, Mr. Hickman, to Miss Kenrick, of Iscoyd Park, Flintshire.

At Mary-le-Bone church, David Bevan, esq. eldest son of Silvanus Bevan, esq. of Biddlesworth hall, Norfolk, to Miss Favell Barke Lee, youngest daughter of the late Robert Cooper Lee, esq. of Bedford-square.

At St. Sepulchre's, Thomas Parsons, esq. of Islington, to Miss Edmonds, of Wandsworth.

In London, Murton Dalrymple, esq. of Fordels, to Miss Frances Ingram Spence, of Hanover-square.

In Westminster, Mr. Dennett, surgeon, of Frith-street, Soho, to Miss Berrow, niece of Andrew Jordaine, esq. of Great George-street.

In Westminster, James Wake, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Smith, daughter of the rev. Dr. Smith, prebendary of Westminster.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, the rev. Daniel Veysie, to Miss Arnold, of Queen-square.

John Auldjo, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Rose, daughter of John Rose, esq. of Norfolk-street, Strand.

At St. Giles's in the Fields, John Sargeaunt, esq. of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Miss Birch, daughter of Mr. Birch, of the same place.

Thomas Goldney, esq. of St. James's-street, to Miss Charlotte Milward, daughter of the late John Milward, esq. of Bromley.

Mr. Hanam, of the Strand, to Miss M. Gordon, daughter of Capt. Gordon, of St. George's in the East.

In London, Comte Royer de St. Julien, to Miss Lewin, daughter of the late Samuel Lewin, esq.

The rev. T. Atwood, of Queen-square, Westminster, to Miss Burtenshaw, of Lindfield, Sussex.

In London, Mr. Brunn, of Charing Cross, to Miss Brewman.

Mr. Sabere, of Church-street, Spital-fields, to Miss Collins, of Bethnal-green.

Died.] In Norton-street, Portland-place, Sir Philip Houghton Clarke, bart. The title descends to his only brother, now Sir Simon Houghton Clarke, bart.

In Chelsea, Mr. Duffell.

At Clapton, Mrs. Compton.

In Caroline-street, Bedford-square, in his 74th year, Peter Mounier, esq.

In Duke-street, Westminster, after a severe and lingering illness, supported with great fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Hickens, second daughter of the late E. M. Rebone, esq. of Colchester, and wife of H. J. Hickens, esq. of Worley-hall, Berks.

At Pentonville, aged 67, Mr. Bedwell Law, bookseller, of Ave Maria-lane.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mrs. Crook.

In her 22d year, Mrs. Gaillemond, of Wilson-street, Finsbury-square.

Mr. John Bullen, brandy merchant, Morgan's-lane, Tooley-street.

At Mile End, Mrs. Brewer, widow of the late rev. Samuel Brewer, of Stepney.

At Hammersmith, aged 21, Miss Mellish.

In Grosvenor-row, Chelsea, Mr. John Poulain.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Jane Blake, a lady of great worth, and the last surviving branch of a very respectable family.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Duffield.

At his chambers in the Temple, aged 75, William Myddleton, esq.

By the bursting of a blood-vessel, Thomas Sanders, esq. of Upper Thames-street, Golden-square.

At Kensington Gore, in her 73d year, Mrs. Ann Bowles.

Mrs. Sparkes, of Doughty-street.

In Clarges-street, the Right Hon. Lady Sophia Augusta Lambert, youngest daughter of the Earl of Cavan.

Mr. Robert Mellish, of Lime-house, shipbuilder.

It the Maze, Southwark, H. S. Holcombe, esq. brewer.

In London, the Hon. Augustus Windsor, youngest son of the Earl of Plymouth.

Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. Thomas Barber, man's mercer, Hay-market.

In Queen Ann-street East, Parker Halley, esq.

In London, after a lingering indisposition, Thomas Jewer, esq. late of Bath, and formerly of Jamaica.

Mr. William Poynder, of Great East-cheap, plumber.

Mr. Northcote, silversmith, of Berkley-street, Clerkenwell.

At Epsom, Mrs. Mary Graham, widow of John Graham, esq. formerly of the council of Calcutta.

In Hatton Garden, Mr. John Johnson Clare, attorney.

Tit

The rev. Richard Stainsby, more than 40 years lecturer of St. Mary, Strand.

At Hackney, Lieut. Colonel James Chaswell, of the first royal regiment of the Tower Hamlet militia.

In Westminster, Arthur Kelly, esq. the late lieutenant-colonel of the South Devon Militia. Mr. Kelly was descended from an antient and distinguished family in Ireland, the dignity of which he well maintained. After shewing the danger and honor of a British soldier during the seven years war, he returned home and married Miss Parker, sister to the late and aunt to the present Lord Boringdon, and cousin to the present Earl Poulett. To the Lady Mr. Kelly had been long attached. He was a truly amiable character, being eminently distinguished by his benevolence to the poor, his extraordinary tenderness and affection to his relatives and friends, and by an uniform endeavour to render happy all with whom he was connected.

At Kentish Town, aged 84, John Little, esq. Some days previous to his death, his physician persuaded him to take a little wine, as indispensibly necessary to recruit his decayed strength, occasioned by his miserable and parsimonious living. Mr. Little, fearful of trusting his servants with the key of the wine cellar, insisted upon his carrying him down stairs, to get a single bottle; when the sudden transition from a warm bed to a damp cellar brought on a fit of apoplexy, which occasioned his death. On examination, it appeared that he possessed upwards of 25,000l. in the different tontines; 11,000l. in the 4 per cents. besides 2000 per ann. of landed property; which now devolves to a brother, to whom he never afforded the least assistance, on account of his being married, matrimony being a state into which he himself never entered, and for which he always entertained the greatest detestation. He resided upwards of forty years in the same house, one room of which had no been occupied for the space of 14 years: but which on his death was found to contain 173 pairs of breeches, with a large proportion of other articles of wearing apparel, all which were in such a wretched state of decay, that they were sold to a Jew for *a single half guinea.* In the coach-house were discovered, secreted in different parts of the building, 180 wigs, which had been bequeathed to him by different relatives, and in which he set great store.

At Islington, on Sunday, April 15th, the rev. John Williams, L. L. D. He was born at Lampeter, Cardiganshire, South Wales, on the 25th of March 1727. His father, a respectable tanner, placed him at the free-school in that town. Having very early expressed a strong inclination for the ministry, when he had acquired a competent knowledge of the classics, he was admitted a student at the dissenting academy, at Carmarthen. Here he assiduously cultivated those studies that would qualify him for the office of a christian minister, and made considerable improvement in the mathematics. On the completion of his academical course, he accepted an invitation from the [illegible] Howell, of Birmingham, to assist [illegible] superintendance of a large school. [illegible] he was chosen pastor of a congre[illegible] Stamford, Lincolnshire, where he [illegible] near three years, when he remov[illegible] ingham, Berks. During his resid[illegible] place, he completed his "*Concord[illegible] Greek Testament, with an English [illegible] short Critical Notes*;" printed in 17[illegible] desirous of a situation near London, [illegible] had formed an extensive acquai[illegible] the death of the rev. Mr. Baron, [illegible] the pastoral charge of the Dissent[illegible] at Sydenham. In 1768 he m[illegible] Martha Still, the widow of a very [illegible] member of his late congregation [illegible] ham. On her decease in 177[illegible] elected curator of Dr. Daniel W[illegible] brary, in Red Cross street: a li[illegible] its situation, little known to th[illegible] though it contains a large collecti[illegible] and very valuable books, and alm[illegible] works of the Nonconformists. Th[illegible] tages of this situation, enabled hi[illegible] cure every information he could [illegible] subject that had much engaged his [illegible] the authenticity of the two first ch[illegible] St. Matthew's gospel. The result [illegible] quiry he published in his "*Thoug[illegible] Origin of Languages.* While he resid[illegible] library, he married in Jan. 17[illegible] Elizabeth Dunn, one of the dau[illegible] Joshua Dunn, Esq. of Newington [illegible] formerly a very respectable merchant [illegible] city of London, and one of the mo[illegible] laymen among the dissenters. Pr[illegible] fluctuations which frequently take pl[illegible] the villages near London, the nu[illegible] dissenters had so far decreased, that, [illegible] expiration of the lease of the chapel, [illegible] Doctor, finding the infirmities of age [illegible] advancing, resolved to resign the office [illegible] ministry, and devote the remainder [illegible] life to study and the society of a few fr[illegible] At the time of his decease, he had [illegible] completed the printing of a transla[illegible] "*Cheitomeus's Græco-Barbara Novi Tes[illegible]* &c. which will be shortly publish[illegible] work designed to explain some difficult [illegible] sages of scripture. He was the author [illegible] veral pamphlets on different subjects, [illegible] printed a few separate sermons. His [illegible] virtues secured to him the esteem of hi[illegible] quaintance and friends; and his decease [illegible] be long and deeply felt by his mour[illegible] widow.

On the 3d of April, after a few days [illegible] ness, at his house near Hermitage St. [illegible] Wapping, in the 69th year of his age, [illegible] John Livie, a gentleman well known in [illegible] literary world, for his deep and accu[illegible] knowledge of the learned languages. [illegible] small, but beautiful and correct editio[illegible] Horace, will be a lasting monument to [illegible] memory; and the benevolence and integ[illegible] of his character, must render his loss a [illegible] ject of the deepest regret to all who had [illegible] happiness of his acquaintance.

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CORRECT LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and of DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of April, and the 20th of May extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

R. Armer, Huckley, hofier. *Greenway, Kunaton, Warwick-shire*, and *Fletcher* and *Nicholls, Gerrard-ſtreet.*
J. Aſhwell, Birmingham, thimble-maker. *Egerton, Gray's inn.*
G. Brandmore, the younger, Aſhbourn, cornfactor. *Maddocks and Hunter, Staple's inn.*
J. K. Rowland, Colcheſter, merchant. *Sutlive, Monument-yard.*
J. Bennett, Little Ilford, ſaleſman. *Dalton.*
G. Blickly, Godmancheſter, ſhopkeeper. *Cooper* and *Low.*
C. Buckton, Great Pulteney-ſtreet, painter. *Greenwood.*
C. Burgeſs and H. Wardle, Manchester. *Meddowcroft.*
D. Bowdige, Exeter, grocer. *Williams* and *Brooke, Lincoln's inn.*
W. Bowman, Baſinghall-ſtreet, warehouſeman. *Wilſon.*
R. Burnet, hatter-ſtreet, milliner. *Islington, Bath-ſtreet.*
J. Baſs, Tiſmouth ſhipwright. *Price, Lincoln's inn.*
W. Barrett, Cheapſide, linen-draper. *Ellis, Cheſter-ſtreet.*
G. Barnett, Hadleigh, miller. *Taylor* and *Drake.*
M. Bunter, Penryn, linen-draper. *Weeks* and *Bedford.*
R. Bakewey, Eaſthope, Salop, lineman and maſter. *Turrant.*
W. Tinſley, High Melton, York, conſtable. *Aſton.*
W. Cobham, Thorncot-ſtreet, dealer in corn, &c. *Speck.*
N. Chester, Butcher-row, Ratcliffe, carpenter. *Baker.*
F. Collier, Devonſhire-ſtreet, merchant. *Bruſfield.*
T. Cook, Whitwell, Norfolk, dealer. *Wrake* and *Holloway.*
B. Cumberback, Craven-ſtreet, ſcrivener. *Cumberback.*
J. Dalton, Hackney-ſtreet. *Auber, Lincoln's inn.*
R. Dale and T. Martin, Little Britain, commiſſion-brokers. *Weld, Warwick-lane.*
G. Delamaine, Dublin-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, broker. *Cadogan* and *Tanner. Lyon's inn.*
W. Dorrell, Bridgwater-ſquare, clock-maker. *Scott.*
W. Fairman, Middle Temple, ſcrivener. *Carpenter* and *Gray, King's bench walks.*
S. Frost, Cambridge, grazier. *Kynderley* and *Long.*
S. Fox, Nottingham, mercer. *Maddocks* and *Hunter.*
J. Forbes, Lad-lane, warehouſeman. *Debary* and *Cope.*
J. Frost, Sutton-at-Hone, Kent, carrier. *Gribbell, Bartlet-ſtreet.*
T. Firth, Bolton-le-Moors, cotton-manufacturer. *Lyon* and *Cooper, Gray's inn.*
R. Grave, Alford, innholder. *Walker, Alford.*
J. Gladſtone and T. Gladſtone, of Liverpool, merchants. *Shaw's.*
T. Griſdale, Bolton-le-Moors, muſlin manufacturer. *Croft.*
E. Hood, Grove-ſtreet, Bathwick, ſcrivener, coachmaker, &c. *Sheppard, Bath,* and *Tucker, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.*
T. Hawkſworth, Dublin, ſilk-mercer. *Cooke, Temple.*
E. Hamer, Pendleton, cotton manufacturer. *Meddowcroft.*
J. Horrocks, Bolton-le-Moors, cotton manufacturer. *Rogers.*
B. Hayworth, Huſſingden, victualler. *Shaw's, Tudor-ſtreet.*
R. Hulland, Gainſborough, wine merchant. *Aſton.*
W. Hyland, Robert-ſtreet, Suſſex, grocer. *Sheppard* and *Cooke, Dean-ſtreet, Soho.*
W. Judſon, Minchinhampton, clothier. *Dyneley* and *Bell.*
W. T. Iliff, Nottingham, ſurgeon. *Murſby, Bartlet-ſtreet.*
W. Jonathon, Saliſbury, butcher. *White, Fetter-lane.*
W. James, Birmingham, mercer. *Egerton, Gray's inn.*
J. Jordan, Shadwell, ſailmaker. *Clayfield, Shadwell.*
W. Johnſon, Liverpool, merchant. *Sandie.*
N. Kolmes, A. Bruno, and J. C. Schalck, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, merchants. *Eaton, Birchin-lane.*
W. Kerr, Stockport, muſlin manufacturer. *Swale.*
J. Kell, Sunderland, mariner. *Kaine, Smith's-buildings.*
J. Leonard, Hackney, cow-keeper. *Wright, Bow-church-yard.*
M. Lovely, Hendon, ſhopkeeper. *Jenkins* and *Yates, New inn.*
R. Lawrence, New Windſor, brick-layer. *Duell* and *Mantwell.*
J. Millward, Clitheroe, York, maltſter. *Jackſon, Bankland,* and *Tardiff, Bread-ſtreet.*
M. Moſes, Swan-ſtreet, jeweller. *Howard, Jewry-ſtreet.*
J. Mayhew, Iſlington, money ſcrivener. *Hadeley, Serle-ſtreet.*
J. Marſhall, bank, boodeller. *Lewis, Gray's inn.*
G. H. Moorhouſe, ſcrivener. *Bloſs.*
E. Maſon, Saliſbury, dyer. *Elias, Curſitor-ſtreet.*
T. Newell, Bartholomew-ſhall, button-maker. *Hardcaſtle.*
J. Nayer, ſen. and jun. Chippenham, ironmongers. *Browne* and *Pinniger, Gray's inn.*
C. Newman, Cambridge-ſtreet, victualler. *Beardſworth* and *Co. Lincoln's inn.*
Phillips, Monmouth-ſtreet, carpenter. *Carrington, Mount-ſtreet.*
N. Cox Phillips, Monmouth-ſtreet, Lincoln's inn-fields. *Carrington, Mount-ſtreet.*
W. Phillips, Watford, carpenter and builder. *Broome* and *Pinniger, Gray's inn.*
T. Pearce, Holborn, linen draper. *Fairbank, Ely-place.*
T. Reed, Whitton, dealer. *Cooper, Southampton.*
W. Rowland, Lambeth, victualler. *Hurlock, Chancery-lane.*
J. Rule, Hilcott, Bucks, bargemaſter. *Elliſon, Crane-court.*
K. Ruſſer, Bolton, printer. *Edmunds, Lothbury-ſquare.*
E. Rothwell, Sheffield. *Bartlet, Temple.*
J. Richards, Coventry-ſtreet, cheeſemonger. *Scott.*
J. Shearer, Bath, veſſer of mod cine. *Gabell, Lincoln's inn.*
G. Siemsaek, Stockwith, manufacturer of rice powder. *Davidſon, Warwick-ſquare.*
F. Sarjeaut, Jun. Minories, ſhopkeeper. *Burt, Torrington-ſtreet.*
T. Sutton, Alford, innkeeper. *Delafaux, Alford.*
J. Southerton, Wellington, ſcrivener. *Lowdare.*
K. Stanley, Stretford, dyer. *Kynderley* and *Long.*
J. Tuttle, Bath, coachmaker, &c. *Sheppard, Bath,* and *Tucker, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.*
R. Tyndall, Minchinhampton, clothier. *Dyneley* and *Bell.*
J. Tate, Lowgreen, farmer. *Rigg, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn.*
C. Twigg, Birmingham, button-maker. *Hardcaſtle.*
J. Tipping, Liverpool, merchant. *Lace, Liverpool.*
W. Vale, Bunhill-row, watch-maker. *Robinſon.*
J. Wood, Lippon, dealer. *Rigby, Gray's inn-ſquare.*
T. White, Nottingham, victualler. *Maddox, Ely* and *Hunter.*
M. Watſon, St. Albans-ſtreet, tayler. *Shaw, Clements inn.*
A. Wright, Market Raiſin, banker. *Fuulter, Hart-ſtreet.*
S. Winter, Cheltenham, victualler. *Kynderley* and *Co.*
J. Watſon, Summer's-town, builder. *Dalton, Fore-ſtreet.*
J. Wade, Sheffield, factor. *Wigan, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn.*
J. Watſon, Hadlam, ſpirit merchant. *Carlaile, Halward,* and *Swaine, Gray's inn.*
W. Watſon, Manchester, grocer. *Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet.*
A. Walker, Worſhip, wine merchant. *Aſton, Furnival's inn.*
J. Watſon, Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper. *Jackſon, Warwick-*
A. Worbrys and T. Syder, Birmingham, ſword-cutlers. *Wortham, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn.*
T. Wynn, Weſt Tanfield, butcher. *Darnbrough* and *Coates.*
J. Zealy, Evetham, victualler. *Griffith, Broadway, Worceſterſhire,* and *Sherwin, Ludgate-hill.*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

J. Ainſworth, Halifax, timber-merchant. June 15.
J. Aſhley, Britſol, dealer in ſpirits. June 19.
S. Beckham, Faſhion-ſtreet, ſugar-grinder. May 19.
S. Bradbury, Baſinghall-ſtreet, broker. June 2.
W. Bailey, Farringdon, mercer. June 5.
R. Brown, Newcaſtle, wine-merchant. May 22.
M. Bryan, Shoreditch, ſhopkeeper. May 22.
J. Borlaſe, Oxford, corn-chandler. June 2.
T. Bith, Trowbridge, grocer. May 20.
F. Bague, Conduit-ſtreet, merchant. May 26.
E. Budd, Rumſey, tallow-chandler. May 31.
W. Butlin, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, grocer. June 5.
J. Beyer, Theyer-ſtreet, upholder. May 26.
J. Bartley, of the Corporator, Judaman, mariner. June 9.
W. Brown and J. Barrow, Norwich, warehouſemen, June 15.
S. Branbury, Baſinghall-ſtreet, broker. June 20.
C. S. Bradley, Briſtol, tobacconiſt. June 12.
J. Collin, Broad-ſtreet, merchant. May 19.
J. Clutterbuck, York-ſtreet, brewer. May 12.
J. Cook, Kenſbury, clothier. May 25.
L. Caſtell, Wapping, merchant. June 2.
J. Carter, Malden, carpenter. July 7.
S. Cafe, Fore-ſtreet, haberdaſher. June 16.
S. Curtis, Warwick-ſtreet, carpet-maker. June 9.
J. Clegg, Manchester, ſuſtian-manufacturer. June 15.
J. Durkop, St. Mary Axe, merchant. June 29.
J. Durham, Bear-lane, carpenter. May 19.
E. Davies, Caermarthen, ſhopkeeper. May 19
J. T. Deeble, Cannon-ſtreet, upholderer. May 16
F. J. Dennuriell, James-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare. June 9
H. Elliot, Cannon-ſtreet, merchant. May 2.
M. Fowkes, Falkirk, horſe-dealer. June 9.
R. Finley, Colcheſter, ſhopkeeper. May 21.
T. Francis and A. Weir, Swanica, ſhopkeepers. May 22.
J. Fewſter, Minchinhampton, innkeeper. June 23.
J. Garrett and E. Hatherley, Oxford-ſtreet, glaſs-ſellers. June 5.
H. Golding and J. S. Machamara, Queen-ſtreet. June 30.
H. S. Gardiner, Waterſide-place, Doctors-commons. June 9
J. Gould, Coventry, factor. May 20.
J. Gardeer, Chapdon, and T. Gill, Brith Church. June 19
T. Hchaud, Bermondſey, ſhipwright. May 22.
W. Hicks, baſely, baker. May 23.
A. Hartley, Lancaſter, milliner. May 24.
J. Hewett, Godſtone, carpenter. May 21.
T. Hutchins, Worceſter, rope-maſter. May 24.
J. Harrion, Manchester, merchant. June 19.
J. Hoyle, Walthetlane, Halifax, dyer. June 6.
J. Harris, Paul's-court, Wood-ſtreet, Cheapſide, &c. June 5.
L. Holloway, Paddington, ſadler. June 7
D. Hart, Gosport, ſilverſmith. June 7
J. R. Jowett, Fleet-ſtreet, mercer. April 28
J. Jeffery, Old Jewry, linen-draper. May 22
J. Jackſon, Brompton, Apothecary. June 9
W. J. Anſon, Pontefract, brandy-merchant. June 16
J. Kerrod, Hackney, bricklayer. June 7
J. Kipſhin, New-court, Throgmorton-ſtreet, merchant. June 5
S. Levy, Little Alie-ſtreet, watch-maker. June 5
T. Ledeard, Rochester, ſoap-maker. June 9
J. Morgan and A. Struther, Crefcent, Minories, June 5
A. Merry, London, merchant. May 22
T. Marſhin, Cloth-fair, mercer. May 16
J. Marſhall and J. Longcake, Wathington, mercers. June 1
J. Mobbs, Birmingham, hatter, &c. June 9
M. Nunn, Manchester, ſarſe-dealer.
R. Oliphant and H. Anderſon, Fenchurch-buildings. June 5
T. Outteridge, Brenchley, Kent, dealer. June 16
T. Owen, Manchester, ſinner. June 21
D. Powell, Broadſtreet, grocer. May 12
T. Paſfield, Kew, carpenter. June 9
H. Page and T. Barrows, Great Queen-ſtreet, ſaddlers May 19.
T. Parker, Lancaſter, merchant. May 21
C. Thilips, Stourport, coal-merchant. May 21
J. Pinfold and R. Griffiths, Watling-ſtreet. May 15
W. W. Proller and R. Cutter, Fenchurch-ſtreet. June 16
A. Reid, Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, army-clothier. June 29
J. Paſt-ro, bridgewater, currier. May 12
H. Ryan, Swallow-ſtreet, victualler. May 26
J. Robſon, Croydon, ſadler. June 5
J. Riley, Sheffield, linen-draper. May 31
J. Revett, ſen. Brick-lane, Spitalfields, wine-merchant. June 19
J. Robſon, Croydon, ſadler. June 30
J. Smith and W. Brown, Finſbury-ſquare. May 22
W. Smith, King's Arms-yard, ſcrivener. June 5
S. Sutton, Manchester, ſuſtian manufacturer. June 19
F. Skenfield, Briſtol, timber-merchant. June 4
J. Smith, Bridgnorth, hatchmaker. June 19
W. Steele, Selby, baker. June 6
J. Southerton, Bye, grocer. June 18
R. Smith, Oxford-ſtreet, grocer. June 5
J. Smith, Duke-ſtreet, Grosvenor-ſquare, bricklayer. June 5
W. Scorgey, St. Martin's-court, holder. June 16
John Scott, London, merchant, and ſolitaire-broker. June 30
D. Troup, Goodman's-yard, merchant. June 2
J. Thompſon, Southwark, cheeſemonger. June 5
T. Thornton, Spalding, ſhopkeeper. June 1
W. Thompſon, Red-lion-ſtreet, Clerkenwell. June 16
G. Woodward, Tintine inn, Madeley, innholder. May 22
J. Welton, Shelton, potter. May 24
J. Ward, Team, butcher. May 31
J. Whitley, Briſtol, draper. May 22
J. Wedgwood, Burſlem, potter. May 25
J. Woolan, Sheffield, ironmonger. June 22
R. Woodfield and W. Orton, Coventry, grocers. June 6
M. Waugh and J. Price, Leeds, booksellers. June 6.
E. Wilſon, Reunnock, Eſſham, milk-dealer. June 16
R. Wedgewood, Burſlem, potter. June 7
E. Walker, Kidderminſter, ſhoe-maker. June 15
J. Woodhead and A. Lane, Manchester, merchants. June 15
G. Whitty, New Martin, York, horſe-dealer. June 12.

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A most ingenious and yet simple combination of machinery, for the purposes of regulating the conveyance of waggons, laden with coals, down an inclosed plane, from Benwell colliery, on the north side of the Tyne, to the staith at the border of the river, and for bringing up the waggons, when unloaded, by the same power that resisted its projectile *impetus* in the descent, has lately been perfected and brought into use by Mr. Barnes. The length of the railway, on which the waggon runs, is 864 yards, which distance it descends in two minutes and a half, and re-ascends in the same space of time; so that the loaded waggon can be let down with ease and safety, the coal discharged, and the empty waggon returned to the pit, within the compass of *four minutes!* The impelling and the resisting powers of motion, are derived from a plummet, weighing 16½ cwt. which the waggon in descending and ascending, alternately raises and lowers the depth of 144 yards. The rope, by which the waggon is impelled and accelerated, winds round the axis of a large wheel, in a niche or groove in the middle, that gives the rope only space to coil round upon itself, and thereby guards against all possibility of entanglement. Near to the axis of the large coiling wheel, there is an oblique indention of cast iron, which corresponds with and works into a similar conformation on the rim of a smaller wheel; round which the plummet rope is coiled or warped, and is, in consequence thereof, moved round only once in six rotations of the suspending and retracting wheel, which exactly corresponds with the elevation of the weight and the descent of the waggon. To preserve the rope from injury, by dragging on the ground, rollers with iron pivots and brass sockets, for it to run upon, are elevated in the middle of the rail-way; but sufficiently low to prove no obstruction to the waggon, which passes over them.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Robert Frost, jun. to Miss Todd, of Mitford. Mr. J. A. Kidd, engraver and copper-plate printer, to Miss Atkinson. Mr. Thomas Ratcliff, to Miss Brown, of Jarrow.

At North Shields, Mr. W. Turnbull, master of the John and Richard, to Miss Lowrey.

At Tynemouth, Mr. Robert Ramshaw, attorney, of North Shields, to Miss Ann Pitfield, of South Shields.

At Ovingham, Mr. John Hall, broker, of Newcastle, to Miss Jane Brown, of Wylam.

Mr. Robert James, late of the Cock Inn, Newcastle, to Miss Mary Swinburn, of Newbottle.

At Corbridge, Mr. Lancelot Armstrong, surgeon, to Miss Isabella Newcastle.

At Bywell, Mr. John Charlton, of Watton, to Miss Barbara Rowell, of Stelling, near Corbridge.

Died.] In Newcastle, in his 60th year, after a long and very painful illness, Mr. William Newton, architect. His integrity and affable manners procured him a respectable circle of friends in private life; and his professional reputation will be perpetuated by the various edifices planned and built under his directions, in this and the adjacent counties.

At Esingwold, Mr. Robert Yates

At Hexham, Mr. John James. The office of parish clerk to this town had been successively held by his grandfather, his father, and himself, for the term of 132 years.

At Berwick, Mr. William Phorton, printer and bookseller.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, captain Henry Fisher, of the Favourite, to Miss Eleanor Plaskett, youngest daughter of the late captain John Plaskett.

At New Hutton, near Kendal, William Sleddall, esq. to Miss Holmes.

At Brampton, Mr. Thomas Hutton, of Soulby, near Kirkbystephen, to Miss Jane Noble, of High How.

At Hawkesheadhead, Mr. Harrison, of Hawkeshead Hall, to Mrs. Towson.

Died.] At Whitehaven, in her 71st year, Mrs. Ann Skelton. Mr. James Raney. In his 26th year, Mr. George Swaffer, jun. After a short illness, Mr. Ralph Hendley.

At Carlisle, aged 45, Mr. James Bousfield, linen-draper.

At Kendal, Mr. Batty Hodgson, tobacconist, and an alderman of the corporation. Mr. John Swainson, currier.

At Storings, near Kefwick, in her 75th year, Mrs. Martha Gibson.

At Lowca, aged 76, Mr. Joseph Younghusband, shoemaker.

At Kefwick, aged 63, Mrs. Dinah Clark.

At Low Barkhouse, Setmurthy, aged 28, Mrs. Irvin.

YORKSHIRE.

From Mr. Seaton, the treasurer's annual report of the state of the woollen manufactory, delivered in at the last Pontefract sessions, it appears, that of broad cloths there have been manufactured in the last year, pieces 229,292 —yards, 7,235,038; which gives a decrease from the returns of the preceding year, of 17,478 pieces, amounting to 595,498 yards. Narrow cloths, on the other hand, have experienced an increase, there having been manufactured in the course of the last year, 156,709 pieces, or 5,503,648 yards, giving an increase of 5115 pieces, or 257,944 yards.

Married.] At York, Mr. Lonsdale, linen-draper, to Mrs. Howell. Mr. Wm. Atley, silversmith, to Miss Clark.

At Knaresborough, Mr. George Henlock, grocer, to Miss Clough.

At

At Farlington, Mr. Thomas Hall, of Linton upon Ouſe, to Miſs Hall.

At Rotherham, Mr. Edward Creſwick, of Sheffield, to Miſs Mary Holt, ſiſter to Mr. Holt, of Newark, printer.

At Heſsle, Mr. Scoffin, of the Eaſt Riding Bank in Beverly, to Miſs Brough, of the former place.

At Wakefield, Mr. Rowland Herſt, bookſeller, to Miſs Ann Day, daughter of Mr. John Day, watchmaker. Mr. Thomas Beaumont, ironmonger, to Miſs Ann Richardſon, of Leeds.

The Rev. William Williamſon, of Pocklington, ſecond ſon of W. Williamſon, of Linton Spring, to Miſs Dawſon, only daughter of Mr. Dawſon, of Wighill, near Wetherby.

At Doncaſter, Mr. Graham, to Mrs. Liſle.

At Hull, Mr. Richardſon, of Pocklington, to Miſs Hall, of Beverley. Mr. Wm. Lambert to Miſs Fearn.

At Leeds, Mr. Matthew Hewitt, of Beeſton, to Miſs Burton, daughter of the late Mr. Joſhua Burton, of Bromley. Mr. Philip Haiſt, merchant, to Miſs Mary Tipping.

Died.] At York, John Cockſhutt, eſq. captain in lord Harewood's regiment of ſupplementary militia. Miſs Severs. In his 71ſt year, deſervedly eſteemed and reſpected, Mr. Thomas Atkinſon, architect.

At Hull, aged 55, the rev. John Beatſon, many years miniſter of the Baptiſt chapel in Salthouſe Lane. Mr. Thomas Bell, inſurance broker.

At Broomley, near Whatley, greatly reſpected and beloved, Mrs. Ann Rhodes.

At Duncombe Park, Miſs Duncombe, eldeſt ſurviving daughter of Charles Slingſby Duncombe, eſq.

Suddenly, the Rev. Dr. Hunter, rector of Thurnſcoe.

In his 69th year, Joſeph Wilkinſon, eſq. of Whetley Hill, near Bradford.

At Badſworth, the Rev. Mr. Rawlinſon.

At Beverley, aged 42, Mr. Hudſon.

At her houſe at Carthorpe, in the North Riding, on the 6th inſt. Mrs. Elſley, widow of the late rev. Gregory Elſley, Vicar of Burneſton.

At Louth, Mrs. Wriggleworth, wife of Mr. N. Wriggleworth, warden of that corporation. This gentleman's family furniſhes a remarkable inſtance of fatality; his three ſons, together with his wife, all dying within the ſpace of 14 months.

At South Cave, Mr. John Robinſon, late deputy comptroller of the cuſtoms at the port of Scarborough.

After a few hours illneſs, Mr. Wainwright, of Ferrybridge, poſtmaſter of that place, and one of the partners in the Leeds pottery.

At Scholes, near Leeds, the youngeſt ſon of colonel Brooke.

At Thorner, likewiſe near Leeds, Mr. Marmaduke Parſon, many years a local preacher in the late Mr. Weſley's connexion.

At Baildon, near Bradford, after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Cockſhott.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Moſs, merchant, to Miſs Griffies. Mr. Joſeph Farrer, merchant, to Miſs Eliza Neild, daughter of Mr. Henry Neild, of Aullington, in Cheſhire. Mr. Edward Thompſon, painter, aged 25, to Mrs. Groves, aged 45. Mr. George Atkinſon to Miſs Mary Evans.

At Manchester, Mr. John Parry, merchant, to Miſs Wright. Mr. Wm. Fletcher to Miſs Mann. Mr. Thomas Thackery to Miſs Marſlot, of Smedley.

At Ormſkirk, Mr. Wm. Wareing, attorney, to Miſs Catherine Parr, daughter of the late alderman John Parr, of Liverpool.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Lee, attorney, to Miſs Simpſon.

Died.] At Lancaſter, aged 91, Mrs. Patience Harriſon. In her 70th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Frankland. Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Ralph, whitesmith.

On his paſſage from the coaſt of Africa, Mr. Henry Wood, of Liverpool.

At Manchester, of a lingering conſumption, borne with great fortitude and reſignation, Mrs. Lignum, wife of Mr. John Lignum, ſurgeon.

At Preſton, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Hornby. Mr. Charles Roberts, of the royal Preſton volunteers.

At Bootle, aged 84, Mr. Edward Aſhcroft, father of Mr. E. Aſhcroft, of Spellow Houſe, near Liverpool.

At Huns Fold, in Tottington, at the extraordinary age of 102 years, Mr. Richard Hamer. He retained the uſe of all his faculties to the laſt day of his life; and within a fortnight of his deceaſe, could eat a hard cruſt of bread as eaſily as in his youth. He has left a daughter and ſon-in-law, whoſe joint ages amount to 154 years.

Mr. Hughes, wife of Mr. M. Hughes, of St. Helen.

At Skipton in Craven, ſuddenly, Mr. Thomas Wharton, innkeeper.

At Wigan, Mrs. Lowe, wife of Mr. James Lowe, fuſtian manufacturer. Mr. Chriſty. Mr. Ellam.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Phillip Humberſton, eſq. to Miſs Cotton, eldeſt daughter of the rev. the dean of Cheſter.

At Nantwich, the rev. John Latham, curate of that place, to Miſs Snellſon, daughter of Mr. Snellſon, ſtationer.

At Overton, Mr. Thomas Clarke, to Miſs Ellen Downs.

At Preſtbury, Charles Antrobus, eſq. of Alloſtock, to Miſs Broadhurſt, of Henbury.

Died.] At Cheſter, aged 93, Mrs. Mary Wetenhall. In her 83d year, Mrs. Barnſton. Mr. Thomas Hand, corkcutter. Mr. Wm. Currie. Mr. Wm. Dicas, attorney. Miſs Gregory, of Scaland.

At Handbridge, near Cheſter, Mr. Woods.

Near Chester, Edward Gaskell, esq. Th gentleman, on account of certain pecunia disappointments, secluded himself from ciety for the long term of 28 years.

At the Glass-house, near Chester, M Witter.

At Stoke, near Nantwich, Mr. Wil Sproston.

At Middlewich, aged 81, Mr. John Sea

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Gresley, the rev. Gresley to Miss Louisa Gresley, daugh the late Sir Nigal Gresley, bart.

At Melbourne, Mr. Cullen, drap Nottingham, to Miss Chamberlain, of the former place.

Died.] At Derby, at the Bell Inn, Mr. S. Bird, of Manchester. He was seized the preceding day with an apoplectic fit, to which his sudden death is attributed. In her 83d year, Mrs. Woolley.

At Ilstock, Mr. Thomas Dethick, son of Mr. Dethick, of Willington.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. R. Killingley, to Miss Maria Wilson. Mr. Thompson, surgeon, of Newark, to Miss Fletcher, daughter of John Fletcher, gent. of Nottingham.

At Arnold, Mr. John Stubbins, jun. of Nottingham, hosier, to Miss Mary Cooke, of Redhill, in the parish of Arnold.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Mayne. Mr. Bradwell, sen. Aged 32, after a long illness, which she bore with great fortitude, Mrs. Ragsdale, of the Three Crowns Inn, in Parliament-street. Mrs. Barton.

At Bramcote, near Nottingham, in his 86th year, Mr. George Robinson. His death is sincerely regretted.

At Bingham, aged 68, Mrs. Stafford, widow of Mr. Stafford, many years a respectable school-master in that town.

At Gedling workhouse, in his 96th year, John Flinders, pensioner. He served his country 62 years in the capacity of a soldier, 34 of which he was a gunner in the royal artillery; 22 years in the 8th, or king's own regiment of foot, and six years in the 52d regiment, general Lambton. Whilst in the 8th regiment, he was present in six battles and two sieges, viz. the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Falkirk, Culloden, Rackoo, and Val, and the sieges of Stirling Castle and Bergen-op-Zoom. He was rewarded for his long and faithful services, by a pension from government, which enabled him in his old age to live comfortably in his native parish of Gedling; but it is a remarkable circumstance, that, after making experiment of many private families, he preferred boarding himself in the parish workhouse for several years previous to his decease.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Stamford, after a courtship of a few days, Christopher Peat, esq. to Mrs. Tomkinson, widow of the late Mr.

of Norman Cross. Mr. Charles Miss Rayment.

y, near Raisin, Mr. Casterton, t. Peter at Arches, Lincoln, and usic, to Miss Sarah Fox, of Cal-

d St. Mary's, the rev. Mr. Jerong Sutton, to Miss Ann Stanger, ner place.

stoft, Mr. Thomas Bower, grazier, andall.

At Boston, in her 23d year, much , Miss Tayton.

hittlesea, Mrs. Aveling, grocer. She erfect health a few minutes previous to her sudden death.

At Grantham, Mrs. Winter, wife of Mr. Winter, grocer.

At Raithby, Sophia Davis, eldest daughter of Mr. Davis, of Loughborough.

At Bourn, in his 67th year, George Pochin, esq. colonel of the Leicestershire regiment of militia, and deputy lieutenant and magistrate for the counties of Leicester and Lincoln. At the first forming of the militia for this county, Mr. P. was appointed captain, and served till the conclusion of the war in 1763. In the year 1778, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in which situation he served during the American war, and, upon the death of the duke of Rutland, in 1787, he was appointed to the command of the regiment. In his public capacity he was most deservedly esteemed, as a good soldier, and a faithful, upright and inflexible magistrate; in the retired walks of domestic privacy, his benevolence and uniform integrity procured him the respect and love of all who had an opportunity of knowing him.

At Navenby, near Lincoln, in her 53d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Gill, wife of Mr. Joseph Gill, wheelwright.

RUTLAND.

Married.] At Ketton, Mr. Stanger, to Miss Kirke.

Died.] At Barrow, Mr. Darker, farmer and grazier.

Mrs. Berridge, wife of Mr. Berridge, of Cottesmore, farmer and grazier.

At Empingham, Mr. Bradshaw, gamekeeper to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Earl Moira has enrolled himself a private volunteer in the Leicester yeomanry cavalry.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Ireland, printer, to Miss Miller. Mr. Hiff, draper, to Miss Keep, of Kettering.

Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Billesdon, to Miss Chamberlain, of Syston.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Lowdham, widow of the late Mr. F. G. Lowdham, hosier. Aged 82, Mrs. Wolverstan, widow of Mr. Wolverstan, of Bole Hall, Staffordshire. She was a very eccentric, but at the same time amiable character. Mr. Thomas Bird.

At

At Melton, in the bloom of youth, Miſs Alice Healy, of Shoby.

Mr. James Preſton, farmer, of Burton Lazarus.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Methoin, bookbinder, to Miſs Spink.

At Cheadle, Mr. Thomas Smith, tanner, to Miſs Elizabeth Tipper.

Mr. Thomas Mayer, of Lane End, maltſter, to Mrs. Salt, of Stafford.

At Ellenhall, Mr. Aſh, of Eccleſhall, to Miſs Addiſon, of the former place.

At Burton upon Trent, lieut. Charles Perks, of the Burton volunteer infantry, of Sinai Park, near Burton, to Miſs Sherratt, of the former place.

Mr. Owen, of Tutbury Woodhouſe, to Miſs Deavil, of Marchington.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 83, Mrs. Mary Green. In her 63d year, Mrs. Fellows. A few minutes preceding her death, ſhe had been walking in her garden in perfect health.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Brown. She went to bed the preceding night in apparent good health.

At the ſame place, in his 64th year, Mr. John Turnpenny Altree.

Aged 75, Mrs. Lycett, of Shallowford.

At Sedgely, Mrs. Powell, wife of the rev. Mr. Powell.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Samuel Heely to Miſs Ketland. Mr. Wm. Hunt to Miſs Jane Colley. Mr. Samuel Weaver to Miſs Sarah Walker. Mr. Benjamin Aſhwell to Miſs Elizabeth Beſt. Mr. Boddington to Miſs Mary Ruſſell, of Foleſhill, near Coventry.

At Coventry, Mr. Thomas Howell, to Miſs Sarah Pearſon, of Birmingham.

At Handſworth, Mr. Richard Dean, to Miſs Elizabeth Baker.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Underhill. Mr. John Green, druggiſt and banker. Mr. Dicken, builder. Aged 71, Mr. John Beardmore. Mr. Henry Lutwyche. After a long and painful indiſpoſition, Mr. Collins. Miſs Holmes. Of a decline, Miſs Weſtwood, eldeſt daughter of Mr. O. Weſtwood. Mrs. Palin. Mrs. Corne.

At Coventry, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Davies, brazier. She has left nine children to lament her loſs. Mr. Stephen Scotton. Mrs. White.

Mr. Richard Groves, of Great Barr. He was a very ingenious and ſkilful mechanic.

At Foleſhill, near Coventry, Mr. Benjamin Fidoe.

At Shrewley, in the pariſh of Hatton, in this county, Mrs. Archer, widow of the late Mr. Lawrence Archer. No woman ever maintained a more amiable and reſpectable character.

At Spark Brook, near Birmingham, in his 77th year, Mr. William Shore.

At Handworth, near Birmingham, Mr. William Chamberlain.

At Cakemore, near Hales Owen. Mr. Thomas Adams.

SHROPSHIRE.

The beautiful turret of the church of St. Chad's, in Shrewſbury, will ſpeedily receive an acquiſition of a new peal of twelve bells, which have been pronounced, by competent judges, to be the beſt muſical peal in the kingdom.

Married.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. T. Edwards, of Myford, Montgomeryſhire, to Mrs. Rogers, of Frankwell. Mr. Richards to Miſs Yall, of Preſton.

At Biſhop's Caſtle, Mr. Bodenham, linen-draper, of Shrewſbury, to Miſs Sufan Home, of the former place.

At Oſweſtry, Mr. Rogers, of Croſemere, to Miſs Sarah Croxon.

At St. Chad's, Mr. Gregory, of the Bog Mines, to Miſs Mary Pugh, of Kinnerton.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mrs. Blakeway, wife of Mr. Joſhua Blakeway, of the Abbey Foregate. In her 86th year, after a very ſevere illneſs, Mrs. Ramſbottom. Aged 64, Mr. Evan Owen.

At Ludlow, in his 75th year, captain Wm. Pugh. Mrs. Harley, wife of Mr. Harley, dyer. Mrs. Collier. Miſs Jordan.

At Acton, Reynold Hall, Mr. Robert Smith.

At Whitchurch, aged 72, Mr. William Batho. Mr. Thomas Jebb, miller.

At Wellington, aged 72, Mr. Thomas Ore. He was upwards of 40 years agent to the late Edward Cludde, eſq. of Orlton, and through the long period of his life, uniformly maintained the character of ſtrict integrity, and was univerſally eſteemed for the goodneſs of his heart.

At Welſhpool, Mr. Thomas Parry, one of the aldermen of that corporation.

At Burlton, aged 74, Mrs. Ann Pemberton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Longdon, Mr. Thomas Hill, farmer, of New Town, near Worceſter, to Miſs Sufan Ireland, of the former place.

At King's Norton, Edward Owen, eſq. of Garth, Merionethſhire, to Miſs Highway, of Moneyhill, in this county.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mrs. Dennis. Suddenly, while ſitting in a chair at her ſon's houſe, Mrs. Handy, aged 80. Univerſally regretted, Mr. Henry Were. He ſerved the office of mayor in 1795. At the advanced age of 98, Mrs. Sufannah Davis.

At Roſe Place, near Worceſter, Miſs Eliza Glover Williams, ſecond daughter of Thomas Williams, eſq.

At Bromſgrove, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. John Webb, attorney.

At Inkberrow, Mr. Thomas Davies, farmer.

At Droitwich, Mr. Wm. Smith, grazier.

At Hinton Lane, near Worceſter, Mr. Bellamy, timber-merchant.

Mrs. Lucas, wife of Mr. Lucas, farmer, of the Little Lodge, Hanbury.

Mr.

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Mr. William Chance, a wealthy farmer, of Cummings, in the parish of Hullip.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Bennet, Mr. Rees Phillips, baker. Mr. Joſeph Morris, ſen. cork-cutter.

At Leominſter, aged 88, Mrs. Price. After a lingering illneſs, Mr. Robert Seward. Mr. Oliver, wheelwright.

Mrs. Hankins, of the Pigeon Houſe, in the parish of Weſton Beggard.

In his 74th year, Mr. Joſeph Pritchard, farmer, of Canwood, in the parish of Woolhope.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mrs. Eades, of the Malt Houſe.

At Maindee, near Newport, the lady of W. Kemeys, eſq.

At Troy Houſe, near Monmouth, Miſs Richards, only daughter of Mr. Lewis Richards, ſteward to the duke of Beaufort.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Glouceſter, capt. Macdonald, of the 17th light dragoons, to Miſs Woodifield, daughter of Stephen Woodifield, eſq. of this town.

At Briſtol, Mr. James Harris, jun. to Miſs Mary Raiken. Mr. William Lewis, to Miſs Cooper. Mr. John Prichard, vicar choral of St. David's Cathedral, to Miſs Summons. The joint ages of the bridegroom, the bridemaid, the perſon who gave the bride away, and the bride's ſervant that attended on the occaſion, wanted ſeven years of the age of the bride.

At Clifton, John Wintle, eſq. of Froceſter, to Miſs Concklin, of the former place.

Mr. Richard White, of Woodhouſe, near Stroud, to Miſs Hall, daughter of Mr. Wm. Hall, of Salperton.

At Winterbourne, Samuel Shute, eſq. of Frenchay, to Miſs Ricketts, of London.

At Weſtbury upon Trim, James Macintoſh, eſq. barriſter, to Miſs Allen, ſiſter to Mrs. Wedgwood, of Cotehouſe, in that parish.

Died.] At Glouceſter, in his 80th year, Mr. George Cowles, formerly an eminent corn-dealer, but who had retired from buſineſs for many years.

At Berry Fieldhouſe, Bourton on the Water, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Wilkins, wife of the rev. Wm. Wilkins.

At Kington, near Thornbury, Mr. Obed. Thurſton.

At Crewſhole, Mr. Samuel Crinks, many years a maſter-potter and furnace-builder at St. Philip's glaſs-work. He was a man of ſtrict honour and integrity.

At Alderton, near Froceſter, Richard King, eſq.

At Redland, Mr. Jeremy Baker, banker, of Briſtol. His benevolence and affability conciliated the unfeigned eſteem and friendſhip of all who knew him.

At Stapleton, Mrs. Jennings.

At Yate, Mrs. Frances Green.

At the Hotwells, Archibald John Macdonnell, eſq. of Lochgarrie, North Britain lieutenant-colonel commandant of the late 113th regiment of foot.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. John Davis, clerk of the univerſity and city bank, to Miſs Woods, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Woods, of Witney.

At Witney, Mr. Edward Towerſey, organiſt of that town, to Miſs Frances Germain.

Mr. Francis Lamb, of Witney, to Miſs Ellis, only daughter of Mr. William Ellis, linen-draper.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 60, Mr. Joſeph Hedges. In his 12th year, Charles Daniel Gutch, fourth ſon of the rev. John Gutch, regiſtrar of the univerſity. He was a youth of great promiſe, and exemplary morals.

At Biceſter, in his 74th year, Mr. W. Rolls, currier.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Dallington, near Northampton, Mr. J. Pell, of Hardmead, Bucks, to Miſs Weſt, of Dallington Lodge.

Died.] At Peterborough, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Denny.

At Caiſter, near Peterborough, Mr. Howgrave, formerly printer of the Stamford Mercury.

The rev. Joſhua Stephenſon, rector of Barton Segrave and Cranford St. Andrew.

At Kettering, Mr. Richard Schuckburgh, chapman.

At Benefield, near Oundle, Mr. Morris, of Chandos-ſtreet, London.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The duke of Bedford's immenſe brick wall, which encircles all the paddocks, the park, and farms in his large eſtate at Woburn, is now almoſt finiſhed, not wanting two hundred yards to complete it. It is a moſt ſtupendous undertaking. The baſement part of the wall is four bricks thick, and the elevation (14 feet high) three bricks, made of a beautiful red earth, that will ſtand unimpaired for centuries. The expence of this vaſt work is ſaid to exceed 200,000l.

Married.] Mr. Thomas L. Wood, of Leighton Buſſard, draper, to Miſs Simpſon.

Died.] The rev. John Morris, B. D. rector of Milton Bryan, formerly fellow of St. John's college, and chaplain to the late duke of Bedford, when ambaſſador at Paris. His talents and endowments reflected honour on the illuſtrious ſeminary at which he was educated, and the purity of his morals added luſtre to the ſacred function in which he was engaged.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Thomas Coe, to Mrs. Danns. Mr. John Eaden, merchant, to Miſs Pryer.

Mr. John Merchant, of Parſon Drove, to Mrs. Johnſon, widow of the late Mr. Wm. Johnſon, of March.

Died.] At Wisbech, in the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Vaux, hatter.

At

At Werrington, aged 81, Mrs. Whitehead. In his 19th year, Mr. Charles Norton, ſon of the late Mr. Norton, of the Haycock Inn, Wansford.

At Cheſterton, Mrs. Sparrow.

KENT.

Married.] At Chatham, Capt. Buchanan, of the royal navy, to Miſs Hublert, daughter of Mr. G. Hulbert, of the Mill houſe hotel.

At Deal, Mr. Canon, of Middle Deal, grazier, to Miſs Hollams.

At Whitſtaple, Mr. Andrew Hunt, farmer, to Miſs Cary, of Shiddall.

At Ramſgate, Arthur Ahmurty, eſq. of the royal navy, to Miſs Willyams, daughter of the late Robert Willyams, eſq. of Canterbury.

At Eltham, the Rev. J. Smith, to Miſs Ballard, of Wateringbury.

At Dymchurch, Mr. John Sutton, to Mrs. Iggulden. Mr. William Gilart, to Mrs. Downe.

At Faverſham, Mr. Philip Mein, to Miſs S. Barker. Mr. John Witheridge, to Miſs Barham.

At Aſhford, Mr. Virrel, to Mrs. Mary Bonner.

Died.] At Canterbury, in her 20th year, Miſs Oliver Ratcliff, only child of Mr. Thomas Ratcliff, of St. Dunſtan's, near Canterbury.

At Maidſtone, Mr. Henry Aiſtrop, printer, and maſter of the Royal Oak public-houſe. After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Petitt, of the Ship-inn.

At Deal, Mrs. Hartley, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Hartley, pilot.

At Middle Deal, in his 12th year, Maſter William Iggulden, youngeſt ſon of John Iggulden, eſq.

At Meopham, Mr. Munday, late maſter of the Falſtaff inn, at Gadſhill, near Rocheſter, and a member of Lord Darnley's troop of yeomanry cavalry.

At Borden, near Sittingbourne, aged 23, the rev. Charles Elwyn.

At Smarden, in his 94th year, Mr. Robert Underdown.

Mr. W. Kingsford, baker, of Aſh, near Sandwich.

At Lydd, Mr. John Finn, carpenter and wheelwright.

At Eaſtry, Mrs. Ruſſell, miſtreſs of the Bell public-houſe.

At Lamberhurſt, aged 71, Mrs. Haſſell.

At Northcourt farm, in Swingfield, in a very advanced age, Mr. Wm. Kelſey.

At Chaldon, Samuel Parſons. eſq. of Sydenham, to Miſs A. Beresford.

SURRY.

Married.] At Newington, Major Henry Teeſdale, of the King's dragoon guards, to Miſs Ruſh.

At Wallington, Mr. Wm. Dredge, to Miſs Ann Knight.

Died.] At Wandſworth, aged 64. Mrs. Mary Jackſon, formerly of Lancaſter.

At Croydon, Mr. Joſeph Sharpe, of Kingſtreet, Golden-ſquare, Brewer.

SUSSEX.

By ſome unaccountable accident, the Battle powder mills belonging to Mr. Harvey, together with a drying-room and ſtore-houſe, were totally deſtroyed by a ſudden exploſion. Three men employed in the mill were forced into the air with the works, one of whom, an elderly man, was rent to atoms, and different parts of his body picked up at conſiderable diſtances from each other. The other two fell, ſadly lacerated, into an adjoining piece of water, out of which they were both taken alive, though deprived of the faculty of giving any account of the accident. One of theſe unfortunate ſufferers complained, firſt of intolerable heat, drank a cordial which was offered him, and then ſaying he was extremely cold, expired almoſt immediately. The other ſurvived the accident nearly two hours; during which, he feebly exclaimed at intervals, "'Tis not all over yet!" but ſaid nothing more. They both died without apparent agony. By the above exploſion, conſiderable damage was done to the houſe of the proprietor of the mills. The trees near the ſpot were totally ſtript of their infant foliage and bloſſoms, and the whole circumjacent country preſented a horrid ſcene of deſolation.

Died.] At Lewes, in an advanced age, Mr. Wm. Kemp, clock and watch-maker, but who had, for ſeveral years paſt, retired from buſineſs.

At Arundel, at the extraordinary age of 102, Mrs. Spencer.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Biſham, Charles Grant, eſq. to the hon. Emma Cary, youngeſt ſiſter of Lord Falkland.

Mr. G. Goddard, of Pile Hill houſe, near Newbury, to Miſs H. Stroud, ſecond daughter of Mr. Stroud, of Reading.

Died.] At Reading, in his 22d year, greatly reſpected, Mr. Charles Deane, fourth ſon of Mr. Henry Deane.

At the ſame place, in his 76th year, Wm. Blandy, eſq. ſenior alderman of that borough. In the relations of huſband and father, he was tender and affectionate; as a friend he was generous and faithful; as a magiſtrate upright and independant; as a man liberal and humane. The inhabitants of Reading, whoſe intereſts he took every opportunity to promote, will long remember, with gratitude, his virtues, and revere his memory.

Mrs. Tubb, widow, of Stratfieldſay farm.

Mrs. Cordery, of the Royal Oak, in Reading. She was retiring to bed; by ſome accident her clothes caught fire, as ſhe was going up ſtairs, and before aſſiſtance could be given, ſhe was ſcorched in ſo dreadful a manner, that ſhe expired about 12 o'clock the next day.

HAMPSHIRE.

Died.] At Hurſtbourne, Mrs. Dalton, widow of the late Richard Dalton, eſq.

At

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At Hurstbourne Park, in her 17th year the right hon. Lady Emma Maria Wallop, younger sister of the earl of Portsmouth.

At Fareham, in her 75th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Everitt, widow of Capt. Wm. Everitt, of the royal navy.

At Alresford, in her 18th year, Miss Harris, only daughter of Wm. Harris, esq.

Suddenly, Mr. William Gunner, of Bishop's Waltham, in this county, attorney and soliciter, and one of the proctors of the ecclesiastical court at Winchester. He was a gentleman of long and extensive practice, as well as of high respect and professional eminence.

WILTSHIRE.

In consequence of information given by the constables of Amesbury, search warrants were granted to search the Abbey and other houses in that town, on a suspicion that a quantity of gunpowder, balls, fire-arms, &c. were there secreted. But, after the strictest search, not a single article was found, either at the Abbey, or at any other house, to sanction this suspicion. The ladies inhabiting the Abbey are all English nuns, of the most respectable families and connexions, who have emigrated from Flanders, in consequence of the revolution, and sought an asylum in their native country.

Married.] At Bradford, Mr. Thomas Spider, to Miss Mary Gale.

Mr. J. K. Coles, paper-maker, of Wookey Hole, Somerset, to Miss Bacon, of Ashcott, in this county.

Mr. Wm. Sheppard, of Styles Hill, near Frome, to Mrs. Wyatt, of Salisbury.

At Rowde, after a courtship of 31 years, Mr. Edward Stiles, farmer, to Miss Harper.

Mr. Farr, of Grimstead, to Miss Dyer, of Salisbury.

Died.] At Salisbury, in his 67th year, Mr. Wm. Burrough. This gentleman was formerly an eminent jeweller, at Bristol, but had long retired from business. Mrs. Seymer. Mr. Joseph Boyter, jun. son of Mr. Boyter, formerly master of the Three Lions inn.

At Devizes, suddenly, Thomas Locke, esq.

At Wilton, after a very afflicting illness, Mr. John Thomas, a capital carpet and cloth manufacturer.

At Milford, near Salisbury, Mrs. Merris.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Sherborne, after a short indisposition, Mr. Poole, surgeon. He was greatly esteemed for his benevolence and philanthropy.

At Weymouth, Francis Steward, esq. receiver-general for the county of Dorset.

At her brother's house, at Bovington, Miss M. Warne.

At Beaminster, the eldest son of Mr. Warne.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bath, C. K. Tyrie, esq. to Mrs. Lewis, widow of the late T. Lewis, esq. of St. Pierre's, Monmouthshire. Mr. T. Camplin, to Miss Maria Byantun, of Spyke Park, Wilts. Thomas Edwards, esq. of Pontipool, Monmouthshire, to Miss C. Ferrers, daughter of the late Edward Ferrers, esq. of Baddesley Clinton, Warwickshire. John Harvey Olsney, esq. captain in the South Gloucester militia, to Miss J. Powell, daughter and coheir of the late rev. Gervas Powell, of Lanharan, Glamorgan. Mr. Redpath, attorney, to Miss E. Blandy, of Notton, Wilts. Mr. Luke Evill, attorney, to Miss Coyde, only daughter of Mrs. Coyde, of Hackney.

At Tickenham, Mr. Benjamin Baker, farmer, to Miss Sarah Alvis.

At Castle Cary, Mr. Jeanes, of Alhampton, to Mrs. Clarke of the former place.

Died.] At Bath, David Godfrey, esq. of Woodford, Essex. Mr. Langhorne, jeweller. James Bees, B. L. L. of the university of Cambridge, eldest son of Capt. James Rees, of the East-India service. Mr. Thomas Keene, printer. Mrs. Henrietta Molesworth, wife of Arthur Molesworth, esq. in his 26th year, Mr. Henry Cape. The rev. Dr. Postlethwaite, master of Trinity college, Cambridge. Philip Richardson, of Penryn, Cornwall. Mrs. Sweetland, late widow of Mr. Lorriman, apothecary. Mr. Peterswald. Mr. Stephen Bachelor. Mrs. Andrews. Miss Ann Chitholme. Suddenly, without a minute's previous indisposition, Mrs. Kelly. Parson Fenner, esq. of Brianston-street, Portman-square, London. Mr. Bailee, formerly master of the public gardens, Brighthelmstone. Mrs. Leonard.

At Walcot, Miss Elizabeth Atkins.

At Wells, Mrs. Freeland.

At Nailsea, Mrs. Baddily.

At Shepton Mallet, Miss Brown. Mr. Samuel Whiteing; and, a few minutes after, his mother, Mrs. Whiteing.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Jackson, to Miss Topsham.

At Plymouth, the rev. W. Hunt, A. B. of Exeter college, to Miss Hill, only daughter of Mr. A. Hill, land-surveyor.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Hutchins, linendraper.

At Tiverton, Mr. William Lewis, a respectable merchant, and one of the proprietors of the bank in that town.

At Budleigh, Satterton, in his 19th year, Mr. Wm. Jackson, jun. late a midshipman on board the Intrepid. He was a spirited young gentleman, and promised fair to become a bright ornament to his profession.

WALES.

Died.] At Swansea, Lieut. Richard Littlewort, of the royal navy. This excellent officer was complimented with a commission, in reward of his gallant conduct at Quebec, on the attack of Montgomery. His remains were interred at Swansea, with naval honours, attended by the officers of the Alfred, Dover and Flamer gun boats, added to a numerous concourse of spectators, who were eager

eager to pay their tribute of reſpect to the memory of this truly brave and meritorious officer.

At Llanelly, Carmarthenſhire, Sir Edward Manſell, bart. of Straday.

Llarbrynmair, in Montgomeryſhire, in his 80th year, the rev. Richard Tibbott, paſtor of a diſſenting congregation in that place. He had, for the ſpace of 60 years, been a faithful, zealous, and uſeful miniſter of the goſpel.

At Glynn abbey, Carmarthenſhire, in a very advanced age, L. B. Gwyn, eſq. a juſtice of the peace for the ſaid county.

At Bangor, the rev. Mr. Lloyd.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Melville houſe, in the pariſh of Monimail, Fifeſhire, May 10, Wilhelmina Counteſs of Leven and Melvill. She was the poſthumous daughter of William Nisbet, of Dirlton, eſq. and his nineteenth child. From early life ſhe was diſtinguiſhed by the comelineſs of her perſon and the amiable qualities of her mind. Her underſtanding was acute, her wit lively and pleaſant, her heart affectionate and deviſed liberal things: but above all, ſhe was diſtinguiſhed by religion, by an habitual and fervent piety, a regular and conſtant regard to divine inſtitutions, and the offices of devotion. Under the tuition of an excellent and pious mother, ſhe was formed to the conſiſtent and exemplary character ſhe ſupported and diſplayed through life. In her twentieth year ſhe was married to the earl of Leven, then Lord Balgonie. Her offspring are, five ſons: Alexander Lord Balgonie, Col. David Leſlie of the Loyal Tay Fencibles, Col. John Leſlie of the firſt regiment of guards, Capt. George Leſlie of the Melville Volunteers, and Capt. William Leſlie of the 42, whowas killed in America, in 1773, a young officer highly reſpected and much lamented: and three daughters; Lady Jane Stuart, Lady Ruthven, Lady Charlotte Leſlie. The 50th anniverſary of Lord and Lady Leven's marriage, was celebrated laſt year. Uninterrupted conjugal affection and felicity, ſweetened and heightened by the exerciſe of the parental and filial affections and duties, crowned their union. By her death, religion has loſt a ſteady, zealous, and active votary; the poor, a compaſſionate and liberal benefactreſs; the neighbourhood, an ornament, a model, and a friend. But her family, who beſt knew her excellence, chiefly mourn their loſs; while yet their grief is mitigated by the ſympathy of thouſands, and by many alleviating circumſtances attending the ſerenity of her demiſe. "Mark the perfect; behold the upright; their latter end is peace."

On the 27th of November, at his brother's houſe, in St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, Charles Steuart, eſq. formerly receiver-general of his majeſty's cuſtoms, in America. This virtuous man was born at Kirkwall, in Orkney, on the 21ſt of May, 1725, the ſon of Charles Steuart, the ſheriff clerk of that county; a ſtation in the law which is more honourable than lucrative.—He loſt his father in 1731, who left another ſon, James, and two daughters, without any proviſion which might conſole them for the departure of a reſpectable parent. Charles Steuart received his earlieſt education at the Grammar School of Kirkwall, which was then taught by Murdoch Mackenzie, who roſe to diſtinguiſhed eminence as a marine ſurveyor, and died lately at a very advanced age.—From the ſeminary of Murdoch Mackenzie, Charles Steuart was removed, in 1737, to the univerſity of Edinburgh, where he ſtudied mathematics, under the celebrated Colin MacLaurin, an eminent diſciple of Newton.—For the inſtruction of ſuch maſters, he was indebted to the liberal ſupport of his brother, James, who had entered into a law office, at Edinburgh, in 1735, wherein he ſtill continues, at the age of 81: this is the ſame gentleman who marrying the only daughter of Ruddiman, the celebrated Grammarian, was happily deſtined to continue the race of that diſtinguiſhed ſcholar.—Charles Steuart was at length to enter the world, with only his education to recommend, and his character, for diſcretion and honourableneſs to promote him. In 1741 he was ſent to Virginia, as a ſtorekeeper, by Robert Boyd, an eminent tobacco-merchant, in Glaſgow.—In this ſtation he acquired the reputation which he ſupported through life, of knowledge in the theory of buſineſs, and integrity in the practice of affairs.—With ſuch pretenſions, he became, ere long, a partner in a commercial houſe, and afterwards the maſter of a mercantile eſtabliſhment at Norfolk, in Virginia.—It was here that he had a remarkable occaſion to ſhew his benevolence of heart and bravery of ſpirit, which were noticed by two of the greateſt ſovereigns in Europe.—In October 1762, a cartel ſhip carrying Don Pedro Bermudez, the ſecond naval commander of Spain, in the American ſeas, ſeveral other Spaniſh officers, and a lady of diſtinction, which was bound from the Havannah to Cadiz, was driven by violence of weather into Virginia.—Governor Fourquieu, who received them with the attention which was due to their rank, placed the unfortunate voyagers under the care of Charles Steuart, to ſupply them, as a merchant, with every neceſſary for their temporary accommodation and ſubſequent voyage.—Yet, their merit and misfortune did not protect them from the inſult of a popular tumult, which is often incited by prejudice, and continued by miſapprehenſion.—It was during this diſgraceful ſcene, that Charles Steuart diſplayed his tenderneſs, his prudence, and his firmneſs.—The inſulted Spaniards never forgot his ſucceſsful exertions.—The king of Spain partook of the feelings of his ſubjects.—The king of Great Britain felt ſtill more ſtrongly for the dignity of his crown: and, Lord Egremont, the ſecretary of ſtate, expreſſed his majeſty's diſapprobation of the popular inſult, which had been

offered to dignified ſtrangers, who ſought for ſhelter in his diſtant dominions, in ſuch terms as ſhewed the Spaniſh nation that he knew what was due to himſelf and to them. Meantime, Charles Steuart arrived in England, where his good conduct was known and reſpected. The Spaniſh ambaſſador, Prince Meſſerano, welcomed him as the protector of his countrymen. The king's miniſters endeavoured, by their attentions to him, at once to do juſtice to themſelves and to gratify that dignified miniſter. The chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Grenville, appointed Charles Steuart ſurveyor-general of the cuſtoms in North America; an office of truſt, which he diſcharged, during the difficult times of the ſtamp act, with the approbation of his ſuperiors, and the applauſe of the people. On the eſtabliſhment of the board of cuſtoms at Boſton, he was appointed the receiver-general of the cuſtoms in North America; an office, which he executed ſo as to gain additional character. In 1769 he returned from America, and was, by the continued troubles of the times, confined thereafter to Britain. While enjoying, in London, his well earned fame, and eaſe, his quiet was interrupted by a ſingular inſtance of ingratitude: his negro, Somerſet, becoming idle, from indulgence, and baſe from idleneſs, deſerted his ſervice, and inſulted his perſon. An indulgent maſter was thus induced to ſend a thankleſs ſlave on board a ſhip in the Thames, which was bound for Jamaica. Prompted by a little party ſpirit, the law now interpoſed. Somerſet was brought, by the noble writ of *habeas corpus*, before Lord Mansfield and the court of King's Bench: and it was at length decided, in 1772, that a maſter could not forcibly ſend his negro ſervant from England to the colonies. From this deciſion, it followed, whatever ſuch judges as Talbot had thought, or Hardwicke had ſaid, that negroes could not be conſidered, in this country, as ſlaves. This inſtance of ingratitude did not prevent this benevolent man from devoting much of his attention, and his income, to the education and eſtabliſhment of his nephews. He now repaid to the ſons, by helping them into life, the care and the expence of his elder brother: he educated the three ſons of his ſiſter, Cecilia, who had married the rev. Alexander Ruddach, the miniſter of Kirkwall. And he had the conſolation to ſee, that the nephews, whom he had thus aſſiſted, by giving, like a wiſe man, in his life-time, what he intended to give by his will, all did well, and diſtinguiſhed themſelves. In this manner did he diſtribute, among his relations, full as much as he had to leave behind him. Having ſettled his affairs at London, he retired, in 1790, to his brother's houſe in Edinburgh, where he lived in the boſom of his family; and where he died, in a good old age, with the faith of a Chriſtian, and the confidence of a man who was conſcious, at the moment of death, that he had endeavoured well through life. The foregoing facts furniſh the trueſt character of this worthy man.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Williamſtown, near Dublin, Major General James Stewart.

At Cork, Capt. Wm. Bright.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE copious falls of rain in the middle of this month have conſiderably leſſened the fears which the dreughty weather, in the cloſe of the laſt, and beginning of the preſent, had excited. Crops, in general, continue to put on the moſt promiſing appearances. Clovers, as well as other artificial graſſes, and particularly thoſe which have not been eaten in the Spring, look uncommonly well, and the paſtures are extremely freſh, eſpecially thoſe ſown down the laſt ſeaſon. For fallows and fallow crops, the ſeaſon has alſo been unuſually fine, and with active agriculturiſts, the potatoe ſeed time is nearly finiſhed, and much of the turnip grounds prepared. Summer fallows have already been moſtly twice ploughed over.

WHEAT, &c. in the midland counties, is rather lower.

Our reports of the fruit crops are likewiſe equally promiſing. In the cyder diſtricts, there is, generally, a very favourable appearance, and in other counties the apple crops have ſeldom had a more plentiful aſpect.

CATTLE. The price of cows in calf and lean ſtock, have in ſome degree advanced. Butchers meat is alſo ſomewhat higher than in our laſt report.

SHEEP. Ewes and lambs, and indeed ſheep of every kind, are getting conſiderably higher in price. Wool is alſo on the riſe. Beef ſells in Smithfield Market from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d. per ſtone; mutton from 3s. 4d. to 4s.; pork, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 8d.

HOGS. Theſe ſtill continue low.

HORSES. The better ſort of horſes are ſtill dear, but the ordinary kinds continue low.

HOPS. Kentiſh hops produce, in bags, from 96s. to 115s. in pockets, from 100s. to 126s. The duty is laid at 95,000l.

ERRATA.—In Mr. LANDREER'S letter reſpecting Mr. TILLOCK'S plan for preventing the Forgery of BANK OF ENGLAND Notes, the printer omitted a part, and printed incorrectly the names of the gentlemen who were preſent with Mr. LANDREER at the examination made at the bank, and who approved of the plan. The names ſhould have been given as follows: Meſſrs. HEATH, BYDDY, FITTLER, LOWRY, SHARP, and BARTOLOZZI.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

XXXII.] FOR JUNE, 1798. [VOL. V.

About the middle of July will be published the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the* FIFTH VOLUME *of this work, which, besides the Title, Indexes, and a variety of valuable papers, will contain a critical and comprehensive Retrospect of all the Books published during the last six months.*

Complete Sets, or any former Numbers of this Work, may be had of all Booksellers.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is no longer doubted, that by a free and reciprocal communication of ideas, which are current among different nations, not only individuals derive much benefit and amusement, but also the best interests of science are thereby promoted.

Whether our modern translators from the German have not consulted the former species of advantage, rather than that resulting from versions in favour of general literature, is not very difficult to ascertain.

Among the *five* or *six thousand* publications annually issuing from the German press, it is a matter of astonishment, that those in the more useful branches of science should be almost entirely overlooked by our translators. Upon repeated inquiries among booksellers and publishers in this country, during the last fifteen years, it has been generally asserted, that scarcely any other versions from the German, but novels, ghost-stories, poems, and the like, would meet with a ready sale in the English market. This, however, appears to be an objection equally frivolous and ill-founded. Without presumption it may be said, that the want of good translations of scientific works from the German, is owing intirely to our imperfect acquaintance with the true state of the literature of that country. And, in order to enable the reader to judge of the great variety of books on useful subjects, I have been at considerable pains of discovering the *average number* of works that have *annually* appeared during the last *twelve years**, in the following branches, which are throughout interesting to every cultivated mind:

On Education - - -	130
On Physics and Natural-History -	310
On Geography and History in general	820
On Polite Literature - - -	690
On the Arts and Manufactures - -	220
On Politics and Finances - -	380
On Mathematics - - -	120
In these branches - -	2670

Besides which, there are published every year, nearly the following number of works in the other departments of literature, viz.

In Philology and General Science -	310
In Divinity, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy - - -	1250
In Jurisprudence, and the Art of War	440
In Medicine and Surgery - -	360
In the History of Literature, and Books on Miscellaneous Subjects - -	330
	2690
Adding the above stated number	2670
Total annually - - -	5360

From this summary view of German publications, it is easy to conclude that, among such a variety, there must be a number of excellent as well as many frivolous productions. But, as my present aim is not so much directed to investigate the *nature* of the subjects which deserve to be translated, as to point out a few remarks on the *manner* in which they have hitherto been translated, I must confine my observations within these limits.

In attempting to make a correct translation from one modern language into another, it certainly is of the utmost importance to preserve, as much as possible, the spirit of the original, to unfold, in accurate expressions, the idiom, or genius, of the language from which we translate, and thus to do justice to the author. Whether a native of England or Germany is better calculated to fulfil these conditions, is a question that can be decided only by the relative degree of knowledge which either of these individuals

* Namely, from the year 1785 to the close of the year 1797.

dials poſſeſs of the reſpective languages. Yet, if we were to judge from the number and excellence of German tranſlations made of all Engliſh claſſics, the advantage appears to be in favour of the Germans. Their language alſo is more copious, and, I may add, more pliable in it's modern conſtruction (or rather inverſion), than other modern tongues, ſo as to facilitate every tranſlation into it from foreign languages: and, on that very account, it is more difficult in its acquiſition, eſpecially as it is uncommonly loaded with particles, or expletives. Hence it may be accounted for, that the French and Engliſh tranſlations from the German, *generally* are deficient, both in point of ſenſe and diction.

In order to prove this aſſertion, I intended firſt, to furniſh you with comparative paſſages from either the "*Meſſiah of Klopſtock*," or from ſome of "*Geſſner's Idylls*;" both of which have been moſt faintly and incorrectly tranſlated into Engliſh. But, as I had not the originals of theſe authors in my poſſeſſion at preſent, I have taken the liberty of ſubjoining a *literal* tranſlation of the two firſt ſtanzas of "*Oberon, by Wieland*;" the prince of German poets, who has very lately met with a tranſlator of great poetical talents, in Mr. SOTHEBY. Yet, as I cannot approve of twiſting the original of a great writer into a variety of turns and forms, merely for the ſake of the *rhyme*, I have, as literally as was conſiſtent with the idiom of both languages, turned my ſpecimen into *blank verſe*; while I have followed the author from line to line, without increaſing the number of verſes, or changing a ſingle idea. A. F. M. WILLICH.

London, June 1798.

OBERON.

Erſter Geſang.

Noch einmal ſattelt mir den Hippogryfen,
Ihr Muſen,
Zum Ritt ins alte romantiſche land!
Wie lieblich um meinen entfeſſelten buſen
Der holde wahnſinn ſpielt! Wer ſchlang das
magiſche band
Um meine Stirne? Wer treibt von meinen
augen den nebel
Der auf der vorwelt wundern liegt?
Ich ſeh' in buntem gewühl, bald ſiegend,
bald beſiegt,
Des ritters gutes ſchwert, der Heiden blinkende ſäbel.

Vergebens knirſcht des alten ſultan's zorn,
Vergebens dräut ein Wald von ſtarren Lanzen:
Es tönt in lieblichem ton das elfenbeinerne
horn
Und, wie ein Wirbel ergreift ſie alle die wuth
zu tanzen
Sie drehen im kreiſe ſich um, bis ſinn und
athem entgeht.
Triumf, herr ritter triumf! Gewonnen iſt
die ſchöne.
Was ſäumt ihr? fort! der Wimpel weht;
Nach Rom, daſs euern bund der heil'ge vater
krüne!

Mr. SOTHEBY's *Tranſlation.*

Yet, once again, ye Muſes! once again
Saddle the Hyppogryf! and wing my way
Where regions of romance their charms diſplay.
What lovely dreams entrance th' unfetter'd
brain?
Who round my brow the wreath enchanted
braids?
Who from my raviſh'd eye diſpels the ſhades,
That veil the wonders of the world of old?
Now conqu'ring, conquer'd now, in battle
bold,
I ſee the knight's good ſword, the pagan's
ſparkling blades.

In vain the hoary ſultan foams: in vain
A wood of threat'ning lances briſtles round:
It breathes, the iv'ry horn with ſprightly
ſound,
And, whirl'd in eddying dance, the giddy
train
Spin, till their breath and ſenſes die away.
Triumph! the fair is won: why, knight,
delay?
Forward to Rome: for thee, th' extended ſail,
And beck'ning ſtreamer fly before the gale.
Haſte! that the holy fire may bleſs your
bridal day!

Dr. WILLICH's *literal Tranſlation.*

Once more, *kind* Muſes! ſaddle the Hypogryf,
And *ſpeed* my ride to regions of romance!
What charms are theſe 'round my unfetter'd
breaſt?
Delightful dreams!—Who twiſts the magic
wreath
Round Ob'ron's brow? Who frees mine eyes
from ſhades,
That hide the wonders of the ancient world?
I ſee, in various groupes, now victor, captive
now,
The knight's good ſword, the pagan's dazzling ſteel.

In vain the hoary ſultan foams with rage,
In vain a wood of frightful lances darts:
The iv'ry horn with pleaſing notes invites,
And, raging like a whirl, they all muſt
dance
In giddy turns, 'till breath and ſenſes fail.
Triumph! brave knight, rejoice! the fair is
gain'd:
Why ſtill delay? Begone! your ſtreamer
points
To Rome: where th' holy fire ſhall crown
your plight!

LETTER

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For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER *from an* ANTIQUARY *to the* COLONEL *of a* HIGHLAND REGIMENT, *on the* HIGHLAND DRESS.

IN compliance with your deſire, I have now the honour to ſend you a few remarks on the Highland dreſs.

When I firſt ſaw in the papers, that you had appeared at court in a new highland dreſs, ſubſtituting trowſers or pantaloons for the philibeg, I was highly pleaſed with the improvement. The highland dreſs is, in fact, quite modern, and any improvement may be made without violating antiquity. Nay, the trowſers are far more ancient than the philibeg.

The philibeg cannot be traced among any of the Celtic nations, Ireland, Wales, or Bretagne, either as an article of dreſs, or as an old word in their languages. Giraldus Cambrenſis, A. D. 1180, informs us, that the Iriſh wore *braccæ* or breeches (that is, the long, ancient breeches, now called pantaloons or trowſers). On old monuments, the Iriſh kings are dreſſed in a cloſe tunic or veſt, long trowſers down to the ancle; and a long looſe robe, faſtened on the breaſt by a large broach. Perhaps the broach might be ſubſtituted in your regiment for the breaſt-plate, with much *coſtume*.

In the book of dreſſes, printed at Paris 1562, from which fac-ſimiles are publiſhed, the highland chief is in the Iriſh dreſs, and I can diſcover no philibeg. No part of the dreſs is tartan; nor is there a plaid, but a mantle. The women are dreſſed in ſheep-ſkins; and as that ſex is always more ornamented than the other, there is reaſon to believe, that the common highland dreſs was then compoſed of ſheep or deer-ſkins.

Certain it is, that Froiſſart, though aſtoniſhed at the *ſauvages d'Ecoſſe*, as foreigners termed the highlanders, even down to Mary's reign, and though a minute obſerver, remarks no fixt appropriated dreſs among them; though the plaid and philibeg, if then uſed, muſt have ſtruck him as moſt particular.

Fordun, lib. ii. cap. 9, only mentions the highland people, as "*amictu deformis*," a term which, I dare ſay, you will agree with me, rather applies to a vague ſavage dreſs of ſkins, &c. than to any regular habit.

Hector Boyce, 1526, though very minute, is equally ſilent; but he mentions canvas hoſe or trowſers, as a part of the old Scotiſh dreſs.

Leſley and Buchanan, 1570-1580, are therefore the firſt who mention the modern highland dreſs. The former repreſents tartan as then confined to the uſe of people of rank. The latter ſays, the plaids of his time were *brown*.

Advocates for the antiquity of the philibeg ſay it is borrowed from the Roman military dreſs. But it is quite different; for the Roman ſkirts were merely thoſe of the tunic, which was worn under the armour, whereas the philibeg is a detached article of dreſs.

It once appeared to me that the tunic with ſkirts to the knee, uſed by the common people of England in the Saxon and Norman times (ſee Strutt's plates), had paſſed to the lowlands; and thence to the highlands, where it remained, as mountaineers are ſlow in changing faſhions.

But it now ſeems far more probable, that the philibeg aroſe from an article of dreſs, uſed in France, England, Scotland, from about the year 1500 to 1590, namely, the ancient *haut de chauſſe* PROPER. In Montfaucon's plates may be ſeen ſome of theſe which are abſolute philibegs.

The ancient looſe *braccæ* were followed by tight *hoſe*, covering thigh and leg: but, as manners advanced, theſe began to ſeem indecent (being linen, fitting cloſe, and ſhewing every joint and form); and the *haut de chauſſe* (or *top* of the *hoſe*) began to be uſed. At firſt it was very ſhort, and looſe as a philibeg; was lengthened by degrees, and Henry IV. of France wears it down to within three or four inches of the knee, and gathered like a petticoat tucked *. Louis XIII. firſt appears with what we now call breeches.

Hoſe were ſtill worn under the *haut de chauſſe*. But as the latter was lengthened, the former were ſhortened, till the preſent faſhion prevailed. The Germans call breeches *hoſen*, a term which we confine to ſtockings.

But the *haut de chauſſe*, or philibeg, at firſt invented for the ſake of modeſty, and to cover that indecent article the *brayette* or codpiece, has become among the highlanders moſt indecent in itſelf, becauſe they do not wear, as they ought, long hoſe, covering thigh and leg, under the philibeg. It is not only groſsly indecent, but is filthy, as it admits duſt to the ſkin, and emits the fœtor of perſpiration; is abſurd, becauſe while the breaſt, &c. are twice concealed by veſt and plaid, the parts moſt concealed by

* In England termed the *baſe*.

all other nations are but looſely covered; is effeminate, being merely a ſhort petticoat, an article of female dreſs; is beggarly, becauſe its ſhortneſs, and the ſhortneſs of the ſtockings, joined with the naked knees, impreſs an unconquerable idea of poverty and nakedneſs.

As to the plaid, there is no reaſon to believe it more ancient than the philibeg. The chief in 1562 appears in a mantle; and if the common people were then clothed in ſheep ſkins, the plaid was ſuperfluous. But I ſuppoſe the plaid and philibeg paſſed from the low lands to the high lands about the ſame time. Our old hiſtorians, in ſpeaking of the highlanders, always judge and deſcribe, as was natural, from thoſe next the low lands. In 1715, as appears from Mr. Dempſter's letter, the remote highlanders were *only* clothed in a long coat buttoned down to the midleg.

It is to be regretted on many accounts, that our old hiſtorians wrote in Latin, whence their terms are often ſo vague as hardly to admit accurate interpretation. John Major, who wrote in 1521, ſays, p. 54, that the *caligæ* (hoſe?) of the highlanders did not extend below the mid-leg; and he deſcribes their whole dreſs to be a linen ſhirt tinctured with ſaffron, and a *chlamys* (plaid, mantle, or looſe coat!) above. He is ſpeaking of the chiefs. The commons he deſcribes as proceeding to battle in a quilted, and waxed, linen tunic, covered with deer-ſkin. Not a particle you will obſerve of the modern dreſs.

The tartan, I dare ſay, paſſed from Flanders (whence all our articles came), to the lowlands about the fifteenth century *, and thence to the highlands.

Tartan plaids were common among old women in the lowlands, in the laſt, and even the preſent century.

Lord Hailes (Annals I. 37,) ludicrouſly ſuppoſes tartan introduced by St. Margaret. The writer he quotes is only ſpeaking of cloths of ſeveral colours, red cloth, blue cloth, green cloth, &c. while the Scots probably before followed the old Norwegian cuſtom of wearing only black.

* It is never mentioned before the latter part of that century. It firſt appears in the Accompts of James III. 1474: and ſeems to have paſſed from England, for the *rouge tartarine* in the ſtatutes of the order of the Bath, in the time of Edward IV. *(apud Upton de Re Mil.)* is ſurely red tartan, or cloth with red ſtripes of various ſhades.

Nothing can reconcile the taſteleſs regularity, and vulgar glare, of tartan to the eye of faſhion, and every attempt to introduce it has failed. But in your uniform, by uſing only two tints of a colour proverbially mild, and without glare, all ſuch objections are avoided, and the general effect rendered very pleaſing.

From theſe remarks it may be evinced, that no antiquary can object to the propriety of changing the philibeg to pantaloons, a change which, if univerſally introduced into highland regiments, and into the highlands, would be a laudable improvement. I have the honour to be, &c.

N. B. On the back of this letter is a note by the colonel. "The philibeg was invented by an Engliſhman in Scotland, about 60 years ago," *i. e.* about 1705.

*** From the foregoing remarks it will appear how completely abſurd the *coſtume* of many late painters, theatrical pieces, &c. muſt be in repreſenting the tartan as a Scotiſh dreſs in all ages. It is alſo proper to inform them, that a highlander is as different from a lowlander as a Welſhman from an Engliſhman. The rebellion of 1715 and 1745 were thoſe of highlanders only.

The highlands compriſe Sutherland, Caithneſs, Roſs, the weſt part of Inverneſs and Perthſhire, and all Argyleſhire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it appears to be a ſingular circumſtance, that almoſt all nations have called the principle of the univerſe by a word which conſiſts of four letters, I ſend you the following catalogue in confirmation of this poſition; and ſhall only further obſerve that Orpheus, Pythagoras, and Plato, celebrated the firſt effable divinity as a TETRADIC God.

Manor Place, Yours, &c.
Walworth. THO. TAYLOR.

God was called by the Perſians *Syre*: by the diſcipline of the Magi *Orſi*, from whence *Oromaſus*: by the Aſſyrians *Adad*, which, according to Macrobius, ſignifies *one*. The Goths, according to Olaus Magnus, called their greater god *Odin*, but their moſt powerful divinity *Thor*. The Macedonian prieſts, as we are informed by Neanthes Cyzicenus and Clemens Alexandrinus, invoked in their prayers *Beely*, that he might be propitious to them and their children. The Mahometans

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metans call God *Abdi*. The Gauls *Dieu*. The Tuſcans *Eſar*. The Spaniards *Dios*. The Teutones *Golt*. The Hetruſci call him Signor *Idio*, that is *Lord God*. The Arabians, Turks, and Saracens *Alla Ibel*, that is, *God the Juſt*. In the Sclavonian tongue he is called *Boeg*, from *Goodneſs*. In Chaldea and India he is called *Eſgi Abir*, that is *the fabricator of the univerſe*. The name of the ſupreme Jupiter among the Egyptians is *Amun*, which by corruption came to be called Ammon. This word, according to Manetho, ſignifies the *concealed* and *concealing*. According to Jamblichus (" *De Myſteriis*, ſect. 8."), this god is the demiurgic intellect, who preſides over truth and wiſdom, deſcends into generation, and leads into light the unapparent power of concealed reaſon. By the Greeks God was called *Theos*; and by the Romans *Deus*. The proper name of God with the Hebrews is *Adon*, or *Adni*. By the Dutch he is called *Godt*: and with us the word *Lord* is ſynonimous with God. By the Chineſe too, the ſupreme God is called *Tien*, and by the Danes *Goed*.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PRESUME it will not be unacceptable to you to receive ſome additions to, and corrections of, the account of George Forſter, printed in your laſt Magazine. You may rely upon their accuracy.

M. POUGENS ſeems very ſtrangely ignorant of the hiſtory of JOHN REINHOLD FORSTER, the father of George, a man more diſtinguiſhed as a literary character than his ſon. He did not *ſend*, but *brought* his ſon George, along with the reſt of his numerous family, into England, in ſearch of a better ſettlement than his own country afforded. It was one of thoſe ſpirited, though finally unſucceſsful, attempts to promote the proſperity of the Warrington Academy, to engage this perſon as tutor in the modern languages, with the occaſional office of lecturing in various branches of natural hiſtory. For the firſt department he was by no means well qualified; his extraordinary knowledge of languages, ancient and modern, being unaccompanied by a particle of taſte; and his uſe of them all being barbarous, though fluent. As a natural hiſtorian, a critic, geographer, and antiquary, he ranked much higher; but, unfortunately, theſe were acquiſitions of little value in his academical department. George reſided with him ſome years at Warrington, and ſoon acquired a very perfect uſe of the Engliſh tongue. He alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf greatly by his attainments in ſcience and literature in general; adding to an excellent memory, quick parts and a fertile imagination. His temper was mild and amiable; in which he much differed from his father, one of the moſt quarrelſome and irritable of men; by which diſpoſition, joined to a total want of prudence in common concerns, he loſt almoſt all the friends his talents had acquired him, and involved himſelf and family in perpetual difficulties. At length John Reinhold obtained the appointment of naturaliſt and *philoſopher* (if the word may be ſo uſed) to the ſecond voyage of diſcovery undertaken by the celebrated Cook; and his ſon George was aſſociated with him in his office. That M. POUGENS ſhould entirely have loſt ſight of the father, the undoubted principal on this occaſion, is not a little extraordinary; nor would it be eaſy to parallel the abſurdity of the epithet of the " illuſtrious rival of Cook," beſtowed by that writer on his young hero, not a *navigator*, but a *naturaliſt* of inferior rank. On their return, the two Forſters publiſhed jointly a botanical work in Latin, containing the characters of a number of new *genera* of plants diſcovered by them in their circumnavigation. The account of the voyage itſelf was publiſhed in the name of George alone, in evaſion of ſome obligation under which the father lay, not to publiſh ſeparately from the narrative authoriſed by government. That the *language*, which was correct and elegant, was furniſhed by the ſon alone, could not be doubted; any more than that the *matter* proceeded from the joint ſtock of their obſervations and reflections. Several parts, particularly the elaborate inveſtigations relative to the languages ſpoken by the natives of the South-ſea iſlands, and the ſpeculations concerning their origin and ſucceſſive migrations, were ſtrongly impreſſed with the genius of the elder Forſter. I have nothing to add to the ſubſequent hiſtory of George, as given by M. POUGENS. To criticiſe on the French ſentimentality diſplayed in the delicately ambiguous relation of his connexion with Miſs HEYNE, is far beyond my reach; nor am I at all diſpoſed to inquire into the juſtneſs of his " revolutionary principles." But with reſpect to his travels into Brabant, Holland, &c. (in the preface to his French tranſlation of which, M. POUGENS has given the biogra-

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biographical narrative in queſtion), I will venture to aſſert my opinion, that it is a moſt ſlimſy and conceited performance, equally diſguſting by a parade of philoſophy, and by a hyperbolical expreſſion of feeling.

The death of Forſter, the father, in his poſt of profeſſor in the Univerſity of Halle, has lately been announced in the periodical publications. Authentic memoirs of his life would be curious and valuable.

Your's, &c.

June 5. J. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE malevolent ſatire of the author of the "*Purſuits of Literature*," has been pointed out too frequently to have eſcaped the knowledge of even thoſe who deſpiſe his ſpecies of wit, and conſequently do not peruſe his work; but the unjuſt attacks of this cauſtic critic are not confined to individual names, he fires grape and canniſter, and ſweeps away whole columns, led only by aſſociation of ideas.

What but the name of PARR drew down his inſidious notice of my favourite town, more populous, and more diſtinguiſhed by the variety and perfection of mechanical improvements than any in the kingdom? hear his words:

"——— Birmingham, renown'd afar
"At once for halfpence and for Doctor Parr."

Are we known only by thoſe frivolous appendages? Dr. PARR's ſhining talents are unobſerved where the active genius of mechanics produces a conſtant ſource of inventions, and the moſt uſeful improvements; at once giving honor to the artiſt, and extenſive opulence and credit to the empire.

Birmingham has been called the "Toy-ſhop of Europe," but Europe is well acquainted with comforts and elegancies which never could have been enjoyed without the exiſtence of machinery which ſhortens labour, and enables the merchant to ſend the product to the remoteſt markets.

The readers of your valuable Miſcellany are not ignorant of the commercial importance which the arts acquire in their progreſs, or of the value which philoſophy will ever attach to the diſcoveries ariſing out of the induſtry of the mechanic genius: but the anonymous ſatiriſt is ignorant of theſe comprehenſive effects, and eſtimates the human underſtanding according to its acquaintance with the fibres of Greek roots. Was he ſatisfied with Birmingham, when a few conventicles, and not a few private houſes blazed in devotion to the Church and King? It is to be feared that an act of intemperance, which we ſhall long deplore, is viewed by this critical bigot with complacency, or he would not have neglected to gratify his malignant appetite with ſo delicious a morſel.

Here, ſir, we love temperate liberty and ſocial harmony; and, with exception of the one inſtance of infuriated miſtaken zeal, we ſupport both, careleſs of Dr. PARR, but preferring writings of that divine, to the crude effuſions which diſplay more acrimony, with the cowardice of not being owned by the author. I am, your's, &c. B. R.

Birmingham, June 16, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for the month of May laſt, I obſerve a letter from Mr. RUPP, of Mancheſter, containing ſome remarks on my method of making and uſing oxygenated muriate of lime, for the purpoſe of bleaching.

In this letter Mr. RUPP attempts to prove that the liquor ſo made, is more expenſive than that prepared by the uſual method, with alkaline ſalts; and that both are inferior to the ſimple oxygenated muriatic acid for the purpoſe of bleaching. In juſtice to myſelf, and that the public may not be miſled by this gentleman's too haſty concluſions, I beg leave to make the following obſervations.

Mr. RUPP very juſtly obſerves, that in order to prove the ſuperiority of this to the uſual liquor made with aſhes, it muſt either be better in point of quality, or cheaper. In order to prove that it is not cheaper, he ſtates, the quantity of pearl aſhes neceſſary for *fixing* the oxygenated gas, produced from 30 lb. of common ſalt, at 7½ lb. Mr. RUPP cannot here mean ſaturation by the word fixing, for he ſurely knows that the pot aſh in 7½ lb. of pearl aſhes is not ſufficient to ſaturate the oxygenated acid that may be produced from 30 lb. of ſalt. Indeed he aſſerts in the ſubſequent part of his letter, that it will not ſaturate ſuch a quantity of gas. The meaning therefore of the aſſertion muſt be, that ſuch a portion of pearl aſhes diſſolved in a proper quantity of water, will ſo far repreſs the volatility of the gas, that is producible from 30 lb. of common ſalt, as to form an eligible, or perhaps the moſt eligible bleaching liquor

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quor prepared with aſhes. Now, every chemiſt knows that this liquor will conſiſt of the ſolution of the uſual ſalts, produced by receiving the oxygenated muriatic acid gas into a ſolution of pot aſh, together with a quantity of oxygenated muriatic acid, in an uncombined ſtate. It is likewiſe perfectly well known, that ſuch liquor will deſtroy dyed colours. This liquor therefore with which Mr. RUPP compares that made of lime, is totally unfit for bleaching any kinds of goods into which dyed colours enter, and conſequently, wherever theſe are to be bleached, his ſtatement does not apply. The fact is, that where ſuch goods are bleached, three times this quantity of aſhes, or even more, is univerſally uſed.

Wherever, therefore, ſuch coloured goods are to be bleached (and ſuch goods conſtitute a great proportion of the cotton manufactory in Britain), his ſtatement will not apply. But beſides this, it is to be obſerved (as Mr. RUPP would have ſeen if he had read the ſpecification, or applied for information to any of the reſpectable bleachers in his own neighbourhood who uſe the proceſs, and who keep their doing ſo no ſecret), that the introduction of common ſalt along with the lime in my proceſs, was merely to increaſe the ſpecific gravity of the water, for the better ſuſpenſion of the lime; and as an addition, that afterwards might or might not be made, as experience ſhould direct. The ſalt, therefore, is now regularly omitted; mere agitation being found perfectly ſufficient to keep the lime in ſuſpenſion. With this correction, therefore, even with Mr. RUPP's proportion of aſhes, the comparative value of this part of the ingredients of the liquor made with aſhes, and that made with lime, will be as 3s. 9d. to 7d. and in all caſes, the ſaving brought about by uſing the lime liquor in preference to that made with aſhes, will be equal to the difference of price between the aſhes and lime, and even ſome diminution of the quantity of lime may with ſafety be admitted. With regard to the additional labour in preparing the liquor, it is a mere trifle. A workman muſt attend while the liquor with aſhes is preparing; when he makes the liquor with lime, he needs only to add to his uſual attendance a very moderate portion of bodily labour, applied to agitate the liquor in the receiver. Several of the bleachers in this country have now even ſaved him this, by connecting their agitators with their plaſh-mill, or other moving machinery.

Mr. RUPP next attempts to prove, that both this and the uſual liquor prepared with aſhes, are inferior to the ſimple oxygenated muriatic acid for the purpoſes of bleaching.

I have already ſtated, that bleaching liquor, containing the uſual ſalts formed from the oxygenated muriatic acid gas and pot aſh, together with uncombined oxygenated muriatic acid, was totally unfit for bleaching goods which contained dyed colours. The ſimple oxygenated acid is conſequently totally unfit for bleaching ſuch goods. If, therefore, we ſet aſide the liquor made with a full proportion of aſhes and alſo that made with lime, a great proportion of the cotton goods manufactured in Lancaſhire, and almoſt the whole of the Glaſgow fabrics will be deprived of this great improvement in the art of bleaching. It muſt be allowed, therefore, that even on the ſuppoſition of the inferiority of the power poſſeſſed by the alkaline and lime liquors, they muſt be retained for the purpoſes of bleaching goods containing dyed colours. Alſo, that we muſt prefer lime to the alkaline liquor, becauſe it is cheaper, by the difference of price between the alkali and lime, and that this difference will be very conſiderable, becauſe a very large proportion of aſhes muſt be uſed, in order to preſerve the dyed colours that enter the compoſition of the goods.

It ſtill remains to determine, whether the ſimple oxygenated muriatic acid is more applicable to the purpoſes of bleaching, where no dyed colours enter the fabric, than alkaline or lime liquor.

In favour of the ſimple oxygenated acid, Mr. RUPP quotes his experiments in the laſt vol. of the "*Manchester Memoirs.*" Where experiments are made only on a few grains, and where we have no better teſt of their relative differences or agreements, than a difference of colour induced by a few drops, as it appears to the eye of an experimenter, perhaps, from ſome preconceived theory, inclined to favour a particular concluſion, I would build but little on ſuch experiments; if we add to this, the great danger to the fabric, univerſally allowed by bleachers, in every attempt made with the ſimple oxygenated acid, either in a fluid, or gazeous form; the impoſſibility of workmen operating with it on account of its ſuffocating vapours, and the doubtfulneſs of overcoming that, even by Mr. RUPP's ingenious contrivance (for he cannot ſuppoſe, that a bleacher can calculate ſo exactly, as to have exhauſted the oxygenated

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nated acid every time he finds it neceſſary to remove the goods, from its action, and I ſee no other way of preventing the eſcape of the gas in Mr. RUPP's machine, whenever this operation becomes neceſſary), we muſt conclude in favour of the liquor made with lime, and the more eſpecially, as even the bleachers, who operate on white goods, now, in general, find it neceſſary to be at the expence of aſhes in their bleaching liquor.

Mr. RUPP has next drawn an objection to the liquor made with lime, from a very fertile ſource of every kind of argument, viz. from *chemical theory*, and *ſuſpects* that the lime, or muriate of lime, may become a mordant, and ſo make the goods liable to become yellow after bleaching with this liquor; or unfit them for being uſed in printing. Beſides the matter of fact, which totally contradicts this, as has been aſcertained by the experience of ſeveral printfields, particularly by that at Meſſrs. FINLAY and Co's, in this neighbourhood, and at the field of Meſſrs. ORR's, at Stratford, in Ireland, I am unacquainted with any proof, that lime, or any of its ſaline compounds, were ever found to poſſeſs any power in fixing colours in dying either cotton or linen, in as far as relates at leaſt to the madder and weld coppers.

Theſe obſervations will, I hope, ſatisfy the public, with regard to the force of Mr. RUPP's objections to my method of preparing bleaching liquor; and the approbation it has received from numerous and reſpectable bleachers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, will ſtill be allowed to eſtabliſh the character of a ſimple invention, which, in whatever manner it may benefit me, will, I have no doubt, ſoon appear a great national benefit.

I have no doubt, if Mr. RUPP had known, that from the date of my letters patent, I have been ready to treat with all bleachers upon the moſt moderate terms, for the ſale of licences to practiſe my invention; he would have taken the trouble to inveſtigate a little more fully into its merits himſelf, and likewiſe to have heard the report of the very eminent bleachers who are employing my proceſs in his own immediate neighbourhood, before he had condemned it in ſo unqualified a manner.

Sufficient proofs of the approbation it has met with, may be ſeen by applying to Mr. WILLIAM TATE, jun. Phœnix Fire Office, Mancheſter; to CHARLES DUFFIN, Eſq. Inſpector General to the Iriſh Linen Board, Dublin; or to me, at my bleaching works here. I am, ſir, your moſt humble ſervant,

Darnly, CHAS. TENNANT,
13*th June*, 1798. Bleacher.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG the moſt curious topics of theological diſquiſitions, the origin of *tranſubſtantiation*, or the belief of the *real preſence*, has never, I think, been yet ſufficiently cleared; but, to ourſelves and to this age, it is of little importance. In the eye of every chriſtian, but the catholic, it is an obſolete ſuperſtition, and only now ſerves to remind one of a ſanguinary epocha, in the annals of modern Europe, when the human race was thinned for one of the moſt abſurd of idolatries, that of cooking a God, and of eating him up alive; aſſuredly, when the Egyptians worſhipped the onions *growing* in their garden, they were more rational.

But the RITE ſtill remains, although, in the *bread* and *wine*, we do not any more imagine we eat the *real* body, or drink the *real* blood of Jeſus. I have long been deſirous of diſcovering the *origin* of this extraordinary ceremony; but my inquiries have hitherto been baffled, among the learned. In a very eccentric work, lately publiſhed, among a maſs of other matter, there is a note on this curious topic, which, as I know not to deny, I would wiſh to offer it to your theological correſpondents, either to refute, or to explain. The note in queſtion, is the following, literally tranſcribed.

"Chriſtianity is nothing but improved Judaiſm. I will give one inſtance, which I have never obſerved remarked. The SACRAMENT, for which ſo many have ſuffered, is a ſimple *rite*, NOW performed every ſabbath night by the religious Jew. *Wine* and *bread* are placed before the maſter of the houſe; after a benediction, he hands the cup round, and breaking the bread, gives to each a portion. Jeſus, amidſt his diſciples, was performing this rite, called KEEDUSH, and in the allegorical ſtyle of a young Rabbin, ſaid of the *bread* and *wine*, "This is my blood, and this is my body;" which they certainly were, when aſſimilated in his perſon. To this ſimple circumſtance, we owe all the idiocy and cruelty of *tranſubſtantiation!*"

VAURIEN, vol ii. p. 219.

According to this account, the modern Jew, while he *refuſes* to take the *ſacrament*, actually *performs* it hebdomadally; and the modern Chriſtian, while he imagines it *a teſt of* his *creed*, in fact, only *joins in a very ancient Jewiſh ceremony*.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
York, June 4, 1798. C. P.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

An ESSAY *on the* PERSONIFICATION *of* ABSTRACT IDEAS *in* POETRY.

AMONG the various artifices which poets have employed in order to produce that *novelty* which is essential to a high degree of pleasure or surprise, none is more remarkable than the exhibition of new forms of animated beings, endowed with peculiar powers and qualities, by which they are rendered actors in the scenes into which they are introduced. Of these, there are two principal species; the one, comprising those supernatural beings which derive their origin from popular superstition or philosophical doctrine, modified by the poet's imagination; the other, consisting of creatures merely of poetical invention, formed, by means of the process called *personification*, from abstract ideas of the mind. Of these last, Addison, in one of his elegant papers "*On the Pleasures of the Imagination*" (*Spectator*, No. 420), speaks in the following manner: "There is another sort of imaginary beings, that we sometimes meet with in the poets, when the author represents any passion, appetite, virtue, or vice, under a visible shape, and makes it a person or an actor in his poem." To this enumeration, however, might have been added some abstract ideas personified; such as nature, time, death, sleep, and the like, which equally come under this head of poetical creation. Of such, then, it is the purpose of the present Essay to treat; and it is the manner in which these fictitious personages are formed, rather than the propriety of their introduction into the poem, that I mean at present to consider; not excluding, however, some remarks on their immediate agency; which, in fact, may be regarded as part of their description and character.

On comparing a number of examples of this kind of personification, it presently appears, that there are two general methods by which it is effected. Either a simply human form is drawn, impressed in a super-eminent degree with the quality or circumstance intended to be personified; or a creature of the fancy is exhibited, the character and design of which is expressed by certain typical adjuncts or emblems. The first of these may be termed a *natural*, the second, an *emblematical*, figure. From the union of these two modes, a third, or *mixed* species is produced. That these distinctions may be immediately conceived, I shall briefly elucidate them by well-known examples. The *passions* of Le Brun, in which human faces are marked with the strongest expressions of anger, terror, desire, &c. are merely *natural* personifications. The common female figure of Justice with her sword, scales and bandage, is purely *emblematical*. That of Plenty, represented by a full-fed, cheerful figure, bearing a cornucopia, is of the *mixed* species. These illustrations are taken from painting; but the ideas may equally be conveyed by words. Under each of the preceding heads I shall adduce a variety of examples from the poets, which will give scope to such critical remarks, as may tend to establish clear and precise notions concerning the respective excellence of the several kinds. The *natural* species of personification will first be considered; then by an insensible gradation we shall slide into the *mixed*, and conclude with the purely *emblematical*.

1. It may be proper before entering upon the particulars of this section, to anticipate a doubt which will readily suggest itself to a reflecting mind. In what, it may be asked, consists the merit or advantage of a kind of fiction which approaches so nearly to reality? If rage, for instance, be depicted only by the figure of a man in a violent fit of fury, what are the inventive powers exerted by the poet, or what is gained by the personification? It is to be acknowledged, that in these cases, the merit of *invention*, peculiarly so termed, can scarcely be claimed. Yet since every circumstance must be accumulated by the poet which can give force and life to the piece, and a general character be formed out of the detached features of a number of individuals, to which must frequently be added scenery and accompaniments contrived to correspond with, and enhance the effects of, the leading figure, the necessity of superior descriptive talents in order to succeed in such representations cannot be disputed. Then, with respect to the *use* of such fictions, it is to be considered, that these imaginary beings are not merely human agents, circumscribed by known laws in their operations: they are a kind of *genii*, whose sphere of action is only limited by a congruity dependent on their several characters. But the truth of these observations will be sufficiently illustrated during the investigation of each particular example.

I shall begin with the personified figure of FAMINE, or rather, HUNGER, as represented

repreſented by Ovid in his "*Metamorphoſes.*" Ceres, having vowed revenge againſt Eriſichthon for cutting down a ſacred tree, ſends a meſſenger for this ghaſtly phantom, who is thus deſcribed:

——— Famem lapidoſo videt in agro,
Unguibus & raras vellentem dentibus herbas.
Hirtus erat crinis; cava lumina; pallor in ore;
Labra incana ſitu; ſcabræ rubigine fauces:
Dura cutis, per quam ſpectari viſcera poſſent;
Oſſa ſub incurvis inſtabant arida lumbis;
Ventris erat pro ventre locus; pendere putares
Pectus, & a ſpinæ tantummodo crate teneri:
Auxerat articulos macies, genuumque rigebat
Orbis, et immodico prodibant tubera talo.
Met. l. viii. 799.

Crouch'd in a ſtony field he ſees the pow'r
Plucking with teeth and nails the ſcanty herb.
Shaggy her locks; her eyes were ſunk in pits;
Paleneſs o'erſpread her face; her whiten'd pits
Were hoar with mould; her jaws beſet with ruſt;
Thro' her harſh hide her inwards all were ſhewn;
The arid bones above her crooked loins
Stood forth; a void the belly's place ſupply'd;
Pendant her breaſt appear'd, and held alone
By the bare wick'ry ſpine; the waſting fleſh
Had ſwell'd the joints; each knee, a rigid ball,
Each ankle ſeem'd a monſtrous bunch of bone.

It is ſcarcely poſſible to conceive a more ſtriking image of a famiſhed perſon. The hard ſkin, hanging breaſts, crate or baſket work of the ribs and ſpine, and joints apparently enlarged, are circumſtances drawn from the life, and repreſented with wonderful force. At the ſame time, the figure is *merely natural.* Here are no types or emblems, as, indeed, none were wanted; for ſuch a ſubject could not fail of being its own interpreter. The ſurrounding ſcenery is equally real.

Eſt locus extremis Scythiæ glacialis in oris,
Triſte ſolum, ſterilis, ſine fruge, ſine arbore tellus.

In icy Scythia's fartheſt bound, there lies
A ſteril, gloomy, cornleſs, treeleſs tract.

The fanciful or preternatural part of the fiction is the manner in which the poet employs this phantom. He makes her take the opportunity of Eriſichthon's lying aſleep, to *inſpire him with her perſon*; and the poor man awakes poſſeſſed by a moſt inſatiable hunger, which compels him, firſt, according to the French phraſe, *manger ſon bien*, to eat up his eſtate, and at laſt, abſolutely to devour himſelf. There is ſomething ludicrous in this idea, which may ſerve to ſhew the difficulty of preſerving ſtrict propriety throughout an imaginary ſcene; yet the agency of Famine cannot be ſaid to be unſuitable to her nature. This notion of *inſpiring* a quality by touching or breathing on a perſon, may frequently be met with in the beſt poets to expreſs the action of thoſe fictitious beings.

Churchill's "*Prophecy of Famine*" affords no addition to the deſcriptive part of the perſonification, except ſome ſtrokes of ſatirical humour, diſgraced by national illiberality. The employment of the imaginary being to utter a prophecy, is agreeable enough to the general notion of a genius, and is rendered more characteriſtic by the local circumſtance of the pretence to ſecond ſight.

The next figure I ſhall preſent is that of SLEEP, as likewiſe drawn by the elegant and inventive pencil of Ovid. Though he is raiſed to the title and dignity of the *God Somnus*, yet in form and attributes he is a mere drowſy mortal; and the poet's invention is chiefly diſplayed in the ſcenery and accompaniments. He inhabits a gloomy cavern, into which the rays of the ſun never penetrate, but where a kind of perpetual twilight reigns in the foggy air. From hence all ſhrill and enlivening ſounds are baniſhed, and a dead ſilence eternally prevails, broken only by the ſoft murmurs of the waters of Lethe. Around the entrance grow all kinds of ſoporiferous herbs. The god himſelf lies faſt aſleep on an ebon couch raiſed high with down. On the approach of Iris, who is ſent to him with a meſſage, with much ado he rouſes himſelf. His painful reluctant efforts are very happily expreſſed in the following lines:

—— tarda Deus gravitate jacentes
Vix oculos tollens, iterumque iterumque relabens,
Summaque percutiens nutanti pectora mento,
Excuſſit tandem ſibi ſe; cubiteque levatus
Quid veniat—— ſcitatur. *Met.* xi. 616.

The god, his heavy eyes ſcarce lifting up,
Once and again ſunk down; his nodding chin
Struck on his breaſt; at length himſelf he ſhook
Out of himſelf, and on his elbow raiſ'd,
Inquir'd his cauſe of coming.

Ovid acts judiciouſly in making the ſubject of the requeſt to ſuch a power as eaſy and brief as poſſible. It is only that he would ſend one of the *dreams*, which are repreſented as conſtantly flitting, like bats, about the cave of Sleep.

When

When this buſineſs is diſpatched, the heavy deity immediately compoſes himſelf to ſlumber again.

——rurſus molli languore ſolutum
Depoſuitque caput, ſtratoque recondidit alto.
Ib. 648.

His head again, in languor ſoft diſſolv'd,
He dropt, and ſunk upon the ſwelling couch.

The original perſonification of *Sleep* is in Homer, and various poets have adopted it, and have aſſigned him a reſidence and proper officers or companions. Arioſto, in his *Orlando Furioſo*, has done this with more novelty and judgment than any other whom I recollect, poſterior to Ovid. He has been particularly happy in his deſcription of the attendants on *Sleep*.

In queſto albergo il grave Sonno giace;
L'Ozio da un canto, corpulento, e graſſo;
Dall' altro la Pigrizia in terra ſiede,
Che non puo andare, e mal ſi regge in piede.

Lo ſmemorato Oblio ſta ſu la porta;
Non laſcia entrar, ne riconoſce alcuno:
Non aſcolta imbaſciata, ne riporta,
E parimente tien cacciato ogn'una.
Il Silenzio va intorno, e fa la ſcorta:
Ha le ſcarpe di feltro, e'l mantel bruno;
Ed a quanti ne incontra di lontano,
Che non debbian venir cenna con mano.
Orl. Fur. xiv. 93.

Here drowſy Sleep has fix'd his noiſeleſs throne,
Here Indolence reclines with limbs o'ergrown
Thro' ſluggiſh eaſe; and Sloth, whoſe trembling feet
Refuſe their aid, and ſink beneath her weight.
Before the portal dull Oblivion goes,
He ſuffers none to paſs, for none he knows.
Silence maintains the watch and walks the round
In ſhoes of felt, with ſable garments bound;
And oft as any thither bend their pace,
He waves his hand and warns them from the place. *Hoole.*

It is a truly characteriſtical ſtroke in Arioſto, that when the command is delivered to *Sleep*, he makes no reply, but intimates with a nod that it ſhall be performed.

The very learned and elegant Profeſſor Heyne, in an *Excurſus* to the fifth book of Virgil, has enumerated various ways in which the poets repreſent *Somnus* as cauſing ſleep. Virgil makes him ſprinkle the temples of Palinurus with a branch wet with Lethean dew. Some ingeniouſly deſcribe him as lulling to repoſe by the fanning of his wings; and one gives him a horn out of which he pours ſleep.

Boileau has imitated both Ovid and Arioſto in the perſonification of MOLLESSE in his *Lutrin*. This is a being compounded of lazineſs and luxury, for whom I know not an adequate Engliſh name. Her abode is ſuitably fixed in the dormitory of an abbey. Her attendants are very happily conceived and characteriſed.

Les plaiſirs nonchalans ſolatrent alentour.
L'un paîtrit dans un coin l'embonpoint de Chanoines;
L'autre broie en riant le vermillon des moines;
La volupté la ſert avec des yeux devots,
Et toujouis le ſommeil lui verſe des pavots.
Lutr. ch. ii. 100.

It has, I think, been juſtly objected to Boileau, that he puts too long a ſpeech into the mouth of this languid perſonage; but he could not reſiſt a favourable occaſion for ſome ingenious adulation of Louis XIV. The concluſion, however, though cloſely copied from Ovid, is perfectly beautiful:

——La Molleſſe oppreſſée
Dans ſa bouche a ce mot ſent ſa langue glacée,
Et laſſe de parler, ſuccombant ſous l'effort,
Soupire, étend le bras, ferme l'œil, & s'endort.

In Thomſon's allegorical poem, "*The Caſtle of Indolence*," ſimilar conceptions to thoſe of the writers above-mentioned are dreſſed up in the moſt exquiſite beauties of deſcription and verſification. But it is neceſſary to ſelect parts of a well-known piece, the whole of which is ſo admirable.

I. A.

[*To be continued.*]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY your leave, Mr. Editor, I will correct an error of Mr. HOUSMAN, in the laſt paper he has favoured us with in your valuable Miſcellany. Speaking of Litchfield, he ſays, "This town is remarkable for having given birth to two eminent men, viz. the late Dr. Johnſon, and Mr. Garrick the comedian." The latter was born at the Angel-inn at Hereford, in the year 1716, and was ſon of Captain Peter G. (a French refugee) who was quartered there with a troop of horſe. It is true he received the firſt rudiments of his education at the free-ſchool at Litchfield (which he afterwards completed at Rocheſter), where Dr. Johnſon and he were fellow-ſtudents. By the inſertion of theſe few words, you will not only reſtore to Hereford the honour ſhe juſtly claims, but alſo confer a favour on your obedient ſervant,

HEREFORDIENSIS.

Cambridge, March 6, 1798.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for April laſt, in the account of the lives and writings of eminent foreign literati, you have obſerved, that Archenholz's "*Picture of England*" is "highly complimentary to the genius and manners of Great Britain." It certainly is ſo; but though the work is not wholly deſtitute of merit, it contains many miſtakes in point of fact, which might eaſily be pointed out, and which are calculated to miſlead foreigners. About ſix years ago, a "*View of England, towards the Cloſe of the Eighteenth Century*," was publiſhed, in two volumes, by Dr. Wendeborn. That work is not ſo complimentary to the Engliſh, as the publication of Archenholz; but it is abundantly more accurate, and contains much more valuable information. Dr. Wendeborn was twenty years miniſter of the German chapel on Ludgate-hill; and his work is the reſult of much ſtudy, obſervation, and reflection. J. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has frequently been obſerved, that no people, generally ſpeaking, live ſo ill together as relations. If this remark be true (and that it is, experience too often teaches us), it will ſurely be worth while to inveſtigate the cauſe of the complaint; for, upon the face of things, it ſhould appear, as if no people ought to live ſo well together. Frequent intercourſe has generally been held eſſential to friendſhip; and, it may fairly be preſumed, that no people have ſuch opportunities of ſeeing each other, as relations; but frequency of intercourſe, though it be neceſſary to cement friendſhip, is no abſolute proof of its exiſtence; any more than ſtrong profeſſions are, of the exiſtence of *ſincere* regard. Similarity of ſentiment will naturally draw men together, and excite attachment; but there may be many circumſtances, beſides ſimilarity of ſentiment, which will promote the union of men, without ſecuring their attachment. Attention to the decencies and proprieties of life; reſpect, mixed with reverence for the opinions, and, ſometimes, even for the prejudices of mankind, which few are courageous enough wholly to deſpiſe, will often bring relations together in appearance, when, in reality, there is but little genuine eſteem. Indeed both policy and morality ſhould point out to them the neceſſity of attaching themſelves firmly to one another; but, unfortunately, both policy and morality will ſometimes loſe their hold upon the mind, when oppoſed to prejudice and paſſion. Morality teaches us "to do unto others, as we would they ſhould do unto us:" and policy ſhews us, how ſerviceable it is to our intereſts to cultivate the eſteem of thoſe amongſt whom we are placed. In fact, to him who has obſerved how often the moſt valuable ends are brought about in life, by the moſt ſubordinate agents, it will be ſuperfluous to urge this remark. Neceſſity, or mutual want, appears to have been the foundation of moſt of the public and private relations of ſociety; upon which was afterwards gradually raiſed a ſuperſtructure, of ſentiment, cooperation, and attachment, conſtituting the fineſt pleaſures of life. Men finding how weak and inſecure they were in their individual capacities; and how incompetent to their own happineſs;—firſt formed themſelves into the more natural and obvious ſocieties of families, bound together by the varying ties of conſanguinity, and common intereſt;—next, into the more refined ones, of ſtates, and political bodies. It is not, therefore, without a juſt knowledge of our nature, I conceive, that ſome moral writers have laid down intereſt as the principal ſpring of human actions: for, if we look into the cauſes of action, as far as they are diſcernible by us, we ſhall generally find intereſt to be the foundation on which they act. But ſelf-intereſt may be of various deſcriptions; and, in ſome caſes, ſo refined, and delicate, that it is no diſgrace for an honeſt man to acknowledge himſelf influenced by it. There is ſuch a thing, as the intereſt which a man takes in the good opinion of the world, as well as the intereſt he takes in his pecuniary concerns. And hence it may poſſibly ariſe, that the opulent, and great, who have reached the top branches of ſociety, and have little left to wiſh for, may ſometimes be more indifferent to the ties of relationſhip, at leaſt in its remote parts, than the dependant members of the community, to whom the good opinion of mankind is indiſpenſably requiſite to ſucceſs in their undertakings. Among the opulent, and luxurious, money creates a kind of factitious independence. It confers almoſt every thing that induſtry and talents can beſtow. They who poſſeſs it in any eminent degree, feel how little they want ſupport, compared with the reſt of ſociety: and this ſenſation alone will have a tendency to produce indifference

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ference of mind, if mutual want be, as is already obſerved, the foundation of mutual accommodation. In thoſe claſſes of ſociety where great opulence, and great luxury prevail, relations, not having many inducements to conciliate affection, will generally ſee leſs of each other, than in the middle rank of life: and this circumſtance may reaſonably be expected to generate indifference of attachment, if friendſhip ariſe from frequent intercourſe. For, although an unvaried intercourſe may ſometimes produce ſatiety and diſguſt among friends; yet an habitual abſence will be equally apt to occaſion coldneſs of eſteem, ſince it is only in the middle point of conduct, that we may juſtly look for warm affections. "*Virtus eſt medium vitiorum, et utrinque reductum.*" Individuals in the middle department of life, are generally aware, that if they part with thoſe connexions, which nature or choice has given them, they may find it no eaſy matter to procure others: the opulent can perceive, that they no ſooner loſe one ſet of friends, than they find another ready to ſucceed them. Great diſparity of fortune is another principal cauſe of coldneſs between relations. There may be diſparity of fortune, where there is no abſolute want: for rich, and poor, are only relative terms, as we learn from Biſhop Watſon. Under theſe circumſtances, it not unfrequently happens, that while the richer party require too much, the poor concede too little. Hence jealouſies, and ſecret prejudices ſpring up. Compariſons are made between relations, and ſtrangers, unfavourable to the former. For whilſt relations are but too apt to receive as matter of right, what is intended, and indeed ought to be conſidered, as matter of favour; ſtrangers, by the aſſiduity of their attentions, and the warmth of their acknowledgments, endeavour, at leaſt *outwardly*, to expreſs a juſt ſenſe of obligation. In ſhort, ſir, it will not, I flatter myſelf, be going too far, to aſſert, that ſome of the greateſt errors in human conduct ariſe from our not diſcriminating nicely the ſhades of duty which ſubſiſt between the two extremes, of actions of abſolute neceſſity, and, actions of abſolute choice. It muſt be obvious to every thinking perſon, that many duties occur in our intercourſe with ſociety, in which, though we are *phyſically free*, yet we are *morally* bound: caſes, with reſpect to which, though the municipal laws of our country are ſilent, yet the laws of reaſon, and the ſenſe of mankind, ſpeak plainly. Of this deſcription, are the duties which relations mutually owe to one another. I ſubmit theſe hints, Mr. Editor, to your judgment, upon a ſubject both intereſting, and practical. Intereſting, becauſe there is no man, but what has ſome ſhare in the obligations of conſanguinity; practical, becauſe it regards offices which require daily to be put in practice. Every man has ſome duties to pay to his relations; or ſome ſervices to receive from them. If we take the advantages of ſociety, we muſt conform to the diſadvantages of it; if diſadvantages they can be called. If we expect that relations ſhould ſerve us, we muſt be ready, in return, to ſerve them. From theſe ſentiments of benevolence towards friends, and relations, ariſes that rational, and beautiful ſyſtem of Chriſtian philanthropy, ſubordination, and ſocial affection, which, beginning with thoſe who are more immediately connected with us by the ties of blood, extends itſelf gradually to thoſe who are more diſtantly connected with us, by the ties of country, or government; and ultimately reaches to all who participate in the ſame common nature. Private virtues are the beſt ſecurity for public duties. A bad man in the relations of private life, can ſcarcely be expected to be ſtrictly virtuous in his public capacity: there is no ſeparating the two characters. For, the apoſtle beautifully, and concluſively argues, "If man love not his brother whom he hath ſeen, how can he love God whom he hath not ſeen?" If he forget the duties he owes to his kindred, which are immediate, and natural, how ſhall he remember thoſe he owes to his country, which are abſtracted, and artificial? But, after all, let every man, with becoming gratitude to his friends, learn to place his chief hopes of ſucceſs in life, on his own good conduct, and his own induſtry. "*Faber quiſque fortunæ propriæ*," ſays my Lord Bacon, from Plautus; and, I believe, with great truth. Relations, or friends, may afford the plan, but our own exertions muſt ſupply the foundation on which to build the ſuperſtructure of our fortune. I am, ſir, &c. &c.

June 2, 1798. ARISTIPPUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS it is a curious ſtudy to trace the different gradations by which literature has arrived at its preſent height; and as the epoch of the introduction of points and ſtops is not the leaſt important,

I beg

I beg leave to oppoſe ſome facts to the account which the compilers of the "*Encyclop. Britannica*" give under the article punctuation. Their words are as follow: "In the 15th century (16th, I ſuppoſe, they mean), we obſerve their firſt appearance. We find, from the books of this age, that they were not all produced at the ſame time; thoſe we meet with then in uſe, being only the comma, the parenthesis, the interrogation, and the full point; to prove this, we need but look into "*Bale's Acts of Engliſh Votaries*," black letter, printed in 1550; indeed, in the dedication of this book, we diſcover a colon, but, as this is the only one of the kind throughout the work, it is plain this ſtop was not eſtabliſhed at this time, and ſo warily put in by the printer."

In "*Hackluyt's Voyages*," printed in 1599, we ſee the firſt inſtance of a ſemicolon.

Now, ſir, I can eaſily ſuppoſe they were not all introduced at the ſame time; ſo far we agree. But, that the colon was introduced many years before 1550, will be proved by "*Novi Teſtamenti poſtrema editio, per Eraſmum*," &c. anno 1527; which is now before me, and where it frequently occurs; as alſo in another book, "*Pub. Ovidii Naſonis Metamorphoſeon*," anno 1543. Nay, ſir, in ſome caſes, I hold it to be more early in uſe than the comma, as I have a miſſal, from its appearance printed in England, and long before the books aforementioned; but I cannot be aſſured as to its age, as it wants a title page, and I do not perceive a ſingle comma in it: it is printed with red and black ink, the colon is frequently uſed, and is made in a diamond-like form. As for the ſemicolon, I muſt allow that in the ſenſe it is now uſed, I do not find it in any of theſe books, but in the Teſtament, and Ovid, it is uſed as an abbreviation; as in *namq*; *neq*; *quicunq*; &c. in the ſame ſenſe I find it uſed in "*Joannis Calvini Commentaria Integra in acta Apoſtolorum*," 1563; "*D. Eraſmi Rotorodami Opus*," &c. anno 1554, and in Ovid a very free uſe is made of this abbreviating ſemicolon, in almoſt every line, in ſuch words as theſe, where the laſt ſyllable begins with a q, as *conditaq*; *intybaq*; *ſummiſſoq*; &c. but in the ſenſe it is now uſed, I do not even find it in "*Fox's Acts and Monuments*," black letter, 1641.

In hopes that ſome of your correſpondents, more competent to the taſk, will give ſome further elucidations on the ſubject, I remain yours, &c.

Cary-ſtreet, March 22. W. A. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WONDERFUL tales have been told concerning the literary illumination of the Scots and the Iriſh at a very remote period in the dark ages of the hiſtory of modern Europe. The Iriſh pretend that their iſle was the ſeat of learning and civility, at a time when ignorance and barbariſm prevailed in every neighbouring country. The Scots have not yet ceaſed to ſet up ſimilar pretenſions in favour of their ancient Hebudian ſeminary of Jona. In Germany, in France, even in Italy, the pretenſions of both Scots and Iriſh are, in part, allowed; the Germans have not been aſhamed to refer their firſt acquaintance with the principles of chriſtianity to the preaching of a Scottiſh apoſtle; monaſteries have been erected abroad, in favour of the Scots and Iriſh, as monuments of that light which theſe inſular regions are believed to have once ſent forth, to enlighten the world.

And yet, when hiſtorical reſearch, qualified to diſtinguiſh between adequate evidence and that which is unſatisfactory, reviews the records of thoſe diſtant times, ſhe diſcovers no diſtinct veſtiges of the boaſted illumination of Ireland and the Hebudian Iſles. Works of art, treaſures of learning, arrangements of ſcience, ſuch as might unequivocally demonſtrate the exiſtence of ſuch an ancient illumination, are looked for in vain. Though a Gibbon have been betrayed to adopt the fables of a Boëce; though a Johnſon could not view the ruins of Jona without having his feelings impreſſed with a religious awe, and exalted by a fervent enthuſiaſm; though a Vallancey have not diſdained to patronize the Mileſian age of Iriſh hiſtory, yet muſt *candour* almoſt concur implicitly with ſcepticiſm, in rejecting all thoſe as mere vague and general probabilities which are found to want the ſupport of cloſe and particular evidence.

Amidſt theſe difficulties, I am inclined to flatter myſelf, that I have been ſufficiently fortunate to diſcover from what ſource have ariſen theſe too extravagant accounts of the early learning of the Scots and Iriſh, which have been ſo widely propagated, without being perfectly juſt.

If the influence of the chriſtianity of the dark ages can be accounted to have been at all akin to knowledge or civility, then muſt we grant the Scots and the Iriſh to have poſſeſſed at leaſt this one advantage of an enlightened people, at a time when the Anglo-Saxons of Germany and Britain

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Britain were utter ſtrangers to it. Chriſtianity was diffuſed among the Celtic inhabitants of Britain and Ireland, while the Romans remained maſters of Britain. From the weſtern ſhores of Britain were its preachers conveyed to Ireland, ere yet the Pictiſh and Scottiſh tribes of the north of Scotland had been converted. The Iriſh, at a time when, of the inhabitants of theſe Iſles, only they and the ancient Britons were chriſtians, ſent out apoſtles, by whom the goſpel was propagated in the Hebudæ, and among the Scots of Argyleſhire. But, it was not till after theſe events had paſſed, that the Norſemen of Scandinavia, the Teutonic tribes of the north of Germany, or the Anglo-Saxons of England, embraced the chriſtian faith. The Norſe-men, or Danes, were, in various inſtances, converted and baptized by the Iriſh and the Hebudian Scots, whom their frequent deſcents, from time to time, harraſſed and ſubdued. The Anglo-Saxons of England are recorded by Bede, to have had the goſpel preached to them, by miſſionaries from Jona, as well as by Auſtin, and thoſe others who followed him from Rome. Boniface, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed apoſtles of the northern Germans, is, by thoſe Germans themſelves, believed to have been a Scotſman. In the court of Charlemagne in England, in different places on the continent, eminent Scotſmen from Jona, and of the diſciples of the famous Columba, are known to have, about a thouſand years ſince, flouriſhed.

Now, Sir, permit me to apply this detail of facts to the ſolution of that hiſtorical problem which I have above ſtated. It is from their having been *chriſtianized* before the Saxons and the ancient Scandinavians, that the Scots and Iriſh have derived the praiſe of an earlier literary illumination than was enjoyed by their neighbours. Ignorance is often prone to extravagant admiration. They to whom chriſtianity was firſt communicated, through the intervention of the Scots, venerated and praiſed their inſtructors, as the moſt enlightened of mankind. The miſſionaries of Rome, while they rejected, as heretical, the chriſtianity of Ireland, and of Jona, yet could not deny its exiſtence, nor refuſe to the Scots the praiſe of being nearer to the kingdom of heaven than the Anglo-Saxon heathens. This praiſe thus acquired by the early chriſtianity of the Scots, was, in the courſe of thoſe dark ages which ſucceeded, continually augmented by high pretenſions on the one hand, by ignorance, gratitude, and ſuperſtition on the other. Not till after knowledge had been revived throughout Europe, did the tales in which it was commemorated begin to be diſputed. Hiſtorical ſcepticiſm would reject the whole as fiction. Candid inveſtigation diſcovers that there is, indeed, a real form, but one inveſted with *falſe* colours, and to the eye, enlarged to an unreal, gigantic loftineſs by the miſts through which it has been ſeen. The following propoſition, then, may be henceforth regarded as a genuine hiſtorical truth.

"The Scots and Iriſh, who were converts to chriſtianity, ſooner than the Scandinavians, have, from theſe circumſtances alone, derived that praiſe of early literary illumination, which has been eagerly claimed by themſelves, attributed to them by many others, but now, at laſt, generally denied to them, ſince the age of more diſcriminating hiſtorical reſearch had its commencement.

St. Andrews, May 17, 1798.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE facility with which bank notes, eſpecially thoſe of one and two pounds value, are now paid and received, has been the means of introducing into circulation a number of forged ones, of the above deſcription. The confidence which the public has hitherto repoſed in the bank of England is likewiſe increaſed by an *erroneous* opinion, which many perſons entertain, that *all* bank notes are received as ſuch at the bank, ſome thouſands of pounds being appropriated every year by the company, to meet the loſs they ſuſtain in conſequence of forgeries. As the nominal value of forged notes, however, is not allowed by the bank, but the perſon to whom they can be traced back, is the ſufferer, it is certainly a matter of ſome conſequence for each individual to adopt ſome method which may enable him to aſcertain, with eaſe and preciſion, of whom he has received any particular bank note. This may, in general, be done *by writing on the back of each note, at the time of receiving it, the name of the perſon from whom it is received.* I have always practiſed this method myſelf, writing the name of the perſon in ſhort-hand, which requires but little time, and takes up conſiderably leſs ſpace than common-writing, and enables me, at any future period, to trace every note back again, to the perſon from whom I received it. Were the above meaſure generally practiſed, it would prove,

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prove, perhaps, a greater check on the circulation of forged bank paper than any superior style of engraving, as the difference in point of execution might not be sufficiently obvious to strike every one.

Perhaps it may be objected, that the back of a note would, in a short time, be entirely covered with names; and is not this sometimes the case likewise with the endorsements on draughts payable in London, or elsewhere? But in the present instance, there is always a remedy at hand, by returning such notes to the bank in order to be exchanged, either for cash or other notes of the same value. I am, Sir, yours, &c. THO. MOLINEUX.

Macclesfield, April, 1798.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have often avowed a predilection for facts, I beg leave to send you the following one, which has attracted much attention in this city*, viz. the planet Venus being distinctly visible at noon on Thursday the 1st instant; it was first seen about ten o'clock in the morning, and it was distinctly observed by many spectators till late in the evening. But what rendered the visibility of the planet much more curious, is the fact that the air, on the 1st, was remarkably dense, there had been a heavy fall of rain the night before, and that morning there were several showers of rain and sleet. The statement that I have just given of the weather, precludes the only philosophical cause (rarefaction) that I know, that can be assigned for this deviation from the general laws of nature; I, therefore, should be much obliged to any of your astronomical readers, if they would have the goodness to inform me (through the medium of your very useful Magazine), on what principle they account for this extraordinary circumstance— or, whether like me, they rank it amongst one of the many inexplicable phenomena of nature.

Feb. 15, 1798. CLEON.

* Bristol.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

THE new light that has lately been thrown on the formation of languages, and the philosophy of grammar, by the celebrated author of ΕΠΕΑ ΠΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ, will, it is to be hoped, give birth to essential improvements in the art of communicating and acquiring grammatical knowledge. Little or nothing, however, has hitherto been done, in this country, towards applying those principles to practice. Students of Greek and Latin have as yet reaped no farther benefit than that of having their eyes opened to the futility and fallaciousness of our elementary treatises, which are equally erroneous in principle, confused in method, and barbarous in execution; while, for any real and just investigations of the parts of speech, they are obliged to have recourse to the ponderous lucubrations of the Dutch etymologists and commentators, Schultens, Hemsterhuis, Valckenaer, Lennep, and Scheid. It will not, therefore, I flatter myself, be unacceptable to your young readers, to be made acquainted with a small treatise, in our own language, on this subject, which it is likely has never found its way very generally south of the Tweed. The title of it is: "*On the Prepositions of the Greek Language*; *an Introductory Essay*." Glasg. 1765. It was the production of James Moor, LL.D. Professor of Greek in that university, a man whose critical acumen in the philosophy of language, will be readily acknowledged by all, who are acquainted with the comprehensive simplicity of the principles and rules delivered in his Greek grammar; which performance, unhappily, he did not live to complete. The Essay in question, is indeed a most ingenious attempt to trace the primary signification of the prepositions, and approaches so near, in many cases, to the genuine corporeal meaning, that, were it not the best practical treatise on the subject, it ought to be known to every scholar, as an instance of the contemporary progress of philosophical investigation, in different countries, respecting the origin and application of words. Had Professor Moor lived to pursue his discussions, it is probable that they would have ended in a more rational and satisfactory elucidation of this as well as other topics of Greek grammar, than any yet submitted to the ingenious. That none of his scholars, who heard his lectures, or of those who have perused his Essay, should, from the glimpses of light therein contained, have struck into the true path of grammatical investigation, will not appear surprising to those who recollect, how seldom the literary annals, even of all Europe, can boast the name of a HORNE TOOKE. I am, yours, &c.

Feb. 13, 1798. J. G.

Permit me, by way of postscript, though the subjects have very little connection,

ſection, to ſhew to your intelligent correſpondent, who has favoured us with a ſeries of Gallic coins ſubſequent to the revolution, that the earlieſt medallic commemoration of riſing freedom in that country, is a coin repreſenting the taking of the Baſtille, and ſtruck ſoon after that important event. The execution is good, and the piece deſerves notice, as being the firſt of a ſeries, deſtined to record the birth, progreſs, and triumphs of liberty.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MR. EDITOR,

YOU may probably have ſeen or heard of that renowned comedy, or tragedy, or farce, or opera, or what you will, called Hurlothrumbo, or the Supernaturals, which, about 60 or 70 years ago, made ſuch a noiſe in this kingdom, and was the means of impoſing a trick upon the public, ſimilar to that of the memorable Bottle Conjuror. Perhaps a few biographical ſketches of Lord Flame, its eccentric author, and to know where the father of Hurlothrumbo lies, may not be unacceptable to ſome of your readers. His real name was Samuel Johnſon: a man, who though not equal, in ſolid ſenſe and ſtrength of underſtanding, to his celebrated nameſake, may at leaſt contend with him on the ſcore of vivid fancy, verſatility of talent, and oddneſs of character. With the profeſſion of a dancing-maſter, in which he excelled very much, he united that of a poet, of a muſician, and a player. In the firſt of theſe characters he was tutor to ſome of the higheſt families, and by that means became acquainted with many of the nobility. The late Duke of Montague (the reputed author of the Bottle Conjuror), finding Mr. Johnſon a proper inſtrument for his favourite purpoſe of ridiculing the credulity and fooliſh curioſity of the age, engaged him to write the play of Hurlothrumbo; a compoſition, which, for abſurd bombaſt and turgid nonſenſe, perhaps, ſtands unrivalled in the Engliſh language, inſomuch that "Hurlothrumborant" is now become a proverbial expreſſion. This play was extolled in the newſpapers by the duke, as the moſt ſublime effort of human genius which had for a long time appeared; in conſequence of which, and the continued commendations of it which were thus echoed round, it was performed for many ſucceſſive nights, till the whole town had had the ſatisfaction, or rather the mortification, of finding themſelves perſonally duped, and of diſcovering that unintelligible rant did not conſtitute ſublimity. The author himſelf performed the part of Lord Flame, one of the characters, a title which he from thence obtained, and was ſaluted with by all ranks during the remainder of his life. This extraordinary work was publiſhed by ſubſcription, in the year 1729, and many names of the firſt rank and conſequence then in the kingdom, are prefixed as ſubſcribers. The character of the play is deſcribed with great humour in the epilogue annexed to it, written by Mr. Byrom, of which I quote from memory a few of the ideas. Hurlothrumbo (another of the characters) is introduced upon the ſtage, quarrelling with a critic concerning the qualities of the drama.

——"CRIT. Call this a play!
Why there's no *plot*, or none that's underſtood.
HURL. There's a *rebellion* tho', and that's as good.
CRIT. No ſpirit nor genius in it. HURL. What! don't here
A ſpirit and a genius both appear?"

In truth, and ſo they do, Mr. Hurlothrumbo, and as terrifying a ſpirit as the beſt of them; no leſs than death himſelf, who enters, arrayed in all his accoutrements, mounted on a great black horſe, and attended by a genius as horrible as himſelf. But to proceed to the mention of Lord Flame's other productions; ſoon after the publication of Hurlothrumbo, encouraged, no doubt, by the extraordinary ſucceſs of his laſt performance, he wrote another play, called the Blazing Star, or the Beauties of the Poets, which was equally patronized with his laſt performance, and which he dedicated to the then Lady Delves and Lord Walpole. The dedication, to which he ſubſcribed himſelf Lord Flame, is a model for compoſitions of this nature; and thoſe who are at a loſs for the ſtyle of dedicatorial adulation, need only reſort to this ſpecimen of his lordſhip, to be initiated into the whole art and myſtery of it. The Blazing Star is by no means inferior in *ſublimity* to Hurlothrumbo, and the common unpoetical reader will, doubtleſs, be a little ſurprized, when he hears not only the heroes, but even their very pages, venting the moſt lofty and ſounding paſſages of Milton, and other authors, as familiar diſcourſe. Lord Flame ſeems perfectly to have underſtood the meaning of Longinus περὶ ὕψους, for the dialogue ſoars ſo conſtantly in the *ſublime*, that every one of the characters ranges at his eaſe, through the *higheſt*

part of heaven, and never ſuffers himſelf to deſcend an inch below the ſun, the moon, and the ſtars.

Thoſe two plays are now very rare, and it is to be lamented that they are not more diffuſed among the world, for the benefit of tragic, or would-be-ſublime authors in general. Theſe were not his lordſhip's only productions in the dramatic line, for I was favoured, by an ingenious gentleman who had reſort to his papers after his death, with two manuſcript plays, in the ſame ſtyle as the two before mentioned, together with a printed dialogue, intitled "Court and Country." The gentleman who furniſhed me with theſe plays, was Bryan Grey, Eſq. of Lancaſter, lately deceaſed, a man, who, with the moſt amiable diſpoſitions of the heart, united an elegance of mind, an intelligence, a variety of acquirements poſſeſſed by few. Conſidered as a moſt agreeable companion, as a man of ſuperior talents, kind, condeſcending to all, he will be long remembered and regretted by as numerous a circle of friends, as perhaps ever graced the acquaintance of a private gentleman. I could not help paying this ſmall tribute to departed-merit, though it has ſomewhat interrupted the thread of my narrative.—But, to return, on a blank leaf in one of theſe manuſcript plays, is the copy of a letter written by Lord Flame, and ſeemingly intended for the manager of one of the theatres, which, as it throws a little light upon the author's character, I tranſcribe.

"Sir, laſt May twelvemonth I call'd to ſee you, and offer you a play, but you thought proper to tell me that you were then engaged for two years, and that time being now near expired, I write this to let you know that I have been thirty years compoſeing muſic and ſongs, and, out of a great number, I have pick'd out thirty ſongs, and have made an Engliſh comedy, or opera, and ſuch a one that will introduce all the paſſions that muſic can deſcribe. I have ſome buſineſs in London in May, and I think to do myſelf the honour to wait on you with the drama-part of my opera, and will leave it with you to peruſe as long as you ſhall think proper. What I deſire of you is, to hear the comedy read over, and when it comes to a ſong then I will play the aire and ſymphony; and I have the happyneſs to think, that there is no better judg of a ſong in the kingdom than yourſelf, and when you have heard it, if you ſay that you have ever heard a better, then I will not deſire you to play it; but if you ſhould think it better than my, and not take it in, then you will be cruel to the author, and hinder the town of an entertainment; and, in the third place, you may prevent any great genius riſing up in the age you live in. I heard the Duke of Montague ſay, that if Homer was in London in this age, and did write for the play-houſe, his genius would be thrown away, for the maſters would not do his work the honour to look at it. I have made five operas, and all of them were performed in public, but then I was young and acted in them myſelf, but now I am about fourſcore years old, and cannot act any more; but, as this opera is much the beſt that ever I made, I am deſirous to ſee it performed before I leave the world."

There is no date or ſignature to this letter, nor any title pages to the two manuſcript plays in my poſſeſſion, as ſome of the firſt leaves are torn away; but whenever the learned world ſhall expreſs any deſire to ſee theſe ineſtimable treaſures of genius in print, they ſhall be brought forth, diſplayed on a fine cream-coloured wove paper, and hot preſſed, with engravings by the beſt artiſts, expreſſive of the moſt ſublime paſſages. The other opera alluded to in this letter, I have not ſeen, and am fearful it has ſhared the fate of many claſſic authors, the want of which we now deplore, namely, that it is totally loſt. As a poet, the plays above mentioned, which "are interſperſed with many original pieces of poetry," exactly in the manner of our modern novels (another recommendation for the world to have them printed) bear the genius of Lord Flame ample teſtimony. The poetry, no doubt, contributed not a little to the fame of his dramas. So much for his writings. Lord Flame, after having moved the chief part of his life in the higher circles, was, in his declining age, preſented by the late Earl of H******. ***, to whoſe family he had formerly been tutor in the art of dancing, with a ſmall manſion at Gawſworth, a romantic village near Macclesfield, in Cheſhire, where he might ſpend the remainder of his days in peace, and indulge his paſſion for the muſes, in rural leiſure. To this place he retired, where he was liberally ſupported by the annual contributions of ſeveral of the firſt wits of the age, and many of thoſe families with which he had before been intimate. The nominal nobleman had been ſo long accuſtomed to hear himſelf addreſſed by his title, that he at laſt abſolutely fancied himſelf to be a lord, aping the manners and aſſuming all the dignity of one deſcended from a long train of illuſtrious anceſtry. His patrons, willing perhaps to humour the conceit,

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were wont not to ſend their ſubſcriptions immediately to him, but to the Earl of H**********'s ſteward, who lived at Gawſworth, and who uſed to wait upon Lord Flame annually, with this introductory addreſs—"My Lord, I have brought you your rents." He was deſired to wait, and his lordſhip having received the money, gave him a formal receipt, and diſmiſſed him. Indeed one of his patrons, the Biſhop of C——, regularly tranſmitted to him perſonally, an annual preſent of a pound of tea, in which were contained ten guineas; but it is probable, from ſeveral little ſtories told concerning him, that had the naked ſubſcription been ſent to him, undiſguiſed and unpalliated by ſome ſuch cover as the tea, he would have reſented the gift intended for his ſubſiſtence, as an affront. He was familiar at the tables of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, where his lively ſallies of wit made him conſtantly acceptable, and where he always behaved as if he was really of the rank which his title imported. The ruſtics ſtill remember him, and relate with ſmiles, many little anecdotes concerning his eccentric deportment. They all of them invariably addreſſed him by the title of "My Lord," but behind his back they gave him another title, not quite ſo reſpectable as the firſt, namely, "Old Maggotty." He was himſelf of a good old age, but notwithſtanding, had a particular diſlike to old women. There was an old woman, named Hannah Bailey, who lived neighbour to him, and, it is probable, had never been unkind to him, but on whom he never could look with an eye of favour. One ſtory in particular, I recollect hearing from the villagers concerning him: it is cuſtomary in country churches, when a couple has been newly married, for the ſingers to chaunt, on the following Sunday, a particular pſalm, thence called the Wedding Pſalm, in which are theſe words: "Oh well is thee, and happy ſhalt thou be." It happened, that the nuptials of a village pair were thus celebrated before Lord Flame, but the hoarſe muſic of the countrymen did not pleaſe his refined ear. When the ſervice was over, he accoſted the clergyman at the church-door with this opinion, "I tell you what, ſir, I think yonder Tom Friar would do to ſing Oh well is thee, and happy ſhalt thou be, if the devil was married to Hannah Bailey." The ruſtics celebrate him as a remarkably excellent performer on the violin, which ſtamps an additional luſtre on his name, in his character of a muſician. They add, too, that he himſelf imagined he was an uncommonly melodious ſinger, but the contortions of his face during the performance, were ſo hideous, that he was accuſtomed, whenever he was deſired to ſing, to ſtand with his face cloſe to a wall, and to cover each ſide of it with his hands, in order to prevent every poſſible chance of its being ſeen, as otherwiſe it would have been ſure to have diverted all attention from his ſong. After having enjoyed the ſweets of tranquillity in his ſequeſtered retreat for ſeveral years, he was at laſt ſummoned out of this world in the year 1780. When he was on his death-bed, he earneſtly requeſted, that after his deceaſe, his body might not be buried in the church-yard, but in Gawſworth wood, and aſſigned as his reaſon for the ſtrange requeſt, that he was certain if he was buried in the church-yard, that at the reſurrection, ſome old woman or other would be quarrelling with him concerning the property of a leg or thigh bone, and therefore he was determined to keep himſelf to himſelf. A vault was accordingly made for him in the wood, near a favourite ſpot, which had been his conſtant walk and haunt of meditation, and he was there buried. The neighbouring gentlemen wiſhing to preſerve the memory of ſo extraordinary a character, erected a ſmall tomb over him, for which the following epitaph was written, and has ſince been inſcribed upon it:

Under this ſtone
Reſt the remains of Mr. Samuel Johnſon,
Afterwards ennobled with the grander title of
LORD FLAME,
Who, after having been in his life diſtinct from other men,
By the eccentricities of his genius,
Choſe to retain the ſame character after his death,
And was at his own deſire buried here.
A. D. 1780. Aged 82.

Stay thou, whom chance directs, or eaſe perſuades,
To ſeek the quiet of theſe ſylvan ſhades;
Here, undiſturb'd, and hid from vulgar eyes,
A wit, muſician, poet, player, lies;
A dancing-maſter too, in grace he ſhone;
And Hurlothrumbo's fire was all his own;
'Twas he, with pen ſublime, who drew Lord Flame,
Acted the part, and gain'd himſelf the name.
Averſe to ſtrife, how oft he'd gravely ſay,
Theſe peaceful groves ſhould ſhade his breathleſs clay,

That, call'd to second life, here laid alone,
No friend and he should quarrel for a bone,
Thinking, that were some old lame grannam nigh,
To get to heav'n, she'd steal his leg or thigh.

I am, sir, your very obedient servant,
Warrington, 16th Dec. 1797. C. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not mean to attempt to disprove the *principles* laid down by your correspondent ***, in your last Month's Magazine, relative to the claims of the national creditor, however exceptionable some of them may be—but now only to correct an error he has certainly run into, in his statement of the number of stockholders, which he thinks to be about 60,000. I believe it is pretty certain, and I have good authority for asserting, that there are much nearer 200,000 in the whole amount, and doubt not in the least, there are 160,000, or 180,000. I have been assured, by gentlemen at the bank, there are as many as 60,000 in the 3 per cents. only; which he makes the amount of the *whole*. And withal, it should be considered, there are two or three times the number of families that have perhaps their chief, or great dependance on the property of their parents or near relatives, which lies in the different species of funds, or public securities. I am, yours, &c. S. E.

Bucks, 19th April.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Send you a few loose reflections on subjects descanted upon in the last number of your entertaining and instructive Miscellany.

Mr. Erskine on the House of Commons.—Your readers will undoubtedly feel themselves much obliged to you for the publication of this paper; which at once throws so much light upon an interesting branch of our political antiquities, and places in so fair a point of view the consistency and character of a man whose virtues (notwithstanding a few foibles, and *one* unfortunate prejudice) are scarcely inferior to his talents. We see, by this collegiate exercise, that the patriotism and love of liberty which have distinguished his forensic and parliamentary exertions, are not to be considered as the cant of the pleader and the partizan, but as the genuine effusions of a noble principle early imbibed and well digested. That the rights of mankind are prior and paramount to all constitutions, and that "there is no statute of limitation to bar the claims of nature," are truths beyond the narrow pale of technical science and authority; and that "freedom upon English principles" includes the right of "all who are the objects of the law, to be personally, or, by representation, the makers of the laws," is a principle too broad and general to answer the mere purposes of any personal faction. It is, perhaps, on account of the energy with which Mr. E. has enforced the convictions resulting from the former of these principles, that the *mere* lawyers, the dull detailers of cases and precedents, have endeavoured to depreciate his legal knowledge. Because he was capable of looking beyond their stumbling blocks, they imagined that he did not know where they were placed. With respect to the latter, it is worth Mr. E.'s while to consider whether it does not establish a national claim to representation on a much broader basis than that to which, in concert with a respectable knot of political characters, he has lately pledged himself. It makes (as all just principle necessarily must make) persons not property the first object of government, and the basis of all just legislation.

That, in the historical reasonings of this dissertation, Mr. E. is strictly correct, I have no sort of doubt; and his exposition of the source of that unmerited idolatry that has been paid to Saxon institutions, is equally acute and candid. If it were not for the frequent detection of those miserable shifts and sophistical subterfuges to which the advocates of liberty are driven, when they want the boldness to face first principles, one should be really astonished to hear the champion of human rights so loud in their commendations of those Saxons, among whom private conspiracies furnished the personal protection which ought to have been derived from public justice; and the mass of the people were held in a vassalage as abject as that of a Spartan helote, or a West India slave.

When I was young in inquiries of this nature, and fired with enthusiasm by the panegyric which every where presented themselves upon these wonderful Saxons, who, in the midst of barbarism and ignorance, seemed to have surpassed in practical and systematic liberty all that had existed in the times of Grecian science and philosophy, I inquired of a person well known in the political world for the zeal with which he has circulated these panegyrics,

gerite, and contended that we ought to be free, *because the Saxons were so*, in what treasuries of knowledge a satisfactory account of these wonderful institutions was to be found? This information, I concluded, no one could be so able to furnish as himself; and I was not a little mortified at finding all my inquiries evaded or repelled by general reflections, that "a man cannot have knowledge without labouring for it;" that "the best way to understand any subject, was to read every thing that came to hand," &c. observations which, however just in themselves, I have since found reason to conclude, were artfully intended to get rid of a subject which that celebrated politician well knew would not stand the test of persevering inquiry. The fact is, that, with respect to our Saxon ancestors, but little authentic information has been handed down. Even that little, however, is enough to convince every impartial reasoner, that the cause of equal justice would be the very reverse of being promoted by an adoption of their political system, It was a system of usurpation, violence, and oppression. And, indeed, how should it have been otherwise? The Saxons, like all the German nations, derived their plan of government from that fountain head of feodal tyranny, so finely described by Tacitus in his "*Manners of the Germans*;" and, notwithstanding all that has been so frequently reiterated in praise of the institutions of those savages, they were, in reality, nothing but a crude hash of tyranny and licentiousness; the leading principle in the composition of which was, that *the many were made for the few*. In the words of Mr. E. "the *lords*, indeed, were free; but, *for that very reason*, there was no public liberty."

National Debt.—Your correspondent GOURNAI (p. 258) observes, that a considerable part of the taxes levied in any country must necessarily be derived from the labour, that is to say, be ultimately levied upon the laborious poor of that country. I believe he might have gone much further, and have proved, that, at least, till the taxation becomes so excessive, that either the poor can be pinched no closer, without being pinched to death, or that the very circulation of the produce of labour is to a considerable degree restrained; the laborious poor pay *all* the taxes of a nation, for they produce all; and all that is paid in taxes is a part of produce; while, on the other hand, all but the labourer have means (till the arrival of these crises) of shifting the burden from their shoulders to those beneath. If the history of the progress of rent-rolls, revenues, and luxuries, is consulted, this will be illustrated most fully. This statement necessarily gives rise to some important inquiries.—What right could any set of ministers have (or could even the whole body of community have) to contract what is called a national debt? Can this, or any other country (meaning thereby the population of such country), be said, in reason and equity, to owe one single shilling to any set of persons claiming to be public creditors? If I burthen my estate with debts, it is right that my heir should pay them, because, if I leave him my debts, I leave him property wherewith to discharge them; and he is no further responsible than my effects will go; and if he does not choose to be subject to the trouble and inconveniencies of the transaction, he may, by refusing to accept the estate, avoid the incumbrance of the mortgage. But the mass of the people (by whom it is evident the interest of what are called public debts are eventually paid) inherit neither estate nor property from their ancestors; why, then, should their industry be burthened with their debts? My conclusion is, that the property is responsible, not the people (for the proprietors have been parties to the bargain, and the estates have descended with the mortgages upon them). The fund-holder has therefore a right to foreclose the mortgage, because thereby he enforces payment from his real creditor: but he has no right to receive the interest, as he now does, because it is levied in taxes upon those who owe him nothing.

Circulating Medium.—It is truly astonishing, that, after so much has been said upon this subject, it should be so little understood, and that men of penetration and reflection should still continue to confound together the property of a country, and the medium by means of which that property is transferred from hand to hand. Will it never be understood that money, whether paper, or gold and silver, is so far from being the whole, that it is *no part* of the wealth of a nation? that it is, in reality, nothing but the counters or signs by which that wealth is designated, as by figures and cyphers on a slate; and that, as a small number of the latter are sufficient, by means of repeated use, to cast up and settle the largest account; so a small quantity of the former, by means of the arithmetic of circulation, is capable, also, of paying the most enormous debts.

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debts, provided the party is but in poſſeſſion of property to command ſuch circulation. Inattention to this ſubject produced one of the fundamental errors in Paine's work upon finance—a pamphlet that may be regarded as a phenomenon in the hemiſphere of diſcuſſion, inaſmuch as it arrives at *a concluſion which is truth itſelf*, by premiſes, almoſt every one of which are palpably erroneous. Having calculated the quantity of bullion ſuppoſed to be in the bank, he ſuppoſes this to be the ſum total of the dividend it can make to its creditors, not conſidering that if it had no other property than the money in its coffers, banking muſt always have been a loſing game; and that if it has ſuch other property, this muſt bring back into thoſe coffers to-morrow, &c. part, at leaſt, of the money it pays out to-day. Similar is the error of your correſpondent CARACTACUS (p. 266). "If the national debt is to be diſcharged, through what circulating medium ſhall we diſcharge it? Not by the paper, large as it is, now in circulation, much leſs by the ſpecie; nor, indeed, by both united." And why not? In this very paſſage, where he talks ſo much about circulation, the writer forgets that any ſuch proceſs as circulation exiſts. The queſtion, in reality, ſtands thus: Is all the property of the nation equivalent in value to the amount of the national debt? If ſo, and the proprietors are diſpoſed to pay it, the debt may be as eaſily, though not quite ſo quickly, diſcharged, by a circulating medium of 500l. as of 500,000,000; for the medium muſt, of neceſſity, return to the proprietors as often as they want it, till the commodities themſelves are exhauſted. The difficulty of diſcharging the national debt, then, ariſes from a very different reaſon than the want of a medium of exchange.

Waſte Lands. — Your correſpondent AGRICOLA (p. 269) ſays, "There is no land, either in Scotland or England, which has its ſurface at all covered with herbage, that ought not to afford at leaſt ſixpence an acre, in the year, to the landlord." I ſubmit the following queſtions to his conſideration:—Can there be, in common juſtice or common ſenſe, any ſuch thing as property in land, but that which ariſes from the improvement of labour and cultivation? Is it expedient either for individuals or the community at large, that one man who will not cultivate ſhould preclude another who would? On what pretence, then, ſhould any landlord exact even ſixpence a year per acre for *waſte land?* Would it not be a deſirable thing that an act ſhould be paſſed, that upon all waſtes, the cultivation of which ſhould not at leaſt be *commenced* by a time ſpecified, any perſons (under certain regulations for prevention of tumult and contention) ſhould be permitted to take poſſeſſion of a ſpecific quantity (four or five acres for example) for a given number of years, or for life, upon condition of building a cottage, and bringing the ground into immediate cultivation; the waſte ground in the pariſh or diſtrict, to be let out again in the ſame ſmall lots at moderate rents, and the produce to form a fund for the education of the children of huſbandmen, cottagers, &c.?

This laſt idea was ſuggeſted to my mind by a circumſtance of which I was witneſs during a late viſit to Hereford. Walking on the caſtle-hill with an inhabitant of that city, he directed my attention to one of the neighbouring hills, now in a ſtate of high cultivation even to the ſummit, informing me at the ſame time, that when the eſtate firſt came into poſſeſſion of the preſent proprietor, the whole hill was a perfect wilderneſs; and that the means he had adopted to bring it into its preſent ſtate, was to build ſeveral ſmall cottages at convenient diſtances, and let them out to labouring men, on leaſes of twelve or fourteen years, at very moderate rents, together with as much ſurrounding land as the cottager would undertake to cultivate. By this means a benefit has been conferred upon ſeveral poor families and upon the public; and a conſiderable reverſionary property has been in a manner *created* to the proprietor and his family. Among the Welſh mountains many little patches are to be met with, that have all the appearance of having been brought into cultivation in a way not much diſſimilar: and even at this inſtant, through the branches of my orchard, I perceive the ſmoke riſing from a little cottage on the brow of one of thoſe rude eminences that over-hang the Wye, in happy illuſtration of my ſubject. The venerable labourer, whoſe evening's meſs is now preparing on that ſpot, poſſeſſes about ten or twelve acres around his humble ſhed, including his garden and his orchard, which he holds under three different lords of manors, for the term of his wife's life, at the moderate rent of ſeven ſhillings a year to each. There he keeps his cow, and his four or five ſheep; and did keep, till very lately, his little rugged Welſh poney, on which he rode to his work of a morning, &c. But the

Welſh

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Welsh colt died about a year ago, worn out before his master; and the grey-headed ruddy-faced hind has discovered that he can do without him. I shall just observe, that this allotment is too large; it is too much for the spade, and not enough for a plough; and the tenant lacks inducement to bring even the half of it into proper cultivation, which is a loss to the community, and no advantage to him. The part, however, which he has cultivated, and the barrenness of the hill around, suggest much better plans for the improvement of our wastes, than any that the board of agriculture, or our virtuous house of commons is likely to attempt.

May 19, 1798. ***

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PARENTAL tyranny has been the theme of every novelist, dramatist, and moralist, in every country, and in every age; and there is much reason to fear that the topic is inexhaustible. But these instructors of mankind have too long pursued one beaten track; and, in the present state of refinement, their censures, however just, are generally misapplied. Parents are represented by them as harsh and forbidding, destitute of feeling and affection; and there are such to be found; but it is not by parents of this description that children are rendered most wretched. There exists in the human mind a natural elasticity that will not permit it to sink under oppression; and where one falls a victim to parental tyranny, hundreds are immolated at the shrine of parental love. This may appear paradoxical without being the less true. Early in life I was impressed with the fact, and time and observation have only confirmed me in the opinion. Without entering into any metaphysical disquisitions concerning the principle of benevolence, it must be admitted, that of all the charities, none bear a closer affinity to self-love than parental affection. Every accomplishment, every acquirement, every thing commendable in the child, reflects credit on the parent; and what are commonly denominated the incessant cares, the watchful tenderness, and the painful anxieties of the parent, are acts as purely selfish as that which gave being to the child. While there is not a more general topic of complaint than the ingratitude of children, it may be fairly disputed, whether such a being as an ingrate ever existed. For when that is demanded which can only be voluntarily given, from that moment every obligation ceases. It is a common observation, that, while men have made confession of every other vice and crime, none have ever acknowledged that of ingratitude. What is the presumption of this? What is it that inspires gratitude in another? Not that certainly in which my own gratification or interest is consulted. And is it not the most pleasing interest of the parent to mark the opening beauties, and cherish the rising virtues; to decorate the person, and adorn the mind of the child? So far the pleasures and interests of both are the same, and so far all goes well. But the time arrives when the choice of a partner for life is to be made. In every country there is some criterion by which the choice of a partner is determined: what that criterion in this country is, none need to be told: the English can smile at the prejudices of other nations:—we are, forsooth, philosophers; while, in fact, we only pursue the same phantoms by a distinct road. It often happens, that the views and inclinations of the parent and child coincide; but, from causes unnecessary to expatiate upon, it yet oftener happens that they are opposed. Here, then, for the first time, inclination is to be sacrificed. On the one side, it is a sacrifice of vanity and ambition: on the other, of happiness. How unequal is the comparison! Yet the latter is that which is generally made: the parent expects it; for the world approves! But to whom is it made? Not to the tyrannical and overbearing parent; such are disobeyed, and the disobedience and *ingratitude* of children is rung in our ears. No; it is made to the parent of sense and sensibility, who tenderly loves, and is in return tenderly beloved. The mind of the child shrinks from the idea of opposing the wishes of such a parent; and the face is clothed with smiles while the heart is a prey to anguish, till the secret sigh and silent tear undermine the health; and hope, and joy, and love, and life, are buried in one common ruin. Nor does it follow that the parent is haunted by remorse, even when hanging over the death-bed of a murdered child. For the consolation remains, that no care has been wanting, no expence spared; or, should the dreadful thought intrude, it is quickly discarded by the recollection that they have ever been kind and indulgent,—in every thing indulgent,—and fondly recognised as such by the expiring object; —only one sacrifice was ever required. —True, deluded parents, true; but in that

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that one every other was included. When happineſs is fled, what remains but that life which will ſoon ceaſe to be a burden? Such, ſir, are the reflections I have frequently had occaſion to make; and theſe have now ariſen from reading, in an account of the literary writings of the celebrated Zimmermann, an extract from an Eſſay on Solitude, exhibited, no doubt, for the purpoſe of producing a very different effect. Speaking of a beloved daughter, who died within two years after his removal to Hanover, the Doctor ſays, "Diffident of her own powers, ſhe liſtened to the precepts of a fond parent.—She had been the ſubmiſſive victim of ill health from her earlieſt infancy; her appetite was almoſt gone when we left Switzerland, a reſidence which ſhe quitted with her uſual ſweetneſs of temper, and without diſcovering the ſmalleſt regret, although a young man, as handſome in his perſon as he was amiable in the qualities of his mind, the object of her firſt, of her only affection, a few weeks afterwards put an end to his exiſtence in deſpair." It is unneceſſary ſo ſay in what light this ſtruck me.

That Zimmermann was a man of fine feeling and poignant ſenſibility, and that he tenderly loved his daughter, cannot be doubted; but it is known to all Europe, that he was alſo vain and ambitious; and except, Mr. Editor, ſome of your correſpondents, whoſe information may enable them, will take the trouble to inſtruct me better, I ſhall continue to believe that this beloved daughter and amiable young man, were ſacrificed to the vanity and ambition of Zimmermann.

May 8th, 1797. O.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING in your laſt half-yearly Supplement, a deſcription of the Marine School at Amſterdam, extracted from the MS. journal of the travels of M. THOUIN, into Belgium and Holland, I am induced to hope that the following account of the houſe of correction at Amſterdam, drawn from the ſame ſource, will prove equally acceptable to your readers.

The Amſterdam houſe of correction is, from the employment of the priſoners confined in it, called the *Rapſhuys* (Raſping-Houſe), and is deſtined to the reception of ſuch malefactors, chiefly thieves, whoſe crimes do not amount to a capital offence. Their puniſhment cannot ſo properly be denominated ſolitary confinement as a ſequeſtration from ſociety during a limited term of years. The building is ſituated in a part of the ſuburbs to the north eaſt of the city. The exterior has nothing remarkable, neither with reſpect to form or extent. It is detached from the ſtreet by a ſpacious court, which contains the keeper's lodge, together with apartments for the different ſervants belonging to the eſtabliſhment. Over the gate, which opens from this court into the priſon, are placed two ſtatues, as large as life, repreſenting two men in the act of ſawing a piece of log-wood.

The inner court is in the form of a ſquare, round which are arranged the apartments of the priſoners, together with the neceſſary warehouſes. One part of the ground ſtory is divided into different chambers; the other ſerves as a *depot* for the log-wood, and the implements employed in its preparation.

The keeper, whoſe countenance, contrary to the general cuſtom of perſons of his profeſſion, was ſtrongly indicative of urbanity and gentleneſs, introduced M. THOUIN into an apartment where two priſoners were at work in ſawing a large log of Campeachy wood. The ſaw is compoſed of four blades, joined together, with very ſtrong, large and ſharp teeth, which make a ſciſſure in the wood of nearly two inches in breadth. The operation is repeated, till the pieces become too ſmall to undergo the ſaw, when they are ground in mills peculiarly conſtructed for this purpoſe.

This employment requires an extraordinary exertion of ſtrength, and is, at firſt, a ſevere penance even to robuſt perſons: but habit, addreſs, and practice, ſoon render it eaſy; and the priſoners, in a ſhort time, become competent to furniſh, without painful exertion, their weekly contingent of 200lb. weight of ſawed pieces. After completing this taſk, they even find time to fabricate a variety of little articles in wood and ſtraw, which they ſell to thoſe who viſit the priſon, or diſpoſe of, by means of agents, in the town.

M. THOUIN next inſpected three apartments of different dimenſions, which opened into the inner court. The one was inhabited by four, the ſecond by ſix, and the third by ten priſoners. The furniture of the rooms conſiſted in hammocks, with a matraſs, a blanket, and a coverlid to each, tables, chairs, and ſtools, glaſs, &c. earthen veſſels, and various other articles of convenience. Every thing

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thing in these apartments was distinguished by neatness and propriety, and notwithstanding the number of inhabitants allotted to each, was fully adequate to the dimensions of the rooms; the senses were not offended with any disagreeable scent, and the air was in every respect as pure and wholesome as the surrounding atmosphere.

In an obscure part of the building are a number of cells, in which, formerly, those prisoners who revolted against the proper subordination of the place, or ill-treated their comrades, were confined for a few days. But the keeper assured M. THOUIN, that these cells had not been made use of for upwards of 10 years. They are dark, gloomy dungeons, with only a small aperture for the admission of light and air. The suppression of this barbarous and coercive punishment does honour to the humanity of government.

The store-rooms are filled with various kinds of wood for the purposes of dying; as the *Haemotoxylum Campechianum*, the *Morus Tinctoria*, the *Caesalpinia Sappan*, &c. They are all exotics, with the exception of the *Evonymus Europæus*. The warehouses were not of sufficient extent to contain the quantity of wood, which was deposited in piles in different parts of the court.

The prisoners, amounting to 76 in number, were uniformly habited in coarse woollens; wear very good stockings, large leather shoes, white shirts, and caps or hats. They are, by the rules of the house, obliged to frequent ablutions, which greatly contribute to the preservation of their health. There was only one sick person amongst them: and, what is not a little remarkable, almost all the prisoners had formerly lived in large commercial towns; very few villagers were amongst them. They had all been sentenced to imprisonment for theft; but it depends upon themselves, by reformation and good behaviour, to shorten the term of their confinement, which many of them frequently do.

The keeper, whose humanity towards the unfortunate persons committed to his care, entitles him rather to the title of their protector than their gaoler (and M. THOUIN informs us, that the prisoners generally called him by no other name than father), assists them with his counsels and friendly admonitions. He registers, every week, in a book appropriated to this purpose, both the instances of good and bad behaviour; which is annually submitted to the examination of the magistracy, who, from this report, abridge or prolong the term of confinement, according to the degree of indulgence which each prisoner appears to merit. Cases frequently happen where a malefactor, condemned to an imprisonment of eight years, by his good behaviour procures his enlargement at the expiration of four; and so, in proportion, for a shorter term. But great attention is paid to discriminate between actual reform and hypocritical artifice.

The reward of good behaviour is not, however, confined to, or withheld till, the period of actual liberation. Their restoration to society is preceded by a progressive amelioration of their lot. Their work is gradually rendered less laborious, they are accommodated with separate apartments, and employed in the services of domestic œconomy. The keeper even entrusts them with commissions beyond the precincts of the prison, and scarce a single instance has occurred of their abusing this indulgence. By this prudent management, a considerable saving is effected in the expence of the establishment, at the same time that it tends to wear away prejudice, and to initiate the prisoners by gradual advances into the reciprocal duties of social life.

M. THOUIN made particular inquiries whether it was customary for persons after their discharge, to be confined a second and third time, as is but too often the case in many countries, for a repetition of their offence. He was informed, that such instances very rarely occur; but the case is not without precedent, as he observed in the person of a young Jew, who was then in the *Rasphuys* for the third time. The case of this man is somewhat extraordinary. During the period of his detention, he always conforms, with the most scrupulous observance, to the rules of the place, and gives general satisfaction by his exemplary conduct. But such, as he himself avowed to our traveller, is his constitutional propensity to thieving, that no sooner is the term of his imprisonment elapsed, than he returns with redoubled ardour to his lawless courses. It is not so much for the sake of plunder, as to gratify his irresistible impulse, that he follows this vicious life; and M. THOUIN adds, that he recounted his different exploits with as much exultation and triumph, as a veteran displays when rehearsing his warlike atchievements.

Another salutary regulation in this institution, from which the best conse-

quences reſult, is the indulgence granted to the priſoners of receiving the viſits of their wives and miſtreſſes twice every week. Proper care, however, is taken to guard againſt the introduction of diſeaſe; and the ladies, in one ſenſe, purchaſe their admiſſion, by giving a trifling ſum of money at the gate, which becomes the perquiſite of the aged priſoners, whoſe wants are of a different nature from their youthful comrades. Thus the pleaſures of one claſs contribute to the comforts of the other; and the entrance money, trifling as it is, keeps away a crowd of idle vagabonds, who have no acquaintance with the priſoners. The ladies, at their viſits, are permitted to eat and drink with their lovers, and when the converſation becomes too animated for a third perſon to be preſent, the reſt of the company obligingly take the hint, and leave them to enjoy a *tete-a-tete*.—By this prudent regulation, many hurtful conſequences attendant on a total ſecluſion from female ſociety, are guarded againſt.

M. THOUIN concludes his account with obſerving, that the *Raſphurs* at Amſterdam bears a greater reſemblance to a well ordered manufactory, than to a priſon. It were to be wiſhed, that all ſimilar inſtitutions were conducted upon a ſimilar plan.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE books of travels, &c. publiſhed by the Rev. Mr. COXE, contain much amuſing and uſeful information; I was, therefore, not a little vexed and diſappointed, the other day, to find, in the fifth volume of his travels, one of the moſt egregious *blunders* in hiſtorical and claſſical knowledge, which have ever fallen under my notice. Since the blunder is ſo remarkable, and the book ſo popular, you will, perhaps, deem my *correction* not unworthy of a place in your excellent Magazine, which has the deſerved good fortune to be, at preſent, in the moſt eminent degree, the *publica cura* of all perſons of literary or ſcientific curioſity.

The following inſcription is copied by Mr. COXE from a monumental obelisk which was erected in honour of Count Bernſtorff of Denmark, after his deceaſe, by the peaſantry upon his eſtates:

"*Piis manibus Joh. Hartvici Ernſti, qui arva, diſpreta, hereditaria, largiendo, induſtriam, opes, omnia, impertit. In exemplum, poſteritati.*"

This inſcription is, by Mr. COXE, thus tranſlated:

"To the affectionate memory of John Hartvic Erneſt, Count of Bernſtorff, who, in 1767, rendered free his hereditary eſtates, and thereby imparted induſtry, wealth, every bleſſing, as an example to poſterity."

From the context, it appears, that Mr. COXE underſtands the peaſants on the Bernſtorff eſtates to have been, till the year 1767, in that abject ſtate of feudal villainage, in which the peaſantry of Britain remained from the æra of the Norman conqueſt, nearly till that of the reformation of religion.

But, the ſtate of the peaſantry in Denmark never was ſuch as Mr. COXE conceives it to have been. The peaſants of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, have ever been in a condition reſembling rather that of the Anglo-Saxon *Ceorles*, than that of the villains of France, and of Britain, after the Norman conqueſt. They were, from times the moſt remote, accounted one of the legiſlative eſtates of the kingdom—poſſeſſing peculiar privileges. Any one who takes the trouble of looking into "*Moleſworth's Account of Denmark*," will at once perceive the Daniſh peaſantry to have been, even before the great change which was accompliſhed in their government about the year 1660, in a ſituation much more reſpectable than that of mere feudal villainage. From that æra they obtained new immunities and new honours, the rewards of their ſervices to the crown in cruſhing the ariſtocracy. The very tenor of Mr. COXE's own account ſufficiently confirms what is here ſtated; while it contradicts what he himſelf ſeems, in other inſtances, to inſinuate; and ſhews, I fear, that he has not very well *underſtood* the compilation which he has raked together concerning Denmark and the other northern governments.

The ſenſe of the above inſcription, when *truly* interpreted, accords with this general ſtatement: *Arva diſpreta, immunia, hereditaria largiendo*. What man of common underſtanding, who poſſeſſed any ſmall knowledge of the Latin language, would ever think of tranſlating theſe words, as Mr COXE has done, "rendered free his hereditary eſtates?" In truth, Count Bernſtorff only "abolished, on his eſtates, the practice of accepting the perſonal ſervices of the peaſants as a part of the rents for their farms—gave perpetual leaſes to tenants who had, before, held their poſſeſſions without leaſe, and had been removeable at the

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the landlord's pleasure—divided into separate farms, tracts of ground which had been, before, possessed as commons." —This is the obvious import of the principal clause of the inscription. Thus understood, what the inscription relates, is perfectly consistent with the truth of history. According to Mr. COXE's translation and commentary, it has no meaning that is not false.

It is enough for me to have thus corrected the principal error in our instructive traveller's account of that particular in the Danish history. Every reader will perceive, that there is yet more to be corrected in the translated inscription.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

Elgin, March 15, 1798. ARCTICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH you seldom permit your instructive and agreeable pages to be the vehicles of controversy, yet, I have persuaded myself, that you will not refuse a place to the following remarks, in support of my former letter on the subject of spelling. The importance of orthography to the cause of literature in general, is a sufficient excuse for the present discussion. Perhaps I may not throw much new light on the subject, but I shall be fully satisfied, if I am the means of drawing forth the thoughts of those who have considered it with more attention and ingenuity. I confess I still persevere in my former opinion, "that an alteration in our mode of spelling would be prejudicial to the English language." S. M. (vol. 4. p. 89.) asserts, that "etymology, though an amusing, is by no means a necessary study;" and that it is full as likely to mislead, as to assist, in the discovery of the meaning of words." Now I cannot allow either of these positions to be true. To say that etymology is not a necessary study, is tantamount to denying the necessity of studying grammar. For etymology is of as much value and use as any other part of grammatical knowledge. Indeed the clearness of their derivations is the chief beauty in the language of the Greeks. Without the clue of etymology, language would resemble a vast labyrinth, in which we should be perpetually confused and bewildered. But S. M. asserts that "it is full as likely to mislead as to assist, in the discovery of words." Since all words are liable, from time and caprice, to be changed in their signification, it must happen, that etymology will not always be an infallible guide. This would be too much to expect. Nothing human has ever yet been perfect. But that it is full as likely to mislead as to assist, I can by no means allow. Although, in some words, the meaning is not strictly that which might have been expected from the signification of the root, yet there are very few, that do not bear some analogy to the original theme*. But says S. M. "The new mode of spelling will not destroy etymology." And to prove this, he affirms, that although in many languages, the spelling has been considerably altered, in none has the etymology been destroyed. Now, it does not appear, that the alteration which he mentions to have taken place in other languages, was with a view of making the orthography agree with the pronunciation. But it was the result of fashion and caprice; and therefore it is probable, that many have been altered so as to become more like the words from which they are derived. The effects, therefore, of such a change, which is partial in its extent, and uncertain in its influence, do, by no means, resemble the consequences of the systematic correction, which is now proposed. Because a few words, in a long course of time, and from various causes, have been altered in their spelling, and no destruction of etymology has ensued, does it thence follow, that a whole language can have its orthography accommodated to the prevailing mode of pronunciation, with no more consequences than in the former instance? Certainly not. The two cases are widely different. In the latter, the operation would be much more extensive and violent, and, I am afraid, fatal to etymology: which is not a bugbear (as represented by S. M.), but a just and powerful objection. Your correspondent thinks, that if by a new system of orthography, we should be deprived of the means of tracing the deriva-

* Your correspondent has been unlucky in his choice of instances; for of those which he produces, only the two last are in point. The meaning of the first does not widely differ from that of its root; for, ought not a physician to be a natural philosopher? In the second example, although patient in French, does not mean precisely the same as patient in English, yet they both preserve so much of the theme, as to denote a sufferer. Journey is related to journée, since it originally signified, "as much as could be travelled in one day." Plate, from plat, a dish, varies only so far in its signification, that by "dish," we mean the same kind of utensil as a plate, but somewhat larger.

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tion of words, yet the old books would preserve all necessary information on that subject. But, is it not to be feared that they would soon become obsolete, and be unintelligible without great labour and application? Who would not oppose any plan for a mode of spelling, that would be the means of consigning to oblivion the works of our best authors? Who, that has the least regard for literature, would not struggle with all his strength against him, who, with rash and barbarous hand, would plunge into darkness and difficulty, Dryden and Pope, Addison and Bolingbroke? S. M. says, "If we are not agreed upon our pronunciation, the fixing of it by an exact orthography is a desirable object." Be it so. But let us consider the price we are to to pay for this desirable object. We are to give up no less than the means of discovering the derivation of words. This would be too much, if the design should succeed in its fullest extent. Who then would pay this price, when it is manifest that it can succeed only in part?—I am afraid, sir, that I have exceeded the limits which ought to confine me: I will, therefore, say a word on S. M.'s last observation, and conclude. I did not urge "That we understand each other sufficiently for all the purposes of common life," as absolutely conclusive. What I meant, is this: that the inequality between the necessity of alteration, and the sacrifices that must be made, if it take place, is so great, that (comparatively speaking) there is no necessity at all.

Your's,
V. O. V.

March 15, 1798.

No reasonable man will feel himself indifferent to the character he bears. To be in want of the sanction derived from the good opinion of others, is an evil greatly to be deprecated.

Vide Godwin's Inquirer, Essay vii. sect. 1.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

I Presume, sir, there are not many of your readers who will dispute the justness of that sentiment which is contained in the motto to my letter. We all of us know the value of a good reputation. To entertain any doubt on that subject, would betray the indecision of an idiot. It has hitherto been considered as an act illiberal, if not base, to attempt to destroy, by unfounded surmises, the advantages to be derived from so inestimable a blessing. Other losses may be repaired by industry, and other misfortunes alleviated by time; but the loss of character can never be supplied; because confidence, from which it is suspended, when once broken, continues so for ever.

Such being my sentiments, it was with much regret I observed the tendency of a modern essay, in which trades and professions are represented in the most disgusting light. Some remarks seem necessary to counteract the injury of such ideas, which I think are unjust and injudicious.

To Mr. Godwin, the author of that essay (see "*Inquirer*," Essay v.), I am sure I have no personal dislike. I consider his attempt as dangerous; and no other apology for opposing him, in this instance, is necessary. If I were of his opinion, I should no longer desire to live in this world. Existence for me would have no charm; life would have no enjoyment. Who would desire to act in a scene "*where all is blank, repulsive, odious; where every business and employment is found contagious and fatal to all the best characteristics of man, and proves the fruitful parent* of a thousand hateful vices"."

The ground upon which this accusation is made, appears to be this: that selfishness is a hateful vice; that trades, as at present conducted, engender selfishness; *ergo*, no liberal man can follow a trade. Such hasty conclusions are surely very inconsistent with the caution of a philosophical "Inquirer." They impeach his liberality equally with his knowledge. They bring inquiry itself into disrepute.

That avarice is a vice, and that its influence is to eradicate every generous and humane sentiment, is readily admitted. That mankind are too often insensible to the duties of humanity, is generally just. That the acquirement of wealth by no means confers generosity, the experience of every day too clearly demonstrates. But it would have been consistent with the usual practice of Mr. Godwin's investigation, to have entered more fully upon the subject. He has quoted, but omitted to follow, the advice of Cato: "*De Carthagine satius est silere quam parcius dicere.*" If trades and professions be injurious to the moral character and intellectual acquirements of those who *follow them*, why did he not furnish us with the contrast of those who do *not follow them?* We should then have had an opportunity of comparison; but the comparison, I am sure, would not have been favourable to his opinion.

I consider a tradesman as a respectable

Essay v.

character,

character. I do not quarrel with him, becauſe "*has the audacity to call himſelf a man.*" He has a right to that honour; and often a much better right than many of thoſe who refuſe it to him. The act of ſupplying others with what is uſeful, and at the ſame time providing for his own comfort, deſerves neither cenſure nor diſgrace. It may be done, *I know it frequently is done*, with uprightneſs and honour. Mr. GODWIN's habits may have prevented him from having much acquaintance with the mercantile world; but I may aſſure him, that it frequently abounds with inſtances of diſintereſted virtue. If I had to ſelect the beſt half of mankind in a civilized ſtate, I ſhould not heſitate a moment to prefer the trading part. In general, I can ſafely affirm, that the greater number of avaricious and contracted perſons, is certainly to be found amongſt thoſe who live independent of trade. This may appear a paradox: to me it is not ſo. The habits of commerce have a tendency to open the mind; they occaſion reflection; they prevent inactivity and ſtagnation; they frequently *compel* their votary to be generous; and convince him that it is his intereſt to be ſo. But here is the love of gain. I grant it; but even the love of gain is often ſo regulated by the God of nature, as to produce effects the moſt beneficial. It may, perhaps, be affirmed, that this has more ſhare than any other motive in advancing the work of improvement, in carrying to the higheſt pitch every art and ſcience, in extending the intellect of man, and promoting the happineſs of his ſpecies.

To be fond of gain is natural to man. The chief diſtinction here is, that the tradeſman chearfully ſpends what he has eaſily obtained. Exceptions certainly are numerous; they always muſt be ſo on a general aſſumption; but its ſtrongeſt bearing I conceive to be favourable to my argument.

But a tradeſman is an enemy to improvement. How is this ſhewn? Let me aſk Mr. GODWIN who have contributed moſt to the improvement of our nature? Do not their very employments inſtigate them to improvements every day? Conſider what the whole worth of England was twenty years ago, and what it is now. A little wood, a little fire, and a little water, have been converted by men, whom Mr. GODWIN condemns as enemies of improvements, into the means of providing comfort for thouſands of his fellow-creatures.

The ſearch of gain corrupts the mind. But without the ſearch of gain in the preſent ſtate of things, how ſhould we exiſt? It is the duty of many frequently to think of it; it is the duty of all to keep it in ſubjection, never to ſuffer it to influence the delicacy of their feelings, never to bias the impartiality of their judgments, never to deſtroy the kindneſs of their nature.

Tradeſmen are charged with employing inſidious artifices of pretended politeneſs to invite cuſtom to their ſhops. No excuſe can be offered for ſo contemptible a practice. Only let it be remembered, that if ſuch a practice be found, the defect belongs more to thoſe who buy, than to thoſe who ſell. The fawning driveller would ſoon alter his habits, if he found they operated to his diſadvantage. Tradeſmen, therefore, have no more ſhare in this charge than the reſt of mankind.

To finiſh the black catalogue comes a more formidable accuſation: that they indulge towards each other the moſt inveterate hatred; and that nothing can exceed the animoſity they bear to a rival. This, if confined to particular caſes, is certainly true. When it is applied as a general maxim, it is flatly contradicted by general experience. The readineſs with which they accommodate one another, and the civility that exiſts amongſt them, are well known to thoſe in mercantile ſituations. Mr. GODWIN's aſſertion, as it now ſtands, is very much like thoſe indictments in law, where abſurdity vies with falſehood; where *John Doe* is charged with breaking the head of *Richard Roe*, &c. &c.

He has conſidered all thoſe as *equally dangerous*, and all *equally diſhoneſt*. Here we agree no better than before. I wiſh the ſlave-trade, and one or two more, not to be conſidered as belonging to my argument—*they are not trades, they are ſyſtematic robberies*. Yet theſe cannot be ſaid to have *injured* the *morals* of thoſe who conduct them, becauſe they muſt, *firſt of all*, take the previous ſtep of diveſting themſelves *intirely* of morality or virtue.

Mr. GODWIN, if not *profeſſionally*, is, at leaſt, *practically*, AN AUTHOR. I conſider ſuch a vocation every way as objectionable as thoſe he has condemned. Since he has ſtigmatized every other exiſting line of buſineſs, it is but fair to call upon him to ſhew the *peculiar advantages* of that which he has choſen.

To excite diſtruſt, to baniſh confidence, and to deſtroy the advantages derived from the good opinion of one another, is evidently the tendency of that ſentiment which

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which I now condemn. I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will inſert this; though I am conſcious of having treſpaſſed upon the extent of your work, it may be proper for your own juſtification; for, as you have always ſhewn a decided partiality for the intereſts of commerce, you muſt be anxious to prove, that, by ſo doing, you have not ſupported a ſyſtem of fraud, robbery, and peculation.

Feb. 12, 1798. MERCATOR.

TOUR OF ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 277.)

Journal of a Tour through almoſt every county in England, and part of Wales, by Mr. JOHN HOUSMAN, of Corby, near Carliſle; who was engaged to make the Tour by a gentleman of diſtinction, for the purpoſe of collecting authentic information relative to the ſtate of the poor. The Journal comprifes an account of the general appearance of the country, of the ſoil, ſurface, buildings, &c. with obſervations agricultural, commercial, &c.

STOW, the ſeat of the Marquis of Buckingham, is about three miles from this place: the houſe, the very fine and extenſive park, gardens, pleaſure-grounds, &c. are far beyond my powers of deſcription, nor do ſuch deſcriptions come immediately under the concile plan or nature of my notes; theſe places have been fully and repeatedly deſcribed by able writers, who ſcarcely condeſcended to notice the humble ſubjects of my principal attention. Reſpecting Stow, ſuffice it to ſay, that, taken altogether, it is generally allowed to be one of the fineſt ſeats in the kingdom.

September 8. I left Buckingham and went to Winſlow, in Buckinghamſhire, ſix miles. The ſoil ſtrong, and produces much wheat, oats, and beans. In this diſtrict I paſſed ſeveral pariſhes where the fields are open, and the farmers mowing beans and oats. Where the land is incloſed, it is moſtly in paſturage. Roads are made with whitiſh freeſtone, mixed with ſtiny gravel; the country is open, though incloſures contain a great number of trees, principally elm; the ſurface generally level. Winſlow is a ſmall pleaſantly ſituated market-town, containing 1100 inhabitants; many of the lower claſſes of women are lace-makers. The adjacent country is level, and abounds with game, particularly hares, which, it is ſaid, the lord of the manor protects with an iron hand.

September 9. Went from Winſlow to Leighton Buzzard, in Bedfordſhire, nine miles. The ſtrong clayey ſoil continues part of the country is in open fields, and part of it incloſed; the latter is moſtly in graſs, and ſome of the paſtures ſeem to have lain ſo long, that much of the ſurface is covered with ant-hills, and, conſequently, the produce muſt be diminiſhed. The produce of the arable lands are middling crops of wheat, beans, barley, and oats. The ſurface is rather irregular, but the aſpect of the country is pleaſing enough; and, towards Leighton, the beautiful fields, ſurrounded with ſtately timber trees, and fine verdant meadows, are truly delightful. The people buſy in getting in their wheat and barley, and mowing beans. Small ſheep are herded in flocks upon the ſtubbles and in the lanes. Leighton Buzzard is a pretty market-town, brick built, but the ſtreets are moſtly unpaved: it is ſurrounded with a pleaſant country, and ſeveral open fields. The manufacture of lace continues.

Buckinghamſhire is a ſmall county: it ſeems in general to have a ſtrong loamy ſoil, very ſuitable either for corn or graſs, but very injudiciouſly managed. The great quantity of common field indeed produces wheat, beans, barley, and oats, in as large quantities as could be expected from perpetual tillage; but, were the whole country incloſed, and a regular ſyſtem of huſbandry to take place, by the old paſtures being brought into a proper ſucceſſion of graſs and corn, and the new corn fields put in the ſame rotation, I am confident the produce would be very conſiderably more.

September 10. Went from Leighton Buzzard to Dunſtable, in Bedfordſhire, ſix miles. A bye-road, which leads over common, or open fields, almoſt all the way, in which beans are a principal crop. Part of this diſtrict is quite level, very fertile and beautiful; a chalk ſoil commences here, and is, in ſome places, within the reach of the plough. The hills about Dunſtable are ſeen at a great diſtance; they are high protuberances of chalk, and covered with a green ſward of poor graſs. About two or three miles from Dunſtable the great north road appears riſing up a hill towards the town, which is cut pretty deep, to make the aſcent more eaſy: the ſubſtance excavated, is pure chalk, as white as ſnow, and thrown up in a long, high, irregular ridge. This ſeemingly wonderful object, which, had it been in winter, I ſhould have taken for a large wreath of ſnow, excited my curioſity for ſome miles, nor

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or could I conjecture what it really was, till I had nearly reached the place. Chalk here burned for lime, in the calcination of which, the people uſe furze inſtead of coals. Folding ſheep on fallows, is much practiſed here: they are of a ſmall white faced breed, and have horns. After paſſing an extenſive and very fine common, upon which all the cows in the neighbouring village are depaſtured in ſummer, the road leads me to a high ground, from which I have a diſtant proſpect on every ſide. Few hedges obſtruct the view: almoſt the whole country, for miles round me, are open fields, and immenſe quantities of grain appear, ſome cut down, ſome ſtanding, but the greateſt part the farmers are buſy carting home. The ſoil here is rather light, and generally pretty good corn land, but leaſt productive where the chalk abounds moſt, which, in ſome places, even forms a great part of the upper ſtratum. One mile from Dunſtable, I paſſed a piece of antiquity, on the brink of a hill; it is a large circular mound of earth, incloſing about ten acres of ground, and has formerly, I ſuppoſe, been an encampment. I aſked ſome labourers, who were mowing oats near the place, what they had heard about it; who ſaid the country people called it the *Caſtle*, and that they had ſingular traditions about the cauſe of its formation; particularly the vague ſtory that a queen, in conſequence of a wager with the king, that ſhe could encamp an army, of a certain number of men, within a bull's hide, ordered a bull's hide to be cut into ſtrings, and the greateſt poſſible circle to be circumſcribed therewith, which was done at this place, and the encampment made accordingly. Dunſtable is a ſmall town, containing near 1000 inhabitants: it is a great thoroughfare to the north, and carries on a ſtraw manufacture of hats, baſkets, &c. to a conſiderable extent, of late, which is chiefly done by women, who can often earn more than the men by common labour. The farmers bring a great deal of manure from London, which is 31 miles diſtant. This is quite an open country, over which the neighbouring hills command a fine view.

September 15. Went from Dunſtable to Market-ſtreet, four miles. The country moſtly incloſed; fields, ſmall and pretty. A large quantity of the fineſt common in this diſtrict. Market-ſtreet ſtands on the north road, is a pretty large village, conſiſting of one long narrow ſtreet; and is remarkable for being ſituated in two counties, and three pariſhes. The people manufacture ſtraw-hats, &c. and the houſes are moderately built. Bedfordſhire, or, at leaſt, ſo much as I ſaw of it, is an open country, the air ſeemingly pure, the ſoil tolerably dry, and mixed with chalk and flint, which are generally, if not always, companions. On account of the great quantity of common field, this country furniſhes uncommon ſupplies of all ſorts: the ſheep are more ſuited to the folding ſyſtem of huſbandry, than yielding mutton and wool. Farms are middle-ſized in general; a few are large, but far more ſmall ones of from 30l. to 50l. a year. Rent of land, in farming pariſhes, from 10s. to 30s. per acre. The principal manufacture is ſtraw-work, but which is confined to about ſix or eight miles round Dunſtable.

September 14. Market-ſtreet to Redbourn in Hertfordſhire, four miles—The roads excellent; fields ſmall; ſoil loamy; produces wheat, barley, oats, turnips and clover; ſurface level; fine hedges, great numbers of trees thereon. The hazel buſh ſupplies the place of thorn in general, and nuts are growing thereon in the greateſt abundance, particularly about Redbourn. This ſeems to be a fertile and fine country, and the farmers good agriculturiſts. Farms are worth from 15l. to about 200l. a year; rent of ploughed land 15s. and of meadow 3l. per acre. Redbourn is a very pleaſant, clean, well-built, but ſmall market town, on the north road.

September 15. Went from Redbourn to St. Albans, in Hertfordſhire, four miles. This diſtrict much like the laſt deſcribed; the road extremely fine; the incloſures ſeem old; elm trees abound; a few of oak and aſh appear at intervals; and here I was pleaſed with a view of ſome pretty ſtreams of clear water. Fields and farms are ſmall, in general, and rents not high. St. Albans alſo ſtands on the ſame great road, is a pleaſant town, and contains three pariſh churches.

September 16. St. Albans to Barnet, in Hertfordſhire, ten miles. The ſurface pretty level, and woody, but the ſoil leſs fertile, in general, than in thoſe diſtricts I have lately paſſed. Furze, which generally indicates a poor ſoil, while it points to ſome agricultural neglect, frequently preſents itſelf to the eye of the traveller, in this diſtrict. The roads continue excellent, being made of fine flinty gravel. An obeliſk, purporting that one of the Earls of Warwick was ſlain there in battle, ſtands near Barnet, at the ſeparation of the two great north roads.

Barnet

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Barnet is a ſmall, but very pleaſant town, and contains a number of genteel inhabitants. It alſo ſtands on the north road, and is a ſhort ſtage from London: the country around it, pretty level and agreeable, and it is needleſs to add, furniſhed with a great number of country reſidences for people in eaſy circumſtances.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE extract which A TRAVELLER gave in your Magazine for May, from the letters of Mr. Von Wurb, on the ſubject of the BOHAN UPAS, may, perhaps, be conſidered as ſufficiently deciſive of the non-exiſtence of the plant. The miraculous account, however, given of it by the Dutchman, Mr. Foerſch, who pretends to have been an eye-witneſs, and the facts which he relates, have been controverted in all their parts, in a Memoir of Dr. Lambert Noliſt, Fellow of the Batav. Exper. Society at Rotterdam. This memoir was procured from John Matthew a Rhyn, 23 years reſident in the Iſland of Java. It is inſerted in the "Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1794," page 433, to which I refer ſuch of your readers as are deſirous of further information on the ſubject.

This formidable and deſtructive Upas has been moſt poetically deſcribed by the beautiful and fantaſtic pen of Dr. DARWIN, in his "*Botanic Garden:*"

"Where ſeas of glaſs with gay reflections ſmile, &c." Part 2. Cant. iii. line 219.

Did Dr. DARWIN really credit the exiſtence of the Upas? or were the qualities aſcribed to it, ſo admirably calculated to enrich his poem, that he ſinned againſt his better underſtanding, and deſerted his philoſophy for the ſake of his muſe?

The Doctor has inſerted, in his "additional notes" to the ſecond part of the "*Botanic Garden,*" a tranſlation from the Dutch of Foerſch. A. R. C.

A TOUR *from* LONDON *to* DUBLIN *and ſome other* PARTS *of* IRELAND; *viz. the* COUNTIES *of* KILDARE *and* WICKLOW, *made in the* SUMMER *of* 1797.

(Continued from page 348.*)*

THERE is another hoſpital of good plain architecture, with a handſome ſteeple, inſtituted for the relief of poor lying-in-women. It was founded by a Doctor Moſs, and continues to be patronized to the preſent day by almoſt every benevolent lady in Ireland (Dublin in particular), as well as by a humane public. The number of women under this deſcription relieved in this houſe, has been, in forty years, 37,615; and the number of children born there in that ſpace of time, 38,291; viz. 20,082 boys and 18,209 girls. Of theſe women, 667 had twins; 11 had 3, and 1 had 4 children at a birth.

There are, beſides, a great number of other charities in the capital of the ſiſter kingdom; but their external appearance does not claim the attention of travellers. There is, however, one whoſe inſtitution is very recent, but whoſe growth, from its god-like ſtamina, has been gigantic, as it foſtered and ſuccoured by the providential and merciful dew of heaven. This is the orphan-houſe for deſtitute female children, a receptacle of plain and humble architecture, built upon the verge of the circular road (a faſhionable equeſtrian promenade round Dublin). This inſtitution was opened upon the firſt day of January 1790, in conſequence of a truly pious and charitable woman, who, in the daily habit of ſeeking out wretchedneſs for the purpoſe of adminiſtering relief, diſcovered (ſhocking to relate) a number of deſtitute infants, at different times, expoſed to periſh in ditches and upon dunghills. With her own private purſe ſhe began to form an aſylum againſt ſuch barbarity. It ſoon was aſſiſted by her private friends; and an appeal in behalf of this inſtitution, was made to the public from the pulpit, by that inimitable orator, the Rev. Doctor Kirwan, which ſucceeded admirably. Heaven called away the foundreſs, and her loſs was felt like an electrical ſhock among the females of faſhion at Dublin, under whoſe auſpices this little nurſeling has increaſed within that ſhort ſpace, ſo much, as to contain upon the ſtrength and preſumption of voluntary contributions, no leſs than 130 children, of this deſtitute claſs; and, to the honour of the ſiſter kingdom be it recorded, that this popular preacher has often ſo ſucceſsfully pleaded the cauſe of miſery from the pulpit, as to draw from his auditory a voluntary donation of more than 1000 guineas at a charity ſermon. It is now, and for the laſt five years has been, the cuſtom, at the annual ſermon for this charity, for the moſt diſtinguiſhed peereſſes, and other ladies of high rank, to collect the donations of the congregation in the church. Each of theſe carries a ſilver plate in her hand, preceded by a gentleman uſher, with a white rod, which *nouvelle* ſight never fails to produce the deſired effect.

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The ſmall houſe, where this inſtitution commenced, was, upon the removal of the girls to their new building above mentioned, taken for the purpoſe of relieving deſtitute orphan boys, and which, though now only in its ſecond and third year, will, we hope, meet with the encouragement it deſerves. The Meſſrs. La Touche, the Dublin bankers, are treaſurers to theſe charities, who thankfully receive the ſmalleſt contributions from the humane and benevolent. There are, beſides theſe which I have mentioned, fourteen other hoſpitals in the metropolis of Ireland, chiefly ſupported by voluntary contributions.

As to the churches in Dublin (which has each its parochial ſchool), they exhibit no external beauty to arreſt the attention of the traveller, nor yet much internal decoration. The only two churches in Dublin, out of near thirty, which have ſteeples with ſpires, are St. Patrick's cathedral, and St. Werburgh church. St. Patrick's cathedral, from its antiquity, is worth inveſtigation, but it is falling rapidly into decay; and, to mend the matter, the government of Ireland and the chapter are at this hour engaged in a ſuit at law, relative to the right of chuſing or electing a dean.

I ſhall now mention the few principal houſes of the nobility in that city, which deſerve attention; and firſt, Leinſter-Houſe, the town reſidence of the Duke of Leinſter. The principal entrance is from Kildare-ſtreet, through a very bold gateway of ruſtic architecture, erected in the centre of a wall of the ſame ſtile, within ſide of which is a very large circular area, and in the front ſtands the houſe, which is of ſtone, with three-quarter columns, ſupporting the frieze and cornice. The hall has a very grand appearance, riſing into a part of the ſecond floor and ſupported by black marble columns. In this hall are ſeveral buſtos and other pieces of ſculpture. The ſuite of rooms upon this floor is well contrived, and moſt of them are decorated with good paintings. When you aſcend the principal ſtaircaſe, you enter from the left-hand into the gallery of paintings, in which are ſome of the beſt works of Van Dyke, Guido and Titian; and, in a light ſemi-circular colonnade, upon the north ſide of the room, ſtands a ſtatue of Adonis, well ſculptured in marble, four feet high; this gallery extends the whole depth of the houſe, from Weſt to Eaſt, and is ſuperbly furniſhed. Before the rere of this houſe, which is of plain ſtone architecture, is a lawn, containing about three acres, planted upon each ſide with flowering ſhrubs, and divided from the newly finiſhed ſquare, called Merrion-Square, of which it commands an uninterrupted view, by a part of Merrion-ſtreet, which never can be built upon; forming, upon the whole, the grandeſt town reſidence in the city of Dublin.

That which ranks next, in point of ſituation and real taſte, in this city, is Charlemont Houſe, the town reſidence of Earl Charlemont. It is of plain ſtone architecture, embelliſhed in front with nothing more than a ſimple door caſe, and architrave windows. There is a ſemi-circular ſweep at each ſide of the houſe, with niches in the wall and baluſtrades at top; but its ſituation being in the centre of a high ground, on the north ſide of Rutland-Square, and commanding an entire view of a beautiful and extenſive pleaſure-ground, called the New Gardens, ſituate at the rear of the Lying-in Hoſpital, and terminated by that building, render this houſe delightful and chearful in the extreme. The hall is ſimple and neat, yet ſufficiently large. There are in it four columns of the Corinthian order, but they are of wood, which has an appearance of poverty, and ill-accords with a ſtone fronted houſe. There are but three rooms upon the parlour-floor, viz. a breakfaſt-parlour, a dining-parlour, and a drawing-room. In the breakfaſt-parlour there are ſome good pictures, particularly, an holy family by Vanlo, two original Hogarths, one, of the harlot's progreſs, in high keeping with a Jew; the other, called the lady's laſt ſtake. This laſt picture was copied after Hogarth's death, by a perſon ſent from London to Dublin for that purpoſe, in order to complete the engravings of that artiſt's works. Lord Charlemont is alſo in poſſeſſion of the original picture of the gates of Calais, by Hogarth. In the drawing room are a few good pictures, particularly a St. Matthew, and a repenting Judas throwing down the pieces of ſilver, by Rembrant, in his beſt ſtile. The principal floor of this houſe has never been finiſhed, although built above thirty years, nor have even the walls or cieling been plaiſtered. Ample amends is made for this apparent miſery, by the magnificence of the library, which is attached to the rere of this houſe, at a diſtance of about one hundred and fifty feet from the dwelling-houſe. This library, which ſtands unrivalled by that of any private gentleman in Europe, conſiſts of four

rooms, and was designed by the late Sir William Chambers, as was also the dwelling-house. The entrance to the library is through a long corridor, in which are several niches, containing antique busts, statues, and other ornaments, together with some pannels, painted by Cipriani; and, upon a platform, to which you ascend by stone steps, in the centre of this corridor, is a beautiful antique statue of Mercury, executed in copper, three feet high, represented as standing upon one of the winds and preparing to take flight.

The anti-chamber is a room about thirty feet square, well furnished with valuable books. There are in this room four antique busts, in copper, viz. Julius Cæsar, Junius Brutus, M. Aurelius, and another, supposed to be executed about the time those persons flourished. In a large niche, supported by columns, in this room, and immediately opposite the great room, is a Parian marble statue large as life, of the Venus De Medicis, closely and finely copied from the original, by Wilton, at Florence, in the year 1753. This statue is elevated upon a most curiously sculptured pedestal, three feet high, and can only be equalled by the original. There are in this room also, two marble busts by the same artist, one, of the great William Pitt, late Earl of Chatham, the other, of Philip, Earl of Chesterfield. From this, you enter into the great room, which is sixty feet long and thirty feet wide. At the opposite end is an amazing large marble chimney-piece, which is more like a monument than a chimney-piece. It is a building of white marble, having nothing to recommend it but a very fine bust of Homer, which is placed upon the top. At each side of this room, are pilasters of the Corinthian order, about 2 inches diameter, from the capitals of which springs a coved ceiling; through which the room is lighted; and between these pilasters are a number of shelves, all filled with a most valuable collection of precious books. The cieling has some ornamented stucco, and there are some pannels over the doors, &c. of Cipriani's painting. Beyond this are two smaller rooms, the entrance to which is at each side of the chimney-piece, the one for antique medals, curiosities, &c. the other called the medal-room, for the purpose of keeping medals, gems, &c. of which Lord Charlemont has a great and precious collection. All these rooms are floored with Irish oak, laid in geometrical figures, and highly polished. Returning through the corridor which I have before mentioned, there is upon the right hand a door, over which is a painting in imitation of basso-relievo, finely executed by the late De Gree, representing Faustulus, the king's herdsman, discovering Romulus and Remus sucking the wolf. This door leads into a room, built about the year 1758, in addition to the library I have just described, and extremely beautiful. It is built somewhat in the style of the large room I have before mentioned, but upon a smaller scale. The columns and pilasters in this room are of an irregular, or rather, a fancied order, something too frippery, and departing a little from the manly richness of the antient, into the degeneracy of modern taste. The cieling and the floor in this, are much superior to any of the other rooms. The fire is about fifty feet long and twenty feet wide, of an oval form. At one extremity is an handsome chimney-piece, richly carved and well executed, in white marble, upon the top of which is placed an uncommonly fine marble bust of the late General Wolfe; and upon the front of the pedestal is the following inscription, composed by Lord Charlemont:

Sacred to military glory,
And to the memory
Of Major General James Wolfe,
Who, in the midst of a difficult and decided victory,
Where fortune had no share,
Died
Conqueror of Canada,
On the thirteenth of September,
1759.

At the opposite extremity of this room is a monument executed in white marble, corresponding as to the general form with that of the chimney piece. It is a design of well sculptured emblematic ornaments, portraying the different offices which the late Marquis of Rockingham (to whose memory it has been erected) held under the crown of Great Britain; as well as other devices emblematic of his private virtues, and of the arts and sciences he was known to have patronized. Upon the top of this monument, likewise, stands a bust of the Marquis of Rockingham finely executed in white marble; and in the front of its pedestal is engraved the following inscription:

This striking resemblance of her departed lord,
Perpetual source of her grief and pride,
Was the precious gift
Of Mary, Marchioness of Rockingham,
Under

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Under whose painful inspection
And pious care,
Exerted in behalf of his ever-lamenting friend,
And by the help of whose faithful memory
The model was made.
1788.

Upon a large marble tablet which occupies the front of this monument, is engraved the following inscription; which, from its masterly and bold stile, as well as the happiness of communicating a manuscript composition of Lord Charlemont's, hitherto unknown to the public, induced me to take a literal manuscript of it.

The most noble Charles Watson Wentworth,
Marquis of Rockingham,
On whose character
A consciousness of partiality would prevent my expatiating,
If I were not confident
That the utmost ardour of friendship may be necessary
To give warmth to a delineation
Which, even thus inspired, must fall short of his merits.
Genuine patriotism, unshaken fortitude,
And immaculate honour,
Dignified his public conduct;
While his private life
Was marked, adorned, and sweetened
By every elegance of taste,
By all the endearments of friendship,
And by the constant practice of every social duty.
A patron of all the arts, useful and ornamental,
His perspicacity discovered,
His influence protected, his liberality encouraged,
His bounty distinguished and animated,
Innumerable votaries to true genius,
Whose modest merit might otherwise have been concealed
And lost to their country,
Which principally, by his means,
Is now become the ATTICA of the modern world.
AS A MINISTER,
History will best speak his praise!
He rescued the dominion, committed to his charge,
From the rage of faction,
And the destructive tendency of unconstitutional principles.
In his first administration,
His conciliatory endeavours were effectual
To the restoration of harmony
Between Great Britain and her colonies;
Which blessing was, however, quickly forfeited
By a fatal change of men and measures.
PUBLIC NECESSITY,
AND THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE,
Again called him to the helm of the sinking state;
Which, though now reduced to the last extremity,
By weak and evil governance,
By external storms and internal mutiny,
Was saved from impending destruction
By his persevering skill and courage.
The most jarring and discordant spirits
Were harmonized and kept together
By the love of his person, the reverence for his character,
And the universal confidence in his honesty.
Upon him, as the great centre of attraction,
The coherence and consequent safety of the whole depended.
He found the empire involved in the fatal consequences
Of short-sighted, arbitrary, and tyrannic policy.
When, following the dictates of wisdom
And of justice,

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Which had long been ſtrangers to Britiſh councils,
He gave peace and ſecurity to his native land,
LIBERTY TO AMERICA,
And, coinciding with the unparalleled efforts of her virtuous ſons,
RESTORED HER RIGHTS to IRELAND!
As his life was the ſupport,
His death had well nigh been the ruin of the Britiſh empire;
As if his lamenting country
Had been loath to ſurvive her darling ſon,
Her friend, her benefactor, her preſerver!
M. S. P.

CHARLEMONT.

In this room is a collection of models in *Terra Cotta*, copied under Lord Charlemont's immediate inſpection, when in Italy, of moſt of the celebrated antique buſtos in that part of Europe, upwards of fifty in number; and it muſt be a pleaſing circumſtance to know, that all ladies and gentlemen are with the utmoſt liberality permitted to view this magnificent ſuite of rooms.

[*To be continued.*]

For the Monthly Magazine.

JOURNEY *from* NEW-YORK *to* PHILADELPHIA *and the* BRANDYWINE, *in the* STATE *of* PENSYLVANIA.

(Continued from page 332.)

MR. EDITOR,

EARLY in the evening we arrived in Philadelphia, having been 36 hours on the journey; though it is frequently performed, and with facility, in leſs. Glad to evade the noiſy buſtle of the inn, I took lodgings in Second-ſtreet; and ſallying out in the cool of the evening, went in queſt of my Quaker friend, who had agreed to give me the meeting here; and, good as his word, politely received and introduced me to his acquaintance. Philadelphia, at firſt ſight, has much the appearance of an Engliſh town, but I doubt whether Great Britain can juſtly boaſt of one ſo perfectly regular and beautiful. To attempt a particular deſcription of it would be ſuperfluous, after the repeated information on the ſubject already before the public, therefore brevity will do. In extent and number of inhabitants, it far exceeds every other town in the United States, for they amount (according to a recent eſtimate) to 60,000, ſome authors ſay 70,000. No apparent decreaſe of population was diſcoverable, as one would naturally enough have expected, after the very ſevere viſitation (the fatal fever of 1793) it had recently experienced; but probably the continual influx of European and Weſt-Indian emigration, had fully contributed to replace the loſs occaſioned by ſo calamitous a mortality.

Along the quays on the banks of the Delaware, all was buſy throng and commercial buſtle, denoting a very extenſive trade, as alſo appeared from the vaſt quantities of home and foreign produce, either imported, or ready for exportation: the latter chiefly conſiſted of flour, wheat, India-corn, ſtaves, and pot and pearl-aſhes. The Delaware here aſſumes the grandeur of a noble river; the width being conſiderably greater than that of the Thames at Weſtminſter-bridge, though double the diſtance from the ſea,—118 miles from the Capes, where it diſembogues its mighty waters into the Atlantic Ocean. The aſcent from its ſhores on either ſide is gradual, which, together with the fine paſtures and variety of timber growing on the oppoſite banks, give the proſpect, as beheld from the upper parts of the town, and from the quays, an exceedingly pleaſant look. As for the city itſelf, notwithſtanding the modern elegance of ſeveral of the ſtreets and buildings, and the wonderful regularity of the whole; it quickly conveys to the mind an idea of dulneſs and inſipidity: at leaſt it had that effect on me, which I could only attribute to that very uniformity ſo generally admired. The mind of man naturally inclines to the love of variety, and perhaps no circumſtance in life tends more to render it deſirable; therefore, to the generality of people, the varied and irregular magnificence of the weſt end of the Britiſh metropolis, or of the city of Bath, will prove incomparably more attractive and pleaſing than the elegant uniformity of Philadelphia. In point of temperature and ſalubrity of climate, conveniency and beauty of maritime ſituation, or romantic, picturesque ſcenery, it muſt decidedly give up the palm to its rival New-York; a few revolving years

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years will likewiſe in all probability give the latter the ſame pre-eminence in population and commercial conſequence. At preſent the New-Yorkers and Philadelphians ſeem very jealous of the merits, fancied or real, of their reſpective cities—my opinion I have given frankly and impartially. The different quarters and ſtreets of Philadelphia are adorned and ſhaded with numberleſs gardens and trees, conducing greatly to its beauty and amenity:—their various tints of lively green ſenſibly relieve the eye in ſo hot a climate, as well as from the tireſome effect occaſioned by the ſhow of ſo many brick buildings. The winter here is ſevere, but ſerene and healthful; the ſpring variable; the ſummer intenſely and inſufferably hot, the true cauſe probably, in ſo large a city, of the fatal fevers which ſo frequently rage during the dog-days, and the early part of autumn. The thermometer in the ſhade, in May and September, often riſes conſiderably above 80, and in the intervening months beyond 90; a degree of heat very trying to the conſtitution of Britons.

The Whites had in general the look of health and vigour, notwithſtanding the extreme heat, which far exceeded any thing of the kind I recollected to have felt in England. The city ſwarmed with French, Iriſh, and German emigrants. The ſociety of Friends, or Quakers, amount to ſeveral thouſands; but to aſcertain their number would be difficult, having been unable to obtain any accurate information on the ſubject.

The ladies of Philadelphia may vie with thoſe of New-York in delicacy of feature and complexion, or graceful figure and elegance of apparel: I ſaw ſeveral at both places who might have paſſed for beauties, even in England! and to judge alſo by the ſpecimens I met with from New England, the female face divine, and fine proportion of form, have not degenerated in the Trans-atlantic colonies. The American fair, from their modeſt reſerve and ſhyneſs, win not ſo ſoon perhaps on the ſtranger, as the more ſprightly and gay European; but, on a proper introduction and habits of friendly intercourſe, that conſtraint alters into chearfulneſs and alluring manners, gradually ſubſides into frank and playful, though innocent familiarity. They have, indeed, but too well-founded reaſon to dread the Europeans; for during the revolutionary-war, many of them ſuffered from their hapleſs credulity, having been left the diſconſolate victims of thoſe men whom they had ſo generouſly ſelected for lovers and huſbands: it may be owing to this very conſideration, and the frequent mention in the London papers of divorces and elopements, that the Americans wrongfully imagine all Engliſhmen to be unprincipled, and Engliſh women indiſcreet and immodeſt:—a moſt erroneous and illiberal prejudice, like all other national ones; for every candid and judicious traveller or foreigner acquainted with England, muſt be ſenſible of the irreproachable character and amiable demeanour of its lovely females in general. Is it not extremely unjuſt and hazardous to judge of the many by the few? yet this is a common practice, eſpecially where war has contributed to looſen the bonds of amity, and to rivet the odious links of national enmity and jealouſy.

There are ſeveral country houſes in the Engliſh ſtyle in the vicinity of Philadelphia, which recalled to memory the pleaſant banks of the Thames! the reſemblance is the moſt ſtriking along the gentle meanders of the Schuylkil, ornamented with ſome elegant ſeats and gardens, ſurrounded with verdure and finely cultivated farms.

Sauntering one evening with ſome Engliſhmen upon the quays on the Delaware, we were not a little ſurpriſed at the diſembarkation of a very ſingular cargo—no leſs than that of 500 Iriſh emigrants—ſeemingly in a wretched plight! their vacant and forlorn looks, ſqualid and ſickly appearance, and tattered apparel, ſufficiently indicated their poverty, long voyage, and crowded ſtowage: and what was more than probable—their mean and ſcanty fare. It was, however, ſoothing, to obſerve the mutual congratulations of the poor wanderers on their ſafe arrival on *terra firma*—a land as it were ſtretching out its expanded and friendly arms to receive the diſtreſſed outcaſts that annually quit, by thouſands, the parent countries: (witneſs the amazing emigration of late years from Great Britain, Ireland, Holland, Germany, and France.) Among the number were ſome decent-looking people—farmers and their families—attracted to America by the hopes of purchaſing lands at a cheap rate, and evading grinding taxes and tythes; for ſo they honeſtly informed us. This claſs of laborious huſbandmen from Europe, has of late very conſiderably ſtrengthened the interior of the ſtates from Vermont to Georgia: whilſt the poorer ſort generally indenture themſelves as ſervants for a term of years in the country to the farmers, or to the trades-people in the towns.

[*To be continued.*]

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WALPOLIANA;

Or Bons-Mots, Apophthegms, Observations on Life and Literature, with Extracts from Original Letters

OF THE LATE *HORACE WALPOLE*, EARL OF ORFORD.

NUMBER IV.

LXI. EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS. *Farce.*

"MR. O'Keefe has brought our audiences to bear with extravagance: and were there not such irresistible humour in his utmost daring, it would be impossible to deny that he has passed even beyond the *limits* of nonsense—but I confine this approbation to his *Agreeable Surprise*. In his other pieces there is much more untempered nonsense than humour. Even that favourite performance I wondered that Mr. Colman dared to produce."

LXII. *Dramatic Characters.*

"Your remark, that a piece full of marked characters would be void of nature, is most just. This is so strongly my opinion, that I thought it a great fault in Miss Burney's Cecilia, though it has a thousand other beauties, that she has laboured far too much to make all her personages talk always in character. Whereas in the present refined, or depraved, state of human nature, most people endeavour to conceal their real character, not to display it. A professional man, as a pedantic Fellow of a College, or a Seaman, has a characteristic dialect; but that is very different from continually *letting out* his ruling passion."

LXIII. *Song-writing.*

"I have no more talent for writing a song, than for writing an ode like Dryden's or Gray's. It is a talent *per se*, and given like every other branch of genius, by Nature alone. Poor Shenstone was labouring through his whole life to write a perfect song—and, in my opinion at least, never succeeded—not better than Pope did in a St. Cecilian ode. I doubt not whether we have not gone a long, long, way beyond the possibility of writing a good song. All the words in the language have been so often employed on simple images, (without which a song cannot be good;) and such reams of bad verses have been produced in that kind; that I question whether true simplicity itself could please now. At least we are not likely to have any such thing. Our present choir of Poetic Virgins write in the other extreme. They colour their compositions so highly with choice and dainty phrases, that their own dresses are not more fantastic and romantic. Their nightingales make as many divisions as Italian singers.—But this is wandering from the subject: and while I only meant to tell you what I could not do myself, I am telling you what others do ill."

LXIV. *Poetic Epochs.*

"I will yet hazard one other opinion, tho' relative to composition in general. There are two periods favourable to poets—a rude age, when a genius may hazard any thing, and when nothing has been forestalled. The other is when, after ages of barbarism and incorrection, a master or two produce models formed by purity and taste. Virgil, Horace, Boileau, Corneille, Racine, Pope, exploded the licentiousness that reigned before them. What happened? Nobody dared to write in contradiction to the severity established; and very few had the abilities to rival their masters. Insipidity ensues: novelty is dangerous: — and bombast usurps the throne, which had been debased by a race of *Faineants*."

LXV. *Criticism.*

"It is prudent to consult others before one ventures on publication—but every single person is as lyable to be erroneous as an author. An elderly man, as he gains experience, acquires prejudices too: nay old age has generally two faults—it is too quick-sighted into the faults of the time being; and too blind to the faults that reigned in his own youth; which having partaken of, or having admired, though injudiciously, he recollects with complaisance."

LXVI. *Dramatic Composition.*

"I confess too that there must be two distinct views in writers for the stage; one of which is more allowable to them than to other authors. The one is *durable fame*—the other, peculiar to dramatic authors, *the view of writing to the present taste*, (and perhaps, as you say, to the level of the audience.) I do not mean for the sake of profit—but even high comedy must risk a little of its immortality by consulting the ruling taste. And thence a comedy always loses some of its beauties, the transient—and some of its intelligibility. Like its harsher sister, Satire,

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Satire, many of its allusions must vanish, as the objects it aims at correcting cease to be in vogue—and perhaps that cessation, the natural death of fashion, is often ascribed by an author to his own reproofs. Ladies would have left off patching on the whig or tory side of their face, tho Mr. Addison had not written his excellent Spectator. Probably even they who might be corrected by his reprimand, adopted some new distinction as ridiculous; not discovering that his satire was levelled at their partial animosity, and not at the mode of placing their patches—for unfortunately, as the world cannot be cured of being foolish, a preacher who eradicates one folly, does but make room for some other."

LXVII. TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

The critics generally consider a tragedy as the next effort of the mind to an epic poem. For my part I estimate the difficulty of writing a good comedy to be greater, than that of composing a good tragedy. Not only equal genius is required; but a comedy demands a more uncommon assemblage of qualities—knowledge of the world, wit, good sense, &c. and these qualities superadded to those requisite for tragical composition.

Congreve is said to have written a comedy at eighteen. It may be—for I cannot say that he has any characteristic of a comic writer, except wit, which may sparkle bright at that age. His characters are seldom *genuine*—and his plots are sometimes fitter for tragedy. Mr. Sheridan is one of the most perfect comic writers I know, and unites the most uncommon qualities—his plots are sufficiently deep, without the clumsy intaglement, and muddy profundity, of Congreve—characters strictly in nature—wit without affectation. What talents! The complete orator in the senate, or in Westminster-hall—and the excellent dramatist in the most difficult province of the drama!

LXVIII. OMISSIONS NOT ALWAYS LAPSES.

Lord * * * * did a shocking job for which my father was blamed. There is a silly and false account of it, in the last edition of the Biographia, in a life of him by bishop * * * * his son. I had forgotten lord * * * * in the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors: when this was observed to me I waited on lord * * * * his son, and begged a list of his father's works, apologizing at the same time for the omission. His lordship said "Sir I beg you will not mention my father." He was conscious that it was a delicate matter to mention him.

LXIX. IMPOSITIONS.

Acute and sensible people are often the most easily deceived. A deceit, of which it may be said, "It is impossible for any one to dare it," always succeeds.

LXX. REVOLUTIONS.

Good men are never concerned in revolutions, because they will not go the lengths. Sunderland caused the revolution of 1688, while Devonshire stood aloof—the latter was the angel, the former the storm. Bad men, and poisonous plants, are sometimes of superlative use in skillful hands.

LXXI. APPLAUSE THE NURSE OF GENIUS.

One quality I may safely arrogate to myself: I am not *afraid to praise*. Many are such timid judges of composition, that they hesitate, and wait for the public opinion. Shew them a manuscript, though they highly approve it in their hearts, they are afraid to commit themselves by speaking out. Several excellent works have perished from this cause; a writer of real talents being often a mere sensitive plant with regard to his own productions. Some cavils of Mason (how inferior a poet and judge!) had almost induced Gray to destroy his two beautiful and sublime odes. We should not only praise, but hasten to praise.

LXXII. FRENCH TRAGEDY.

I have printed at Strawberry Hill the *Cornelie Vestale*, a tragedy by the president Henault. It is rather a dramatic poem than a drama—like the other French tragedies. The word *drama* is derived, I believe, from a Greek word signifying *to act*. Now in the French tragedies there is little or no *action*; and they are in truth mere dramatic poems, composed wholly of conflicts or interests, passions, and sentiments; expressed, not in the language of nature, but in that of declamation. Hence these interests, passions, and sentiments, seem all overstrained, and *hors de la nature*.

I do not mean to deny just praise to Corneille and Racine—but their merit, like that of Metastasio's Operas, is of a peculiar kind. It is not *dramatic*, not pity and terror moved by incident and *action*, —but an interest created by perplexity, mental conflict, and situation. An Italian, an Englishman, a German, expects something very different in a *drama*, real action, and frequent incident.

LXXIII.

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LXXIII. ON GRACE IN COMPOSITION. A LETTER.

June 26, 1785.

To *your* book, ſir, I am much obliged on many accounts, particularly for having recalled my mind to ſubjects of delight, to which it was grown dulled by age and indolence. In conſequence of your reclaiming it, I aſked myſelf whence you feel ſo much diſregard for certain authors whoſe fame is eſtabliſhed. You have aſſigned good reaſons for withholding your approbation from ſome, on the plea of their being imitators—it was natural then, to aſk myſelf again, whence they had obtained ſo much celebrity? I think I have diſcovered a cauſe, which I do not remember to have ſeen noted; and *that* cauſe I ſuſpect to have been, that certain of thoſe authors poſſeſſed *grace*—do not take me for a diſciple of Lord Cheſterfield, nor imagine that I mean to erect grace into a capital ingredient of writing—but I do believe that it is a perfume that will preſerve from putrefaction; and is diſtinct even from ſtyle, which regards *expreſſion*; grace I think belongs to *manner*. It is from the charm of grace that I believe ſome authors, not in your favour, obtained part of their renown. Virgil in particular—and yet I am far from diſagreeing with you on his ſubject in general. There is ſuch a dearth of invention in the Æneid [and when he did invent, it was often ſo fooliſhly]; ſo little good ſenſe, ſo little variety, and ſo little power over the paſſions, that I have frequently ſaid, from contempt for his matter, and from the charm of his harmony, that I believe I ſhould like his poem better, if I was to hear it repeated, and did not underſtand Latin. On the other hand he has more than harmony; whatever he utters is ſaid gracefully, and he enobles his images, eſpecially in the Georgics, or at leaſt it is more ſenſible there from the humility of the ſubject. A Roman farmer might not underſtand his diction in agriculture—but he made a Roman courtier underſtand farming, the farming of that age; and could captivate a lord of Auguſtus's bedchamber, and tempt him to liſten to themes of ruſticity. Statius and Claudian, though talking of war, would make a ſoldier deſpiſe them as bullies. That graceful manner of thinking in Virgil ſeems to me to be more than ſtyle, if I do not refine too much; and I admire, I confeſs, Mr. Addiſon's phraſe, that Virgil toſſed about his dung with an air of majeſty. A ſtyle may be excellent without grace—for inſtance, Dr. Swift's. Eloquence may beſtow an immortal ſtyle, and one of more dignity; yet eloquence may want that eaſe, that genteel air that flows from, or conſtitutes, grace. Addiſon himſelf was maſter of that grace, even in his pieces of humour, and which do not owe their merit to ſtyle; and from that combined ſecret he excells all men that ever lived, but Shakeſpeare, in humour, by never dropping into an approach towards burleſque and buffoonery, even when his humour deſcended to characters that in any other hands would have been vulgarly low. Is it not clear that Will Whimble was a gentleman, though he always lived at a diſtance from good company? Fielding had as much humour perhaps as Addiſon; but having no idea of grace, is perpetually diſguſting. His innkeepers and parſons are the groſſeſt of their profeſſion; and his gentlemen are awkward when they ſhould be at their eaſe.

The Grecians had grace in every thing, in poetry, in oratory, in ſtatuary, in architecture, and probably in muſic and painting. The Romans, it is true, were their imitators; but having grace too, imparted it to their copies, which gave them a merit, that almoſt raiſes them to the rank of originals. Horace's Odes acquired their fame, no doubt, from the graces of his manner and purity of his ſtyle; the chief praiſe of Tibullus and Propertius, who certainly cannot boaſt of more meaning than Horace's Odes.

Waller, whom you proſcribe, ſir, owed his reputation to the graces of his manner, though he frequently ſtumbled, and even fell flat: but a few of his ſmall pieces are as gracefull as poſſible: one might ſay, that he excelled in painting ladies in enamel, but could not ſucceed in portraits in oil large as life. Milton had ſuch ſuperior merit, that I will only ſay, that if his Angels, his Satan, and his Adam, have as much dignity as the Apollo Belvedere, his Eve has all the delicacy and graces of the Venus of Medici, as his deſcription of Eden has the colouring of Albano. Milton's tenderneſs imprints ideas as gracefull as Guido's Madonnas; and the Allegro, Penſeroſo, and Comus, might be denoted from the three Graces; as the Italians give ſingular titles to two or three of Petrarch's beſt ſonnets.

Cowley, I think, would have had grace (for his mind was graceful) if he had had any ear, or if his taſte had not been vitiated by the purſuit of wit; which, when it does not offer itſelf naturally, degenerates

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generates into tinſel or pertneſs. Pertneſs is the miſtaken affectation of grace, as pedantry produces erroneous dignity: the familiarity of the one, and the clumſineſs of the other, diſtort, or prevent, grace. Nature, that furniſhes ſamples of all qualities, and in the ſcale of gradation exhibits all poſſible ſhades, affords us types that are more appoſite than words. The eagle is ſublime, the lion majeſtic, the ſwan graceful, the monkey pert, the bear ridiculouſly awkward. I mention theſe as more expreſſive and comprehenſive than I could make definitions of my meaning; but I will apply the ſwan only, under whoſe wings I will ſhelter an apology for Racine, whoſe pieces give me an idea of that bird. The colouring of the ſwan is pure, his attitudes are graceful, he never diſpleaſes you when ſailing on his proper element. His feet may be ugly, his notes hiſſing not muſical, his walk not natural; he can ſoar, but it is with difficulty. Still the impreſſion the ſwan leaves is that of grace—ſo does Racine.

Boileau may be compared to the dog, whoſe ſagacity is remarkable, as well as its fawning on its maſter, and its ſnarling at thoſe it diſlikes. If Boileau was too auſtere to admit the pliability of grace, he compenſates by ſenſe and propriety. He is like (for I will drop animals) an upright magiſtrate whom you reſpect; but whoſe juſtice and ſeverity leave an awe, that diſcourages familiarity. His copies of the ancients may be too ſervile—but if a good tranſlator deſerve praiſe, Boileau deſerves more: he certainly does not fall below his originals; and, conſidering at what period he wrote, has greater merit ſtill. By his imitations he held out to his countrymen models of taſte, and baniſhed totally the bad taſte of his predeceſſors. For his Lutrin, replete with excellent poetry, wit, humour, and ſatire, he certainly was not obliged to the ancients. Excepting Horace, how little idea had either Greeks or Romans of wit and humour! Ariſtophanes and Lucian, compared with moderns, were, the one a blackguard, the other a buffoon. In my eyes, the Lutrin, the Diſpenſary, and the Rape of the Lock, are ſtandards of grace and elegance, not to be paralleled by antiquity; and eternal reproaches to Voltaire, whoſe indelicacy in the Pucelle degraded him as much, when compared with the three authors I have named, as his Henriade leaves Virgil, and even Lucan, whom he more reſembles, by far his ſuperiors. The Dunciad is blemiſhed by the offenſive images of the games, but the poetry appears to me admirable; and tho' the fourth book has obſcurities, I prefer it to the three others. It has deſcriptions not ſurpaſſed by any poet that ever exiſted; and which ſurely a writer merely ingenious will never equal. The lines on Italy, on Venice, on Convents, have all the grace for which I contend, as diſtinct from poetry, tho' united with the moſt beautifull; and the Rape of the Lock, beſides the originality of great part of the invention, is a ſtandard of graceful writing.

In general I believe that what I call *grace*, is denominated elegance; but by grace I mean ſomething higher. I will explain myſelf by inſtances; Apollo is gracefull, Mercury elegant.

Petrarch perhaps owed his whole merit to the harmony of his numbers, and the graces of his ſtyle. They conceal his poverty of meaning, and want of variety. His complaints too may have added an intereſt, which, had his paſſion been ſucceſsfull, and had expreſſed itſelf with equal fameneſs, would have made the number of his ſonnets inſupportable. Melancholy in poetry I am inclined to think contributes to grace, when it is not diſgraced by pitiful lamentations, ſuch as Ovid's and Cicero's in their baniſhments. We reſpect melancholy, becauſe it imparts a ſimilar affection, pity. A gay writer, who ſhould only expreſs ſatisfaction without variety, would ſoon be naufeous.

Madame de Sevigné ſhines both in grief and gaiety. There is too much of ſorrow for her daughter's abſence; yet it is always expreſſed by new turns, new images; and often by wit, whoſe tenderneſs has a melancholy air. When ſhe forgets her concern, and returns to her natural diſpoſition, gaiety, every paragraph has novelty: her alluſions, her applications, are the happieſt poſſible. She has the art of making you acquainted with all her acquaintance; and attaches you even to the ſpots ſhe inhabited. Her language is correct, tho' unſtudied; and when her mind is full of any great event, ſhe intereſts you with the warmth of a dramatic writer, not with the chilling impartiality of an hiſtorian. Pray read her accounts of the death of Turenne and of the arrival of K. James in France, and tell me whether you do not know their perſons, as if you had lived at the time. For my part, if you will allow me a word of digreſſion (not that I have written with any method), I hate the cold impartiality recommended to hiſtorians; *ſi vis me flere, dolendum eſt primum ipſi tibi*—but that I

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may not wander again, nor tire, nor contradict you any more, I will finish now: and shall be glad if you will dine at Strawberry-Hill next Sunday, and take a bed there; when I will tell you how many more parts of your book have pleased me, than have startled my opinions, or, perhaps, prejudices. I am, sir, your obedient humble servant, HOR. WALPOLE.

P. S. Be so good as to let me know, by a line by the post to Strawberry-Hill, whether I shall have the pleasure of seeing you on Sunday.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTES, LETTERS, &c.

Characteristic Account of Foreign Literati.

SCHILLER.

THIS dramatic writer has acquired an uncommon degree of celebrity, as well among the Germans as the English. None of his performances have escaped the lash of criticism, which, perhaps, never has been more justly inflicted than upon his eccentric compositions. It will hence be understood, that, in *his own* country, particularly among critics who combine a correct taste with a judicious arrangement of facts—facts founded upon the *purity* of moral motives—he holds but a middle rank.

SCHILLER is a native of Stutgard, the capital of the dutchy of Wurtemberg, born in 1760. As his father was an officer in the army of the late reigning Duke of Wurtemberg, who had erected a *military academy*, in imitation of that established at Berlin, by the late Great Frederick; our bard was naturally placed in this seminary, where he received the first rudiments of his education—by no means congenial to his talents. Under all the disadvantages of a military school, he, however, soon distinguished himself among his companions, by his metaphorical language in conversation, and his poetical turn in composition. Though the leader in almost every class through which he passed, his talents did not render him the object of envy and hatred among his schoolfellows; for he was a perfect stranger to reserve and artifice.

SCHILLER's parents obviously wished him to try his fortune in the army; but his natural propensity to dramatic studies soon determined him to prefer the elegant pursuits of the Muses, to the riotous and dissipating scenes of a military life.

We are not informed at what period of life SCHILLER left Stutgard; but he must have been very young (perhaps, not twenty years of age), when he wrote, at Manheim, his famous tragedy, "*The Robbers*." Manheim then possessed one of the best theatres in Germany, and was well supported by the dramatic talents of Beck and Iffland, two excellent performers: the latter of whom has also written a considerable number of good plays, amounting to 25 at least, with the various merits of which, his countrymen are well acquainted.

SCHILLER's next performances were "*Cabal and Love*," (translated into English by Mr. Lewis, under the title of "*The Minister*;") "*The Conspiracy of Fiesco*," and "*Don Carlos*." Each of these plays, particularly the latter, met with a favourable reception on the German stage. It is, however, worthy of remark, that, though all SCHILLER's compositions bear the stamp of great genius, supported by a brilliant and fertile imagination, yet they are neither calculated to become completely popular, nor to withstand the attacks of the most lenient critics. In fact, they are meteors on the German horizon; they are not only deficient in the design, or arrangement of parts, but are likewise written in so extravagant, or rather infuriated a dialogue, as to excite the idea, that they must be acted by beings inhabiting a very different world from that we live in. Besides, the style and phraseology of SCHILLER cannot be held out as a pattern of German writing, to those who apply to the study of that copious and energetic language. The natives of Germany, who have studied their language grammatically, and critically, are annoyed in every page of his earlier compositions, with Swabian and Bavarian provincialisms.

Soon after the four dramatic pieces above mentioned had made their appearance, SCHILLER presented the public with a volume of poems, which greatly increased his reputation, already established among a certain class of readers, who delight in the marvellous, and which, not unobservingly, were the means of introducing him into the higher circles of life. The reigning Duke of Saxe-Weimar, a true Mæcenas in German literature, is said to have been so much pleased with

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with SCHILLER's poems, that he appointed him one of his Aulic Counsellors*, and conferred on him a professorship of history and philosophy in the university of Jena. Here he composed his "*History of the Thirty Years War in Germany*;" a work of great merit, and, in the opinion of some Germans, not inferior to the compositions of Livy, Voltaire, or Gibbon. This, however, is a pardonable prejudice in favour of SCHILLER, since his countrymen cannot boast of many good historians, and perhaps of none of superior excellence, or at least equal to Hume and Robertson. So much is certain, that the last mentioned two writers greatly gain in the comparison with the best German historians, namely, Häberlin, the two Henrys (*Heinrich*), Schmidt, Galetti, Buchholz, Wagner, and Baczko.

The next work of SCHILLER's is, "*The History of the Netherlands*," which, however, he has not yet concluded; although it was begun several years ago.—Perhaps, the severe criticisms that appeared on this work in the German Reviews, have discouraged him from prosecuting this very important subject†.

Another work of SCHILLER's, that excited considerable attention in Germany, is "*The History of the most memorable Conspiracies.*"—But, as a work of imagination, displaying all the powers of invention, his "*Ghost-seer*," may be ranked among the principal compositions of that kind. It has been very imperfectly translated into English; and many superficial readers have concluded, that the genius of the Germans strongly inclines to the marvellous and romantic, because this book was received with such satisfaction by certain classes of people in Germany, that it has been several times reprinted; though the first part of it only was published by the author. Another writer, of inferior talents, has published a surreptitious continuation of the "*Ghost-seer*," which, notwithstanding its inferiority, has met with an unmerited degree of success.

SCHILLER now conducts a monthly publication, which is supported by the first German writers, among whom we find the names of DALBERG, ENGEL, GARVE, GLEIM, GOETHE, HERDER, HUFELAND, HUMBOLDT, JACOBI, MATTHISON, PFEFFEL, SCHUTZ, &c. This classical Magazine is printed at Tübingen, under the title, "*Die Horen*," alluding to the three graces, *Eunomia*, *Dice*, and *Irene*.

Besides these publications, SCHILLER is the editor of an annual poetical almanack, ("*Musen Almanack*,") which serves as a vehicle for the occasional effusions of young bards, who wish to bring their poetical talents to the test before the public, and to profit by the previous criticisms and corrections of the editor. In this almanack he also communicates the latest productions of his own muse.

Our poet is said to have displayed a strong propensity, in his youth, to whatever had the appearance of eccentricity. His dress, his mode of life, even his courtships, were as original as his mode of writing. It is, however, not very difficult to account for these peculiarities. If we consider him as a youth endowed with a fertile and active mind, with the strongest sensations of virtue and liberty, and, at the same time, checked in his intellectual career, within the narrow path of a military school, where every thing moves by the dimensions of space and time; his earlier productions, such as "*The Robbers*," and "*The Conspiracy of Fiesco*," are, in a high degree, characteristic of the situation and circumstances in which he was placed at a time of life, when the human mind is susceptible of the strongest and most lasting impressions.

We cannot suppress a singular anecdote which forms an epocha in the life of SCHILLER. As a distinguished favourite among the fair, his courtships in general were more of the passive than of the active kind. Thus it happened, that a young lady, of rank and fortune, in the vicinity of Jena, sent him an unexpected challenge, by offering him her hand at the altar of Hymen. This he could not easily refuse, without being guilty of great rudeness and cruelty; especially as the enamoured lady would undoubtedly have fallen a victim to an affection which he alone could relieve, and which she had contracted by the perusal of his poems.

* This is a mere title, attended with no other emolument than that of being called *Her Hofrath*, instead of the simple word *Herr*, i. e. Sir, or Mr.—The Germans, however, are still very fond of titles—being an appendage of the *old* feudal system: and as the petty sovereigns rarely reward a meritorious literary man in a more effectual manner than by loading him with an empty title, the first characters in Germany are *reluctantly* obliged to submit to this farcical mode of rewarding literary merit, until a better prospect opens.

† Meanwhile, the Bishop of Antwerp has written a most valuable "*History of the Netherlands*."

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Such is the power of language, even in the dead letter of a book! SCHILLER married this frank and amiable lady, who now enjoys more favourable opportunities of ſtudying his character, and of teſtifying her eſteem for his talents and conjugal virtues, than at the former diſtance, when reading his captivating poems. W.

[*Kotzebue in our next number.*]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

VERSES *ſent to a Lady with Dr.* DARWIN'S *"Botanic Garden."*

WHEN Eve walk'd forth at early hour,
Her only care was fruit, or flow'r;
Vacant of ſcience was her mind,
To all the world of wiſdom blind;
From idleneſs, her heart ſhe ſet,
On the firſt prating* *brute* ſhe met—
Do thou, whom early ſenſe ſupplies
With all that's good, and fair, and wiſe,
Not like unbidden Eve of yore,
With furtive hand, theſe ſweets explore;
Pluck knowledge with each flow'r and fruit,
Nor fear a tempter in a brute. R. L. E.

SONNET TO TRUTH,
By Mr. LUNDIE.

TO theſe ſad eyes, 'mid wild'ring mazes loſt,
Lur'd oft by phantoms veil'd in garb like thine,
Whoſe molds external thy pure radiance boaſt,
Yet but to hide their inward darkneſs ſhine,
Thy form, bleſt ſeraph, ſmile-begirt, unfold,
Thy genuine nameleſs graces blazon round;
May I thy ſun-eclipſing charms behold
Illume all ſcenes in nature's ample bound.
Hence, when mild Morn unveils her radiant eye,
Or gilds Eve's ling'ring ray th' Atlantic deep;
When Cynthia's pearly hoſt begem the ſky,
Or midnight ſilence wraps the world in ſleep;
Thine ardent vot'ry, borne on Rapture's wing,
In Fancy's wildeſt ſtrains, thy praiſe ſhall grateful ſing.

Banks of the Tweed.

SONNET,
Written near the River Dee.

WHERE rolls with rapid ſurge hoarſe Deva's flood,
O'er ſhelving rocks that break the foaming wave,
On the green bank, whoſe margin fring'd with wood
The darkſome torrents of the river lave,
Pleas'd, I recline, what time, with weſtern beam,
The orb of heav'n illumines †Din-Bran's Tow'r—
With golden radiance glows the winding ſtream;
Rich with the rainbow's varied hues, the ſhower
Gleams from afar; the diſtant village church
Embow'r'd in gloom, in the ſequeſter'd vale,
Peers o'er yon ſloping hill, o'erhung with birch,
Whoſe light thin foliage wantons in the gale.
In ſcenes like theſe, contented I could dwell,
And bid, without a ſigh, the world farewell.
G.

* Milton, B. 9. l. 354.

† A ruin, well known to thoſe who have viſited Llangollen.

TO A ROBIN.
Written in the ſevere Winter of 1795.

POOR wand'rer! thou art welcome to this ſhed,
For thou haſt borne the pitileſs cold ſtorm,
Felt the keen blaſt on thy defenceleſs head,
And heard deſtruction threat thy gentle form.
What though thy feeble wing now ſeeks its reſt,
Where ſorrow's pallid victim ſinks ſupine;
One genial glow ſtill lingers in this breaſt,
To ſoothe the timid flutterings of thine.
Perchance, that ſympathy may be as ſweet,
As what feſtivity's gay child could give;
Perchance, thou know'ſt, no mercy gilds his ſeat,
Who never in the tempeſt knew to live.
Come, then, mild ſuff'rer, my companion be,
Life yet ſhall know one charm, if I can bleſs
—e'en thee.

TO THE VIOLET.

NOW winter's dark and cheerleſs morns are paſt,
And ſol's warm, renovating beams prevail;
As wand'ring o'er the common's trackleſs waſte,
To breathe the perfumes wafted on the gale,
From golden furze-bloom, or the primroſe pale,
I ſpy thy azure gems, ſo lowly ſpread,
Beneath ſome lonely thorn, adown the dale,
Scarce rearing from the ground thy humble head;
Methinks in thee, his hapleſs fate I view,
Who, ſhrinking from the world's unfeeling gaze,
Seeks in obſcurity to paſs his days,
And, all unknown, fair nature's path purſue;
Till cruſh'd by rude misfortune, and depreſs'd
By chilling penury, he ſinks to reſt!

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LINES

Written in a Bower of Mr. SWAINSON'S *Botanic Garden, at Twickenham.*

By the elder Capt. MORRIS.

HERE, to enjoy the silent and the cool,
Sat one unknown among the proud or gay;
Too wise was he to prove ambition's fool,
Too dull to learn to trifle life away.

Now, *in the mansion*, now, *this secret bow'r*,
Ten days of quiet did the muser spend;
There Swainson's mirth beguil'd the tedious hour,
Here little Robin was his guest and friend.

Perch'd on his book, and perking in his face,
The guileless Redbreast seem'd to watch his thought:
Alas! he knew not man's perfidious race,
By whose allurement simple birds are caught.

E'en man to man but rarely is sincere;
The love profess'd is interested art:
Tho' heav'n's bright image on his brow appear,
Yet honest Robin boasts a purer heart.

Despair not, Robin, tho' I take my flight;
The gen'rous host, who oft hath feasted me,
Shall, for my sake, thy amity requite,
And, when he treats his friends, remember thee.

Written on seeing Mrs. SIDDONS, *as Mrs.* HALLER, *in* THE STRANGER, *Friday, 25th of May; and as* ISABELLA, *in* THE FATAL MARRIAGE, *Monday, 28th*, 1798.

By CAPEL LOFFT, *Esq.*

NO; we may speak of others:—but for thee;—
'Tis not in poetry or mortal voice,
Thee, SIDDONS, to pourtray!—the form, perhaps,
These may describe: the elevated mien;
The countenance of more than human air;
The awful eye; the stature goddess-like;
The step like her's who above equal reigns,
Queen of Homeric verse, and to her charms
Subdues th' all-dreaded sov'reign of the skies.
But who shall point that energy of soul
Which animates the wonders of that form,
Beyond all colours radiantly sublime;
Breathes in each part, and consecrates the whole
To virtue, dignity, celestial grace!
Thy great idea, Reynolds, half express'd.
And here, could Fate re-animate their dust,
Here Raphael's self and Angelo would fail.
E'en had they seiz'd one attitude divine,
One look expressive beyond utterance,
On canvas or on deathless marble fix'd;
Yet more remains: while ever-varying pow'rs
Say, thou art Nature's;—Art must here despair.
The poet's eye, in a blest frenzy rolling,
May range from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n;
But never form like thine, or look, or mien,
Hath poet's fancy pencil'd on the heart.

O never, glowing with the tints of heav'n,
Such changeful splendour Iris gives the skies,
As from thy light'ning countenance beams forth
Each moment new, and vivid beyond thought.
Thy soul inspires them; ours can ill contain.
And if of these some image could be given,
Still, still, thy voice..... that harmony which earth
Wonders to call her own, and list'ning seems
To think the music of th' immortal spheres....
Benevolence, and tenderness, and joy,
A sadness most divine. Sublimest love,
And ecstacies that fill the soul with heav'n,
Thrill in that voice through all its faculties.
But when not e'en thy voice may touch the ear,
Nor supplicate the bending of that neck,
Nor those extended arms call heav'n to aid;
When, in the majesty of sacred woe,
In the unutter'd stillness of despair,
Then, when thy form, in an astonish'd trance,
Stands like a statue; motionless, as dead;
O how unlike thy grief to other griefs!
The mind superior, in itself retir'd
Awakes to resignation, holy hope
To fortitude superior to all ills;
Smiling in pangs triumphant over death.
Or must thou paint the ruin of a mind,
Great is that ruin, and the wreck itself
Bears witness to its prime sublimity,
Like temples, 'mid their falling walls, preserv'd.
O *Haller*; *Isabella!*..... to these names,
Living in thy action, by thy voice sustain'd,
Fill'd with the high affections of thy soul,
Weak are all words, and pow'rless ev'ry praise.

May 30, 1798.

LINES

On Valentine's Day.

AGAIN revolving time unfolds the day,
When each plum'd chorister, with heart elate,
Salutes, O Nature! thy resistless sway,
That re-unites him to his long lost mate.

See, from the flocks dispers'd, yon happy pair,
No longer they the pendant willow seek;
To mourn divided love and season drear,
Or fly for shelter from the frost-wind bleak.

What pleasing rapture each fond breast inspires!
Each strives with each, as emulous to prove,
That wint'ry blasts ne'er chill'd their warm desires,
Or cool'd the embers of their former love.

Sweet birds! gay Spring will soon with foliage deck
The laughing groves, to you a safe retreat;
There build, nor fear your much lov'd nestlings wreck,
By plund'rers wand'ring with intrusive feet.

Perhaps some youthful heart now fondly throbs,
And feelings new it's little breast invade,
'Tis

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'Tis Love, ſweet innocent, thy boſom robs,
'Tis Love, thy ſtate of diſcontent has made.
Ah! do not murmur at thy hapleſs fate;
A heart with correſponding feelings fraught
May ſhortly bleſs thee, and a happier ſtate
Diſpel thoſe fears that eager fancy wrought.
In vain will Spring's enliv'ning beauties bloom
To him who lonely ſeeks the verdant grove,
When ſilent thought depicts his mournful doom,
To pine for ever, ſtranger to his love.
Oh! yet when circling pleaſures round me grow,
When all creation owns affection's ſway,
Breathe, breathe my reeds, the raptur'd ſtrains ſhall flow,
'Tis Nature ſpeaks, let all her ſons obey.

F. LANTAFF.

SONNET *to* EVENING.

By R. CARLISLE.

EVENING! I woo thy dim oblivious ſhade,
When twilight ſpreads her veil of mitty hue;
When day's bright gariſh tints begin to fade,
And from the diſtant hills, the vapours blue,
In wreaths fantaſtic, beauteouſly aſcend;
And while the humid earth exhales the dew,
To cool, ſequeſter'd haunts, my ſteps I bend;
While in the weſt, where the bright ſun withdrew,
Still lingers many a ſtreak of crimſon glow,
And tints the azure face of ſpreading lake,
There blending ſoftly into ſhadows gray:
Thro' the o'ergrown, and ſolitary brake,
In penſive mood, I often love to ſtray,
More than amid the ſcenes of pomp and ſhew.

NEW PATENTS,

Mr. CHAPMAN'S, FOR A MACHINE FOR MAKING ROPES.

IN March 1798, a patent was granted to Mr. WILLIAM CHAPMAN, of Newcaſtle on Tyne, for a method of laying, twiſting, or making ropes or cordage.

In the common method of making cordage, a walk, or rope ground, is requiſite, of an equal length with the rope or cable intended to be made; at each end of which ground, are hooks, revolving round their axis by means of various machinary, to which the yarns or ſtrands of which the rope is formed are faſtened, and by which they are twiſted together. By the machinery of the patentee, however, a much ſhorter ſpace is requiſite, and the whole proceſs of the conſtruction of a cable from the very yarn, is carried on in regular uninterrupted ſucceſſion, by the ſame machine.

A cable is compoſed of three ſtrands or ropes twiſted together, and each of theſe ropes is again in like manner compoſed of three ſtrands or cords; each cord conſiſting of a certain number of yarns. A number of coils of yarn is therefore procured, ſufficient for the conſtruction of a cable, and of a proper length, each of which is fixed on a ſeparate revolving axis. The yarns, as they are delivered off the reel, are divided into parcels, each parcel containing threads ſufficient for the conſtruction of a rope: the parcels of threads are then introduced into an equal number of ſhafts, which revolving on their own axis, twiſt the threads into nine ropes, coiling them up at the ſame time into round boxes; each of theſe boxes is then ſet in motion, and gradually delivers out its rope; the ropes being then divided into three parcels of three ropes each, are introduced into three revolving ſhafts, by which they are twiſted into three ſhroud laid ropes, and coiled up as before. The laſt proceſs is perfectly ſimilar to the foregoing one, by which the three ſhroud laid ropes are twiſted into a three ſtrand cable. All theſe operations may be carried on at the ſame time in different parts of the cable, and the whole machinery may be worked by a ſingle principle of motion.

Mr. HOWELL'S MACHINE FOR HOLLOWING OR BORING WATERPIPES.

In May a patent was granted to Mr. JOHN HOWELL, of Oſweſtry, Salop, coalmaſter, for an improved machine for the purpoſe of hollowing or boring wooden water-pipes, or aqueducts.

The uſual method of boring is by an augre, or ſimilar inſtrument, which cuts out the inner part of the wood in chips or ſhavings. The new method is by uſing a hollow iron cylinder with a circular ſaw, by which means a ſolid cylinder of wood is procured, of nearly the ſame diameter as the bore of the pipe, inſtead of cutting it up into uſeleſs ſhavings.

Mr. BELL'S, FOR A METHOD OF MAKING NEEDLES, BODKINS, &c.

In September a patent was granted to Mr. WILLIAM BELL, of Waſhall, Staffordſ, for a method of making needles, bodkins, fiſh-hooks, knitting-pins, netting-needles, and ſail-needles.

This new method conſiſts in caſting the above-mentioned articles in moulds of ſand or iron, inſtead of making them of wire. The ſteel, for this purpoſe, is to be purified by ſtirring it when melted, with a mixture of charcoal-duſt and lime, or common ſalt.

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VARIETIES,

LITERARY *and* PHILOSOPHICAL;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE complete tranſlation of the Voyage of LA PEROUSE round the World, will be publiſhed, in the courſe of a few days, by Mr. JOHNSON, of St. Paul's Church Yard. A ſhort delay is occaſioned, by the time that has been requiſite to prepare the numerous plates. The courſe of LA PEROUSE, in this intereſting voyage, was by the route of Cape Horn to La Conception in Chili, from thence to Eaſter Iſland, the Sandwich Iſlands, and the North Weſt coaſt of America. He then ſailed acroſs the great ocean, in the parallel of the tropic of Cancer, to Macao, thence to the Philippines, Formoſa, and through the Chineſe and Japaneſe ſeas to Corea, Chineſe Tartary, the Iſlands of Tchoka and Jeſſo, the Kuriles and Kamſchatka. From Kamſchatka he ſteered in a ſouth eaſt direction to the Iſles *des Navigateurs* and the Friendly Iſlands, and from thence to Port Jackſon in New Holland. In the ſpring of 1788, the two ſhips ſailed from Port Jackſon, and have not ſince been heard of. Fortunately, LA PEROUSE had taken every opportunity to diſpatch copies of his journals, accompanied by drawings, memoirs, &c. &c; in conſequence, geography and the ſciences are enriched by his diſcoveries, made in the extenſive route above deſcribed. The two ſhips, when they ſailed from France in 1785, were literally freighted with ſcientific men of the very firſt eminence; the work is therefore rich, beyond any which has preceded it, in new diſcoveries, connected with geography, aſtronomy, navigation, natural hiſtory, manners, cuſtoms, &c. &c. The knowledge of every place touched at or paſſed, in the courſe of the voyage, is either rendered more accurate, or perfected; the Chineſe and Japaneſe ſeas, and the north eaſt coaſt of Aſia, were particularly explored, and that part of the voyage would, alone, entitle it to celebrity. The entire work in Mr. JOHNSON's edition, will form three large octavos, which will be embelliſhed by the various illuſtrative views, charts, &c. &c. engraved by the firſt Engliſh artiſts.

WELSH ARCHÆOLOGY.—For the gratification of thoſe, who have a taſte for reſearches into the more remote hiſtory of Britain, we are enabled to announce, that a gentleman, a native of Wales, has generouſly reſolved to publiſh, at his own expence, all the ancient Welſh manuſcripts. With this view, the Rev. LL. LLOYD, of Caerwys, Flintſhire; the Rev. W. DAVIES, of Meivod, Montgomeryſhire; and Mr. D. THOMAS, of Amlwç, Angleſey, in North Wales; Mr. E. WILLIAMS, of Flimſton, Glamorganſhire, in South Wales; and Mr. W. OWEN, of Pentonſtreet, Pentonville, London, have been appointed to arrange, and print ſuch of the ſaid manuſcripts, as may be communicated to them, or as they may be able to collect, in addition to thoſe which they now poſſeſs, in a regular ſeries, from the earlieſt times; at leaſt ſuch of them, both in proſe and verſe, as may be deemed moſt curious for illuſtrating the language, or moſt uſeful for throwing light on the darker periods of our hiſtory. It is propoſed that the collection ſhall be in an octavo form; and that one volume ſhall be ready for publication at the commencement, and at the concluſion, of each ſeſſion of parliament, till the work ſhall be completed. For ſuch a collection a popular ſale cannot be expected; and, being deſigned chiefly for public libraries, and for individual admirers of ancient ſubjects, ſuch a number of copies of it only will be printed, at firſt, as may be ſubſcribed for, during the preſent ſummer. Names ſhould be ſent to any of the above-mentioned editors, before the firſt volume is put to the preſs.

Mrs. MARGARET LEE, authoreſs of Clara Lennox, or the Diſtreſt Widow, is engaged in a Hiſtory of the Iſle of Man, to be compriſed in two volumes. Mrs. LEE being a native of the Iſle of Wight, ſome new and intereſting information may be expected in this work.

Mr. JOLLIE, of Carliſle, the conductor of the Hiſtory of Cumberland, is preparing to publiſh a weekly newſpaper on an improved plan, under the title of the Carliſle Journal. It is remarkable, that on the north-weſt ſide of the iſland there has hitherto been publiſhed but one provincipal paper (Mr. Ware's, at Whitehaven), between Manchester and Glaſgow. We are glad to obſerve, that Mr. JOLLIE promiſes a conſtant attention to *local* improvements and *local* taſts, of every kind: neglect of theſe, greatly di-

miniſhes

miniſhes the value and importance of the provincial papers.

Mr. NICHOLS has almoſt finiſhed the *third* volume of his large Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire.

Mr. MUNGO PARK propoſes to publiſh, by ſubſcription, under the patronage of the African Aſſociation, Travels in the interior Parts of Africa, by way of the River Gambia, performed in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797, by the direction, and at the expence, of that aſſociation, to form one volume in 4to, and to be ready for delivery in the month of April next.

A Hiſtory of the Mauritius, or the Iſle of France, is announced, to be compoſed principally from the papers and memoirs of Baron Grant, who reſided twenty years in that iſland, by CHARLES GRANT, Viſcount de Vaux, ſon of the above baron. It is to contain intereſting details of its natural and civil hiſtory, its maritime and military ſituation and eſtabliſhments, with obſervations on the iſlands of Bourbon, Madagaſcar, &c. The work will be compriſed in four vols. 8vo. illuſtrated with maps, &c.

The laſt public ſitting of the *National Inſtitute*, in Paris, attracted an amazing concourſe of ſpectators, and excited the moſt lively curioſity. BUONAPARTE, the hero of Italy, having been choſen an aſſociate of this learned body, and this being the day fixed on for taking his ſeat in the aſſembly, the benches, appropriated for the ſpectators, were filled at an early hour with a very brilliant audience. At five o'clock, the members of the Inſtitute entered the hall; BUONAPARTE was among the reſt, habited in a grey frock, without any marks of diſtinction to announce the hero, who had alternately ſubverted, ſupported, and created ſtates and republics, and whoſe protection had been coveted by four monarchs, and a whole tribe of ſovereign princes. Neither his figure, his ſtep, nor his equipment, were characteriſed by any affectation of ſingularity, and yet, the moment he made his appearance, the eyes of the whole aſſembly were eagerly directed towards his perſon, and the hall reſounded in every quarter with reiterated plaudits, which were repeated whenever the diſcourſes preſented a ſingle idea that might be applied to the valiant chief *.

The Secretaries of each reſpective claſs, gave notices of all the memoirs read in the Inſtitute during the laſt quarter: after which, LANGLES intereſted the company with the fragment of a tranſlation of a journey from Perſia to India.

FOURCROY commented on the various proceſſes which have hitherto been diſcovered for painting on porcelain, and gave an account of the ſeveral experiments made to procure colours, which will not change in the furnace. He noticed the ſucceſs which had attended the experiments of DILLE in this line.

CHENIER recited a poem, entitled, "*Le Vieillard d'Ancenis*," (dedicated to the memory of General Hoche) which was received with unbounded applauſe, on account of its animated alluſions to the war between the Republic and the Engliſh nation, of which the poet predicted the ſpeedy downfal, and the deſtruction of the empire which they have uſurped over the ſea. The preſence of BUONAPARTE, to whom the accompliſhment of this important event is to be entruſted, of courſe, added uncommon intereſt to the piece, and at the following paſſage:

"La grande nation, à vaincre accoutumée,
"Et le grand general, guidant la grande armée."

the whole aſſembly roſe from their ſeats, and fixing their eyes on the young conqueror of Italy, made the hall re-echo with thundering peals of acclamation.

DOLOMIEU communicated ſome intereſting geological obſervations made on the ſummit of the mountains, in the departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dome. MONGEZ imparted a project for enabling the ſpectators to take a ſhare in the diſcourſes and muſical entertainments of the national feſtivals. GARAT concluded the ſittings, with an analyſis of the different memoirs tranſmitted to the Inſtitute, on the ſubject of the influence of ſigns in the formation of ideas. But as none of theſe eſſays appeared to deſerve the prize, the ſame ſubject was announced for the enſuing year.

GARAT preceded this Analyſis with a very ingenious diſſertation on metaphyſics, which he concluded with an elegant compliment to the new-elected member (BUONAPARTE), who, he obſerved, in conſideration of his taſte for the tranquil ſtudies of peace, the extent and multifariouſneſs of his knowledge, and his talent for reflection and inquiry, would, on the conſummation of his military duties, be regarded as a philoſopher, who, at the call of his country, for a moment, quitted the groves of academies to ſhine at the head of armies.

PROGRAMMA of the premium, propoſed

* *Decade Philoſophique*, &c.

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posed by the National Institute of Sciences and Arts, in their public sitting, Jan. 4, 1798.

GENERAL CONDITIONS, to be observed by the candidates in all cases:

"Persons of all countries, the members and associates of the institute excepted, are at liberty to contend for the prize.

"The candidates not to affix their name to their manuscripts, but only a sentence or device: or, they may, if they prefer it, attach a separate note, under seal, which, exclusive of the sentence or device, shall contain the name and address of the writer. This letter the institute engages not to open, except the manuscript to which it is affixed shall obtain the prize.

"The several essays, intended for the institute, may be sent under cover to the minister of the interior, or addressed, post-free, to one of the secretaries at Paris, of the class which has proposed the prize. In this latter case, the secretary will give a receipt, and minute down the sentence affixed to the works, with its number, in the exact order in which the several works come to hand.

"The commission of the funds of the institute will deliver the golden medal to the bearer of the receipt; but, in cases where the author has not obtained a receipt, the medal will not be delivered, except into his own hands, or to his trustee, producing a satisfactory certificate of his being duly authorized to receive the same."

CLASS *of* LITERATURE *and* FINE ARTS.

This class not having received any essay, which appears deserving of the *grammatical* prize, prorogues the distribution to the following year. The subject to remain as before, viz.

To examine the successive changes which the French language has experienced since Malherbe and Balzac, to the present period.

The several candidates are requested to consider this subject in its double relation, with respect to the mechanism of the language, and the character which the most celebrated French writers have successively impressed upon it.

The prize a gold medal, of the weight of five hectograms; to be presented in the public sitting of the institute to be holden Jan. 4, 1799, being the seventh year of the republic. The memoirs to be written in French, and transmitted to the institute previous to the 22d of September at the farthest.

VAUQUELIN has made an analysis of the emerald of Peru, in which he recognises the new metallic substance discovered by himself, in the red lead of Siberia. It is to this metal that the emerald owes its green colour. VAUQUELIN designs to repeat his analysis, to determine, with greater precision, the exact proportion of the several component parts.

The art of *Mosaic Painting* being very little understood in France, the government, on learning that an Italian, who possessed great skill and eminence in this line, resided at Paris, have employed him to finish several pieces of workmanship, and commissioned him to instruct a number of pupils; by which means, France will owe the acquisition of a new art to her Italian conquests.

The Citizen CASSEL, one of the directors of the national menagerie, who was deputed by the French government to Tunis, to collect animals for the above institution, has been prevented, by the plague, which desolated that city, from accomplishing the object of his mission so completely as he could have wished. He has only been able to procure the following; viz. a beautiful lion and lioness, both three years old, another lioness, eighteen months old, and extremely fierce, presents from the Dey of Constantine; two ostriches, a female *lionceau* (a species of small lion), two white camels, and two antelopes, presents from the Dey of Tunis; and three vultures, which he purchased.

A literal translation has been published by DUSAULT, at Paris, of the Anecdotes of the Founders of the French Republic; a work which was published in London last winter. A German translation of the same work, has appeared at Leipsic. A second volume of new characters is in the press in London.

The Academy of Sciences, in Gœttingen, has advertised a premium of 50 ducats, for the best essay on the following question:—"*Quæritur* in quibusnam infectorum et vermium ordinibus, respirationis, seu spiritum ullo modo ducendi functio et effectus ejus primarius, qui vulgo processus phlogistici, combustuæ certo respectu comparandi nomine venit, observationibus et experimentis demonstrari possit."

A very valuable treatise on *metallic irritability*, involving a discovery which promises to prove highly beneficial to the interests of humanity, has been lately published in German, by C. C. CREVE, Professor of Medicine at Mayence. M. CREVE maintains, from a number of experiments made on the corpses of persons just deceased, as well as on animal bodies, that the symptoms of putrefaction do not constitute an infallible evidence of the actual death of the individual; and that the application of the principle of *me-*

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tallic irritability will, in *all* caſes, eſtabliſh the fact of life or death beyond the poſſibility of miſtake. By this means, the danger of *premature inhumation* may be effectually obviated. The work is accompanied with appropriate and illuſtrative plates.

Of the ſtate and probable progreſs of ſcientific information, in Ruſſia, we leave our readers to judge, after informing them, that a late and formidable ukaſe has, with one blow, annihilated the liberty of the preſs, and taken the buſineſs of printing from private perſons into the hands of government. In the immenſe empire of Ruſſia, no printing, in future, will be ſuffered to be carried on, except in ſome of the chief cities, to which, of courſe, all works intended for publication muſt be tranſmitted. Offices for licenſing the printing of books, are eſtabliſhed in only five towns, ſo that authors will be under the neceſſity of ſending their manuſcripts the diſtance of three or four hundred miles to be examined. All writings, which appear of a ſuſpicious character to the commiſſioners of the licencing board, are to be burnt upon the ſpot; and, if written in a foreign language, they muſt be tranſlated into Ruſſian, previous to their being ſent to the office. The board, at Riga, has already condemned ſeveral numbers of the "*Gazette de Literature Univerſelle de Jena*," and ſimiliar honours have been paid to a variety of other works; among the reſt, to Madame MEREAU'S "*Bluethendler der Empfindung*," (the Golden Age of Sentiment), which theſe judges have pronounced a moſt dangerous and pernicious publication. Without ſtopping to animadvert on the impolicy of a meaſure, by which thouſands of mechanics are now thrown out of employment, we cannot refrain from commenting on a ſingular circumſtance, which proves that ſimilar effects frequently reſult from very oppoſite principles. Notwithſtanding the amazing difference of political opinion which obtains at Peterſburgh and at Paris, the "*Spectateur du Nord*," is alike prohibited by both governments; ſo true is it, that extremes meet and touch each other.

The following extract, from M. WIELAND'S Mercury, throws conſiderable light upon this ſubject. "It is not yet aſcertained how far the licenſing board at Riga, will ſtretch their authority; but this much is certain, that M. HARTKNOCK, the moſt eminent bookſeller in Koeningiberg, has no leſs than ſeven large packages of books, in ſheets, from the laſt Leipzig fair, waiting, on the frontiers, for permiſſion to paſs into Ruſſia. His application having been written in German, has been ſent back to him to be tranſlated into the Ruſſian language. We do not hear that any public burnings of books have taken place, but the following have been confiſcated, and placed on the condemned liſt: "*The Liveomans*," (in German), by M. MERKEL. The "*Spectateur du Nord*" (in French). "*Voltaire's Correſpondence avec l'Imperatrice.*" "*Le Salon de Diderot.*" The 4th number of M. ARCHENHOLZ'S "Minerva, for 1797." NICOLAI'S "*All Gemeine Deutſche Bibliothek*," (Univerſal German Library), which ſtands at the head of all the German literary journals. The firſt number of the "Univerſal Literary Gazette," (likewiſe a German publication). The firſt volume of the "*Annales Europeenes*," by Profeſſor POSSELT; and volumes 43 and 60, of "Krunitz's German Encyclopedia," &c. &c. &c.

In Denmark, it ſhould ſeem, that the *liberty of the preſs* is likewiſe much more limited and circumſcribed than we have lately been led to believe. P. COLLET, aſſeſſor of the tribunal of the court and city at Copenhagen, has been diſmiſſed from his employments for publiſhing an "Analyſis of BIRCKNER'S Treatiſe on the Liberty of the Daniſh Preſs." Among other paragraphs, which have incurred the diſpleaſure of the monarch, we find the author accuſed of atheiſm, for maintaining, that it is poſſible for morality to exiſt independent of religion. And his loyalty has been impeached, for aſſerting, that it is lawful to expoſe the errors of a corrupt government.

If the illumination of a people depends upon the number of writers and new publications which it produces, Germany certainly ought to claim the firſt rank among the nations of Europe. The laſt Leipzig fair was frequented by no leſs than 314 bookſellers of eminence, who have added upwards of 6000 new works to the vaſt ſtock of German literature. Great part of this acquiſition, as may eaſily be ſuppoſed, falls under the deſcription of trash and ſcribbling; but the following articles are truly valuable and meritorious:

GOESCHEN, who may juſtly be ſtyled one of the beſt informed and moſt liberal minded bookſellers in all Germany, has publiſhed a magnificent edition of "Klopſtock's Odes," in 2 volumes, large 8vo. edited by the celebrated Dr. AUGUST BOETTIGER. GOESCHEN is the ſame perſon, who ſome

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time since published a very splendid edition of Wieland's Works; which, however, falls infinitely short of the present article, in point of grandeur, ornament, and beauty. This edition is enriched with 60 additional odes, which have never appeared in print before. Each volume is decorated with a beautiful engraving, executed by JOHN, of Vienna, and representing the *sacred* and *poetical* Muse. There is likewise a smaller and less costly edition.

VOSS has produced a very elegant and classical translation of "Ovid's Metamorphoses," in German hexameters. This work was undertaken, by way of recreation, after a tedious and painful indisposition. VOSS is now employed upon a translation of "Virgil's Æneid."

A work highly interesting to the lovers of astronomy, geography, travels, voyages, &c. has made its appearance with the commencement of the present year, under the title of "The Universal Geographical Ephemeris," by M. VON ZACH, major and astronomer in the service of the Prince of SAXE GOTHA. This work, which is published in monthly numbers, forms a complete register of all occurrences and transactions that relate to the above branches of science, giving a regular account of all geographical and astronomical discoveries, together with notices of new maps, and recent or intended journies and voyages of discovery. The epistolary correspondence is particularly valuable and instructive, being enriched with the communications of the *literati* in every part of Europe. It is published at Weimar; and to every number is prefixed an engraving of some eminent astronomer, geographer, tourist, &c.

Interesting particulars relating to Mr. Hornemann, the Gentleman lately deputed by the African Association, to explore the Interior of Africa.

FREIDRIC HORNEMANN, is the only son of a respectable deceased clergyman, whose widow resides at Hildesheim. Being intended, by his parents, for the church, he studied divinity at Goettingen; but his genius, irresistibly impelling him to pursuits of a very different nature, he returned in the summer of 1795 to Goettingen, and waiting upon Dr. BLUMENBACH, professor of natural history in that University, informed that gentleman, that it had for years been the most sanguine wish of his heart, to explore the interior of Africa. He flattered himself, he added, that he possessed, in an eminent degree, all the physical and bodily qualifications, indispensibly requisite to give a probability of success to the undertaking; and ever since his wish to engage in the expedition, had assumed the character of a firm, mature, and well deliberated plan; he had devoted his time, to those studies which bore analogy to his project, and had diligently consulted every authentic source of information, respecting this vast continent hitherto so little known to Europeans. He concluded with requesting, that Professor BLUMENBACH would recommend him to the African Association in London.

The Professor designedly raised several objections, to convince himself whether his design was the result of sudden impulse, or actually founded in mature deliberation. But HORNEMANN gave such pertinent replies, and was so well prepared for every objection, that BLUMENBACH could no longer oppose his wishes, especially when he found that his mother had acquiesced in the project. The Professor therefore made several private enquires into his character, which proved perfectly satisfactory. He was informed, that the usual diseases of infancy excepted, HORNEMANN knew sickness but by name; that nature had assisted him with an excellent constitution, that he was remarkable temperate and abstemious, stout, athletic, indefatigably patient of fatigue; of great vivacity and a chearful disposition, and that, in addition to his literary acquirements, which were great and truly respectable, he possessed an adequate knowledge, both theoretical and practical of mechanics. BLUMENBACH now no longer hesitated to propose the young adventurer to the African Association, through the medium of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, who wrote word back: "If M. HORNEMAN be really the person you describe, he is the very identical man whom we are in search of."

This favourable reply BLUMENBACH immediately communicated to HORNEMANN, who happened to be at that time in Hanover, and before the professor could suppose that his letter had reached him, he was surprised to see HORNEMANN enter his apartment (having hastened immediately from Hanover on foot) to make the necessary enquiries in person. In the course of one night, he drew up a most excellent plan in writing, for the inspection of the African Association, which BLUMENBACH forwarded to London, and, in a little time, received an answer from the committee of the Association, signifying their approbation and acceptance of his friend.

HOR-

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HORNEMANN accordingly repaired once more to Goettingen, in the ſummer of 1796, that nothing might be neglected in qualifying himſelf for his intended expedition. Here he attended the lectures on Natural Hiſtory, and applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Arabic and other oriental languages. In February 1797 he repaired to London, and being introduced to the African Aſſociation, his appointment was ſanctioned by the unanimous approbation of the Members.

Sir JOSEPH BANKS next applied to the French government for a paſſport for HORNEMANN, which the directory readily granted. In July HORNEMANN left London, and on his arrival in Paris was moſt kindly received by the juſtly celebrated LALANDE. Here he formed ſeveral very valuable connexions. Eſpecially uſeful to him was his acquaintance with a Turkiſh corn-factor from Tripoli, who not only gave him the beſt counſel and advice reſpecting his journey, but recommended him likewiſe in very ſtrong terms to one of his friends, a perſon of note at Cairo. From Paris HORNEMANN repaired to Marſeilles, where he embarked for Cyprus, deſigning to proſecute his journey to Cairo by way of Alexandria. His temporary ſojourn in Cairo he intends to employ in collecting as much intelligence as he poſſibly can reſpecting the interior of Africa, and then to ſet out on his expedition with the Negro caravan, that trades annually from Cathna to Cairo. Theſe Negroes are repreſented as a very courteous and humane people, among whom HORNEMANN may confidently look for much better treatment than he has reaſon to expect from their neighbours, the Mahometans, or Arabs, who are of a ferocious and treacherous character.

Extract of a Letter from Profeſſor BLUMENBACH *to Major* VON ZACH.

"Our friend, Mr. HORNEMANN has arrived in ſafety at Cairo, from which place he has favoured me with a letter, dated Oct. 24, 1797. Not meeting with any veſſel at Marſeilles bound directly for Alexandria, he engaged a paſſage on board a Cyprus trader, and on the 11th of Auguſt the ſhip got under weigh. They ſteered along the weſt coaſt of Sardinia, paſſed between that iſland and St. Pietro; then approximating towards Cape Bona, our traveller for the firſt time obtained a glimpſe of that continent, the interior of which he is deſtined to explore. Then paſſing Malta and Candia, after a voyage of 20 days, the veſſel came to an anchor, Auguſt 31ſt, in the offing of Lernica in Cyprus. Here Mr. HORNEMANN was informed, on landing, that a Venetian veſſel would ſhortly ſet ſail for Alexandria, from another bay in the iſland, called Cape Caroubé. Unwilling to loſe ſuch a favourable opportunity, he engaged a boat the third day, and after two days ſail arrived at Caroubé. This is a ſafe and commodious anchorage, but has neither town nor village, and takes its name from the vaſt quantities of St. John's bread (*Ceratonia Siliqua, Linn. Siliqua dulcis, Offic.* Arabic *Caroube,*) which grows in this diſtrict, and with which a number of veſſels are freighted. Of the incredible plenty of proviſions on this iſland ſome idea may be formed from the low prices they bear. A pound weight of grapes, peaches, apricots, or figs, coſts one *pfenning* (not quite a farthing); a pound of freſh meat, ſix *pfennings*. Poultry is the only dear article: a hen ſells for, from ſix to eight *groſchen* (from one ſhiling, to one ſhilling and fourpence, Engliſh money). But what gave M. HORNEMANN infinitely greater ſurprize than any other proof of the wonderful fecundity of nature in this iſland, were the early *maturity* and *embonpoint* of the females.

After a ſhort ſtay at *Caroube*, they proceeded to *Limoſol*, and from thence ſtraitway to *Alexandria*, where the ſhip caſt anchor on the 10th of September. M. HORNEMANN was lodged in the houſe of the Engliſh Conſul, and improved the ten days, which he ſpent in this city, in mineralogical reſearches in the neighbourhood, notwithſtanding the danger of venturing much without the walls at this ſeaſon, on account of the Arabs, who ſally from the deſerts, and extend their depredations to the very town.

By an incident of uncommon good fortune, M. HORNEMANN met in one of the Convents, with an aged monk, Father *Chriſtianus*, a native of Germany, but who, from his long reſidence in this country, ſpeaks Arabic more fluently than his mother tongue, and who was on the eve of ſetting out for Cairo, in which city, he propoſed to reſide ſome months. In company with his friendly monk; our traveller left Alexandria, on the 21ſt of September, and ſailing by Roſette, on his paſſage on the Nile, arrived in Cairo on the 27th at the exact ſeaſon, when this moſt celebrated of all rivers, had riſen to its utmoſt height. In Cairo he met with Major Schwarz, who travelled the Levant with Monſieur Hope, and in his company, made an excurſion to the Pyramids at Gize.

A Col-

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A Collection of favourite Songs, ſung by Mr. Dignum, Mr. Denman, Mrs. Mountain, the two Miſs Howells, and Mrs. Franklin, at Vauxhall Gardens; compoſed by *James Hook*. 3s. 1ſt book.

Bland and Weller.

Mr. HOOK, who is ſtill the Vauxhall ballad-maſter; fills that department with novelty and ſprightlineſs of fancy. In the preſent collection we find, many ſweet and ſtriking paſſages to prove, that voluminous as his efforts are in this way, he has by no means out-written himſelf. The firſt ſong, "Lillies and Roſes," ſung by Miſs F. HOWELLS, is a pleaſing little air in 6-8 *andantino*; many bars of which, if not perfectly new, are engaging and animating; and the notes given to "Buy my Sweet Briar, Sweet Lillies and Roſes," moſt happily expreſſive of the words. "Come buy my Wooden Ware," ſung by Mr. DIGNUM, is not among the beſt conſtructed melodies in the collection, but certainly carries with it the character of the compoſer, and is well adapted to Mr. DIGNUM's voice and ſtyle of performance. The third ſong, "The Little Singing Girl," ſung by Mrs. MOUNTAIN, is gaily conceived, and leaves an intereſting impreſſion on the ear. "As forth I rang'd the Banks of Tweed," ſung by Mrs. FRANKLIN, is in the Scottiſh taſte, and poſſeſſes much merit; but, like moſt of Mr. HOOK's Caledonian melodies, loſes its truth of character, by the too frequent introduction of the *fourth* and *ſeventh* of the key. The fifth air, "Love's Telegraph," ſung by Mr. DIGNUM, is not remarkable for its animation or pleaſantneſs; but "Drink to the Girls left behind us," ſung by Mr. DENMAN, is characteriſed by that vivacity and looſe eaſy caſt of air which form the diſtinguiſhing features of a ſea ſong. "How tedious, alas! are the Hours," ſung by Mrs. FRANKLIN, is a ſweetly ſimple little melody, and calculated to produce as agreeable an effect in the chamber, as in the gardens or theatre. The laſt ſong, "Young Jemmy is a pleaſing Youth," ſung by Mrs. MOUNTAIN, though not ſtrikingly new, is ſmooth and natural, and finiſhes the collection in a ſtyle creditable to the author.

The three Sonatas for the pedal harp, with an Accompaniment for the tambourino, ad libitum; compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Saunders, by *C. G. Ferrari*. 7s. 6d.

Skillern.

After a minute examination of theſe Sonatas, we have the pleaſure to be able to pronounce them excellent compoſitions. They are written in a ſtyle rather familiar; yet diſplay much elegance of imagination. The ſeveral movements are calculated to relieve each other, and to produce, by their well-diſpoſed lights and ſhades, that picturesque effect which every compoſer of judgment endeavours to attain. Were we to point out the beſt piece in the ſet, perhaps ſtrict juſtice would direct us to the third; but the firſt and ſecond are the moſt popular in their caſt, and of merit ſufficient to ſupport the reputation of their author.

Fifty ſelect Tunes, carefully adapted to the beſt parts of the firſt ninety-ſix Pſalms, by *J. Charlesworth*. 7s. 6d.

Longman and Broderip.

Theſe tunes are choſen with judgment, and adapted with ability. A ſecond, or under part, is added throughout the collection; and the whole forms a publication particularly eligible for the Sunday uſe of private families.

We entirely agree with Mr. Charlesworth, that all pſalm tunes ought to be ſo compoſed as that people in general may readily acquire the melody: we alſo ſubſcribe to his opinion, that the beſt are the eaſieſt; but we cannot think with him, that what he terms lively pſalmody is more impreſſive than the grave and ſlow. Without a certain degree of that dignity and importance which reſults from the majeſtic march of notes properly *held out*, the mind is not exalted to that holy fervour, that pious ſolemnity, characteriſtic of ſacred worſhip, and which leaves, in the heart, an impreſſion greatly ſuperior to the light and tranſient effects of a more volatile ſucceſſion of ſounds.

No. III. Of Guida Armonica; or, an Introduction to the General Knowledge of Muſic, Theoretical and Practical, by *J. Relfe*. 4s. 6d.

Skillern.

The author having, in the two former numbers of this didactic publication, exhibited the diatonic arrangement of the ſeven notes of the major and minor ſcales in melody, or ſucceſſion of ſounds, now proceeds to ſhew the principles on which theſe ſounds are combined; elucidates the firſt principles of reſonance, and enters upon the doctrine of the harmonics. The ſtudent is then preſented with the harmonic triad, or perfect common chord; the different poſitions of combination; and with examples for filling up the exerciſes in all the various keys, major and minor. The great labour which this work muſt have coſt Mr. RELFE, has

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has been, for the most part, very successfully employed. The different objects of instruction are arranged with judgment, and his ideas explained with perspicuity. We cannot, therefore, dismiss the article without bestowing upon it a considerable portion of praise, and recommending it to the sedulous attention of all musical students.

"Black Beard," a grand ballet spectacle, as performed at the Royal Circus; composed and adapted for the piano-forte, by *J. Sanderson*. 3s. Longman and Broderip.

Mr. SANDERSON, in the ballet of "Black Beard," has evinced increasing musical knowledge, and an improving fancy. The overture possesses much variety, and is so ingeniously constructed in its parts as to produce an effect at once striking and truly theatrical. The first chorus "While the jolly Grog's afloat," is an open, generous strain, and the different voices are well combined. Some passages in the "Boatswain's Solo," are much above mediocrity, particularly the division given at "We dash o'er the Deep." The pirate's glee, "An Enemy appears," is characteristic, but certainly somewhat common-place. "My Willy was a sailor bold," sung by Mrs. HERBERT, is tenderly expressive, and relieved with a powerful effect, by the succeeding Battle Piece, in which we find much fire and energy of expression. "In the good ship Revenge," sung by Mr. HELME, is bold and broad in its style, and happily contrasted by the smooth, easy flow of "My friend when a captive," sung by Mrs. HERBERT. The slave's dances are prettily imagined, and exhibit a lively conception of character and scenic effect, while the dialogue and duett "No longer heave the heart-felt sigh," sung by Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT, is ingeniously constructed, and concludes the piece in a style consonant with the composer's general success in this species of composition.

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The favourite duet of "Tink a Tink," sung by Mrs. Bland and Mr. Bannister, jun. in the opera of Blue Beard; arranged as a rondo for the piano-forte, by *D. Steibelt*. 2s. 6d. Longman and Broderip.

"Tink a Tink," as here ingeniously arranged by Mr. STEIBALT, forms a pleasing rondo for the piano forte, and will be found improving to the finger of the young practitioner. The favourite duet sung by Mrs. CROUCH and Miss DE CAMP, in the blue chamber, is introduced in the piece, as also the two principal choruses in the opera, the whole of which are incorporated with much theoretical address, and reflect considerable honour on this ingenious musician.

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March

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March, and the London Volunteers' March, do credit to the taſte of their compiler, and cannot but be attractive to the judicious amateure.

"Country and Town," a parody on Captain Morris's "Town and Country," ſung by Mr. Dignum, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; compoſed by Mr. *Moulds*. 1s.
Skillern.

"Country and Town," is not one of thoſe productions that can greatly add to the reputation of Mr. MOULDS as a compoſer: its material defects are the want of originality, and the ill choice of the baſs. The paſſages, however, flow into each other with a natural eaſe, and the effect of the whole is tolerably engaging.

"I'm an Iriſhman born," ſung by Mr. Johnſtone, in the Raft; compoſed by Mr. *Reeve*. Longman and Broderip.

This ſong is tolerably characteriſtic, but wants that vivacious, penetrating effect which the beſt lively airs of the Hibernian muſes are found to produce. It is Iriſh in every thing but ſpirit: it has the ſtyle to a certain degree, but does not ſufficiently enforce it.

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ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From the 20th of May to the 20th of June.

ACUTE DISEASES.	*No. of Caſes.*
PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA	2
Typhus Mitior	3
Intermittent Fever	1
Meaſles	4
Chicken Pox	5
Acute Rheumatiſm	2
CHRONIC DISEASES.	
Cough	6
Dyſpnœa	4
Cough and Dyſpnœa	10
Hæmoptyſis	2
Pulmonary Conſumption	2
Hydrothorax	1
Aſcites	2
Anaſarca	2
Ophthalmia	2
Fluor albus	7
Menorrhagia	2
Menorrhagia Gravidarum	1
Abortus	1
Amenorrhœa	4
Chloroſis	3
Gaſtrodynia	6
Dyſpepſia	5
Vomitus	2
Enterodynia	4
Procidentia Vaginæ	2
Hernia	1
Hæmorrhois	3
Dyſuria	3
Enureſis	1
Scrophula	4
Hypochondriaſis	2
Hyſteria	3
Palpitatio	2
Hemiplegia	1
Paralyſis	1
Vertigo	4
Cephalalgia	6
Epilepſy	1
Herpes	6
—— Puſtuloſus	4
Prurigo	4
Nettle raſh	2
Chronic Rheumatiſm	5
PUERPERAL DISEASES.	
Ephemera	3

Puerperal

Puerperal Fever - -	1
Menorrhagia lochialis - -	1
Maſtodynia - -	3
Rhagas Papillae - -	4
Swelling of lower extremity -	1

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Aphthæ - - -	3
Convulſions - - -	2
Hooping Cough - -	6
Hare lip - - -	1
Tooth raſh - - -	2

During the laſt few weeks, troubleſome affections of the head have been very frequent. In ſome inſtances, conſiderable pain, particularly in the forehead, giddineſs, ſlight coma, or tranſient phrenitis, ſeemed to conſtitute the primary and idiopathic diſeaſe, whilſt, in other inſtances, they have been ſymptomatic. Fevers have been attended with a more than uſual determination to the head, and, in ſome caſes, after the remiſſion of other ſymptoms, theſe affections of the head have continued. They have alſo been the attendants of ſome chronic diſeaſes. Rheumatiſm has, in ſome inſtances, been accompanied with pains in the head, and tranſient giddineſs, frequently returning. In dyſpeptic and hypochondriacal patients, theſe ſymptoms have been more frequent than uſual, and have produced in the mind of the patient, an apprehenſion of a more ſerious attack of the paralytic, or apoplectic kind. Theſe ſymptoms have been relieved by very different treatment. In ſome caſes, either ſpontaneous vomiting, or the emptying of the ſtomach by a gentle emetic, has produced relief, and where the ſtomach has thus appeared to be primarily affected, a ſlightly bitter infuſion, accompanied with the occaſional uſe of gentle cuoprotics, has removed the complaint. In other inſtances, where the appearance of the countenance and the ſenſations of the patient indicated ſome plenitude in the veſſels of the head, the application of leeches to the temples and of bliſters behind the ears, followed by the uſe of cathartic remedies, appeared to be the moſt ſucceſsful treatment.

Different ſpecies of eruption of the ſkin have lately prevailed, particularly amongſt children. They have, in ſome inſtances, aſſumed the appearance of that which is attendant upon the meaſles. In ſome patients, the eyes were affected with ſlight inflammation, in others, ſome difficulty of breathing, with a quickneſs of the pulſe, and in others, a very troubleſome itching attending the eruption. In a few inſtances, puſtules were formed, and in one inſtance, ſmall veſicles appeared. Theſe ſymptoms, when accompanied with heat and quickneſs of pulſe, were moſt eaſily removed by gentle purging and the uſe of antimonials, in ſmall doſes: but where the diſeaſe appeared to be merely cutaneous, ſmall doſes of calomel, with a lotion of kali ſulphuratum, and now and then a gentle cathartic, proved ſufficient for the removal of ſymptoms.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,
In June, 1798.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE official journals, ſince our laſt, have been replete with the moſt melancholy details. The nature of theſe events continue to be the more enveloped in darkneſs on account of the uſual channels of parliamentary intelligence, upon this ſubject, being cut off. Under the head of Ireland, however, we have ſelected, from the official reports, a brief account of the ſeveral engagements between the king's troops and the people.

The parliamentary proceedings, ſince the publication of our laſt number, have been principally confined to the completing of the ſeveral bills before the two houſes. Mr. PITT, on the 25th of May, obſerved to the commons, that on the Wedneſday following, he intended to bring forward a motion for the augmentation of the number of ſeamen; to ſecond this purpoſe, he immediately moved for leave to bring in a bill to ſuſpend two acts of parliament which granted protection to perſons of various claſſes. The neceſſity of the meaſure was obvious, and to carry it into immediate effect; he wiſhed the bill to go through all its ſtages that day, and to be ſent to the lords in the evening.

Mr. TIERNEY ſaid, he had not heard any thing offered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to juſtify ſo precipitate a meaſure. Mr. PITT replied, that any gentleman who was hoſtile to a meaſure neceſſary to defeat the object of France, poſſeſſed ſentiments reſpecting liberty, totally different from thoſe which he would ever maintain. Mr. TIERNEY conceived this aſſertion as a perſonal attack, and therefore intirely unparliamentary, and threw himſelf on the protection of the houſe; after having heard ſuch a charge made againſt him, as that he was deſirous to impede the defence of the country. The Speaker ſaid, that if the language uſed

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by the Right Hon. Gentleman, was the ſame as the other Hon. Gentleman complained of, it certainly was diſorderly and unparliamentary. Mr. PITT replied, that if the houſe waited for an explanation from him, they would wait a long time indeed. The bill for the ſuſpenſion of protections, was then hurried through all its ſtages, carried to the lords, and the next day received the royal aſſent; and in the evening, carried into effect upon the river Thames and other places.

Upon the ſecond reading of the land-tax redemption bill, in the houſe of lords, on the 8th of June, the Earl of SUFFOLK ſtrongly contended, that the landed intereſt would be ſeriouſly affected by its operation, and, that to add freſh burdens to thoſe which already exiſted on that very valuable part of the community, would be highly imprudent. Lord THURLOW obſerved, upon this occaſion, that he oppoſed the meaſure from his judgment and conſcience, and viewing it in every poſſible light, he did not hentate to pronounce it unjuſt and dangerous. His lordſhip then went at ſome length into the legal conſideration of different clauſes of the bill, which he pointedly condemned. Lord AUCKLAND, on the contrary, urged, that from the plaineſt and moſt conciſe arithmetical calculations, the moſt material benefits would reſult from the financial operation of the bill, which would evidently extinguiſh from 60 to 80 millions of the 3 per cents. The Lords HOLLAND and CAERNARVON argued againſt the bill. Upon a diviſion, there appeared for the bill 27, againſt it 7. This bill was paſſed into a law a few days afterwards.

The houſe of commons, on the 5th of June, went into a committee on the newſpaper bill. The Attorney General obſerved, that however gentlemen might have underſtood it otherwiſe, this bill would attach no reſponſibility to proprietors of newſpapers, but what the law at preſent impoſed; and to accommodate the objections of gentlemen, he ſhould propoſe that "Reſponſibility ſhould attach to only three proprietors." The Speaker ſaid, that he thought two inſtead of three proprietors, would be ſufficient reſponſibility, added to the printer and publiſher. The Attorney ſaid, that from the very reſpectable quarter from whence the amendment came, he ſhould agree to it. This bill was paſſed a few days afterwards.

Mr. Secretary DUNDAS, on the 12th of June, preſented a meſſage to the commons from his majeſty, purporting that his Majeſty depended, at the preſent critical conjuncture, on his faithful commons to provide ſuch means and meaſures as the exigencies of affairs might require. This meſſage was ordered to be taken into conſideration the next day. A ſimilar meſſage was preſented on the ſame day to the houſe of lords, by the Lord Chancellor. The earl of SUFFOLK roſe, and ſaid, he wiſhed to obtain ſome information from the noble ſecretary (Lord GRENVILLE) with reſpect to the object of the meſſage. Lord GRENVILLE replied, that it was uſual for his Majeſty to ſend a meſſage of that nature to the houſe in time of war, and at the cloſe of the ſeſſion.

Mr. St. JOHN, in the houſe of commons, on the 11th of June, roſe to make his promiſed motion reſpecting Meſſrs. ARTHUR and ROGER O'CONNOR. In what he had to ſuggeſt, he ſaid, every thing would be avoided that related to the unhappy ſtate of Ireland. After contending that the 12th and 16th clauſes of the Habeas Corpus act, were, in the caſe of theſe gentlemen, groſsly infringed on, if not wholly violated; he entered into a detail of Mr. ROGER O'CONNOR's caſe, from his confinement in Ireland till his acquittal; his arrival in England, his tranſmiſſion to Ireland; and, finally, the occurrences regarding him at Maidſtone; together with the arreſt there of Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, at the moment of acquittal, and the tranſportation of the two brothers to Ireland, under freſh charges of treaſonable practices—the whole of which, he contended, were a chain of infringements on Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and the palladium of Engliſh liberty, the Habeas Corpus act. The hiſtory of England, he ſaid, produced no parallel to the caſes of theſe two brothers. He then moved for copies of the warrants upon which Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR and Mr. ROGER O'CONNOR were lately apprehended. He next moved for copies of extracts of all lettters and communications from Lord CAMDEN, which contained any account of the charges againſt thoſe gentlemen. Mr. SHERIDAN ſeconded the motion. The Attorney General contended, that theſe motions were hoſtile to public juſtice, as well as to the perſons who were the objects of them. He had reaſon to preſume there was ground for the arreſtation of Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, at the concluſion of his trial; at any rate, he was bound to believe that the noble ſecretary, under whoſe warrant he was detained, had documents authoriſing ſuch a tranſaction; nor would he preſume,

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presume but that *prima facie* he was right. He shewed how the law applied in several instances, which had occurred of persons for felony and other high crimes, being tried in one county and acquitted; sent to the next, and so on progressively, until they were at length put on their trials in those counties, where they had actually committed offences, and therein convicted; as mail robbers for instance. Messrs TIERNEY, NICHOLS, SHERIDAN, JEKYLL, and Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, spoke in favour of the motion; the Solicitor General, Mr. WINDHAM, and Mr. DUNDAS against it. The house divided—Ayes 15—Noes 104.

On the 13th of June, when the house being in a committee, upon the message sent from his Majesty the preceeding day, Mr. DUNDAS moved "that the sum of one million, be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to disappoint the designs and enterprizes of the common enemy; and to be employed, as the exigency of the state may require." General Tarleton and Mr. TIERNEY opposed this motion, and wished some explanation to be given, as to the application of the money. On the other hand it was supported by Messrs. DUNDAS, ROSE, and WINDHAM. Mr. BAKER moved, that this grant should be two millions, this was opposed; and the original motion was passed. Mr. ROSE then moved, that three millions and a half be granted to his Majesty, to be raised on Exchequer Bills—ordered.

On the 14th of June, previous to the order of the day, for Mr. SHERIDAN's motion upon the state of Ireland; Mr. BAKER moved the reading of the standing order of the house, excluding strangers from the gallery, during the debate, which was read, and the SPEAKER immediately desired the gallery to be cleared. While strangers were departing, Mr. ABBOT observed, that, if any person whatever, presumed to publish, or represent what passed, or might be supposed to have passed in the house that night, he would be considered as guilty of a breach of privilege, and punished accordingly. No strangers were admitted, but it has been said, that Mr SHERIDAN, after a speech of an hour and a half, in which he quoted LORD FITZWILLIAM's letters to LORD CARLISLE, and Mr. BURKE's letter to SIR HERCULES LANGRISHE, moved for a committee, which should be either public or private, to inquire into the conduct, which had led to the present unhappy rebellion; and before which he said, he would examine LORD FITZWILLIAM, Mr. GRATTAN, SIR RALPH ABERCROMBIE, &c. This motion was opposed by Mr. CANNING, LORD HAWKESBURY, Mr DUNDAS, and Mr. WINDHAM. It was supported, by several members in opposition, and also by DOCTOR LAWRENCE, who spoke an hour and a half, the sentiments of the late Mr. Burke and LORD FITZWILLIAM upon this subject. The house divided, Ayes 43—Noes 159. Mr. Sheridan then, without any debate, moved for an address to his MAJESTY, upon the state of Ireland, which was negatived without a division.

On the next day in the house of Lords, the same business was brought forward, under the same restriction. As the business was coming on, and LORD SUFFOLK was proceeding to make some remark, the BISHOP of ROCHESTER called out, clear! clear! of course strangers immediately withdrew. The DUKE of LEINSTER, it was understood, then made a motion relative to Ireland, which was negatived by 70 against 19.

Mr. DUNDAS, on the 18th of June, brought up a message from his MAJESTY, importing, that several regiments of militia, had made a voluntary tender of their services, to assist in suppressing the rebellion, that now unhappily prevails in Ireland; his MAJESTY, therefore, recommends it to his faithful commons, to consider of the means of enabling him, for a time, and to an extent to be limited, to accept of the services of such militia regiments, as might wish to be so employed.

This message was taken into consideration by the house the next day, upon which a debate of considerable length, and of great warmth took place; Mr. DUNDAS moved the address. It was opposed by Mr. NICHOLLS, upon the ground, that the measure was unconstitutional, and that no communication had been made to that house, from the executive power explanatory, of the causes of the existing rebellion in Ireland. If the Irish government had acted agreeably to the wishes of the people, it would have been impossible, that such a situation as the present, could have occurred; the house ought to know, something of the foundation of the dispute, before they proceeded to sanction the measures adopted against the people of Ireland: some explanation was necessary, previous to the parliament of England, taking part with the executive government. Mr. M. A. TAYLOR, SIR LAWRENCE PALK, and Mr. PIERREPOINT considered the measure not only as hostile to the constitution of the

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the country, but tending to leſſen the reſpectability of the ſervice; becauſe gentlemen of rank and property, would have an objection to accept commiſſions in the militia, if they were liable to be ſent out of the kingdom.

Lord W. RUSSEL ſpoke alſo againſt the meaſure, and ſaid, that he remembered too well the American war, ever to vote one man or one ſhilling, for ſubjugating Ireland, until conciliatory meaſures ſhall have been tried.

The original addreſs, after an amendment, propoſed by Mr. BANKS, had been negatived, was carried.

IRELAND.

According to the accounts from Lord CAMDEN, orders had been iſſued by the leaders of the United Iriſhmen, previous to the 24th of May, directing their partizans to be ready at a moments notice as, the meaſures of government made it neceſſary for them to act immediately. On the 23d of May, information was received by adminiſtration, that it was probable the city of Dublin, and the adjacent diſtricts, would riſe in the evening. In conſequence of this intelligence, notice was ſent to the general officers in the neighbourhood, and the capital was put in a ſtate of defence. Theſe meaſures prevented any movement in the metropolis; but acts of open revolt, were committed in the counties of Dublin, Meath, and Kildare. About two o'clock, in the morning of the 24th, there was a regular attack, made by a rebel force upon the town of Naas, where Lord GOSFORD commanded, with a part of the Armagh Militia, and detachments of the 4th dragoon guards and Ancient Britons. The populace conſiſted of about a thouſand men, armed with muſkets and pikes; they made their attack with regularity, but were ſoon repulſed, with a loſs of about 200 men killed. Two officers, and a few privates of his majeſty's forces were loſt, a ſmall detachment of the kings troops, were ſurpriſed at the ſame time, at the town of Proſperous, and a detachment at the village of Clare cut their way to Naas, with conſiderable loſs. On the ſame day, General DUNDAS came up with a conſiderable body of the people, near the hills of Killcullen—"the ſlaughter was conſiderable, for ſuch an action, 130 lay dead—no priſoners." After theſe attacks, the inſurrection ſpread ſouthward, and broke out in great force in the county of Wexford; the people aſſembled in ſuch force in that quarter, as to cut off a party of 100 men of the North Cork Militia, who were ſent to meet them; they were 4000 ſtrong, and many of them mounted. Colonel CAMPBELL, however, in partial engagements with the populace at Monaſtereven and Carlow, killed 450 of them. According to accounts from Major-general Sir JAMES DUFF, he took the town of Kildare from the rebels on the 29th of May, and killed between 2 and 300. Major general FAWCETT, however, was ſurrounded by a large body of the populace between Taghmon and Wexford, and defeated. General FAWCETT effected his retreat to Duncannon Fort.

On the 1ſt of June, the populace from Vinegar Hill attacked the town of Newtown-Barry, but were defeated by the troops under Colonel L'ESTRANGE, with the loſs of about 500 killed.

The troops under Lieutenant ELLIOT of the Antrim militia, attacked the people at Ballycanoe on the 3d of June, and killed above 100 of them.

It appears that Colonel Walpole met with the main body of the inſurgents about the 3d of June, in a ſtrong poſt near Slieveling Mountain, and having attacked them, he was unfortunately killed, by a ſhot in the head, in the beginning of the action: when his corps, being in a ſituation where it could not act with advantage, was forced to retire to Arklow. The loſs on the king's ſide was 54 men killed and miſſing, and two ſix-pounders.

The moſt bloody of all the engagements took place at New Roſs on the 5th of June, between the people and the king's troops, under the command of Major-general Johnſon; when colonel Lord Mountjoy was killed, and near 100 rank and file, with 57 wounded, and about the ſame number miſſing. The loſs on the ſide of the populace was exceeding great.

While the inſurgents were ſuſtaining theſe ſeveral defeats in the ſouth of Ireland, government received intelligence that the inſurrection had broken out with great fury in the north. Major-general NUGENT, on the 7th of June, was informed at Belfaſt, that an inſurrection was intended in the county of Antrim: but he received the intelligence too late to prevent the people from taking poſſeſſion of the town of Antrim. He therefore collected a conſiderable number of troops, and attacked them in that place. The king's troops were fired upon from the houſes as they entered the town, and were at firſt obliged to retreat with conſiderable loſs. Soon afterwards Colonel DURHAM, with the troops under him, proceeded to a diſtance of about half a mile from Antrim, and commenced a briſk

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a brisk cannonade upon it, and drove the populace out of the place, and retook two curricle guns which had fallen into their hands. At this time almost the whole of the counties of Antrim and Down were in a state of insurrection.

On the 11th of June a very large body of the Wexford insurgents was driven back with great loss from their attack upon Major-general Needham's post at Arklow. As soon as the enemy approached, the king's troops opened a heavy fire of grape-shot, which did much execution: this firing continued incessantly from six until eight o'clock in the evening, when they fled on every side in confusion.

The next intelligence from General Nugent was not so favourable as his last details had left room to expect; but it had been reported to him, from Antrim, by Colonel Clavering, that the disaffected in that neighbourhood had expressed a desire to return to their duty; and that at Ballymena 150 musquets and 800 pikes had been given up to the magistrates. Many arms, 500 pikes, and a brass field-piece, had also been surrendered to Major Seddon.

Lord Camden received intelligence, on the 12th of June, that Sir Charles Asgill had attacked a rebel camp at the Boar, near Ross, which he dispersed, and killed 50 people, including their leader.

On the 12th of June, General Nugent defeated a large body of people near Ballynahinch, who, at the close of the action, fled in all directions. The populace fought with great obstinacy, and lost about 400 men. They attacked impetuously Colonel Leslie's detachment, and even jumped into the road from the Earl of Moira's demesne, to endeavour to take one of his guns, but they were repulsed. The loss on the part of the king's troops was stated to be but five rank and file killed, and 14 wounded, with the loss of Captain Evatt, of the Monaghan militia, killed.

After these various actions in the north, intelligence arrived, that the people had assembled in great force in the south. The town of Wexford had been for some time in the hands of the insurgents; they accumulated every day, till their number was announced to be at least 20,000. The government, in order to repel this formidable force, took measures to form a regular cordon round the town of Wexford, the common rendezvous of the insurgents; in which place they are stated to have had their bulletins, as well as government, and they issued proclamations, imploring their adherents "to spare the effusion of human blood." In this state of affairs, the cabinet of St. James's sent Lord CORNWALLIS to Ireland, to take upon him the superintendance of the military and civil government of that kingdom.

Marriages and Deaths, in and near London.

Married.] Mr. Wm. Alchorne, of Trinity-lane, to Miss Cobham, of East-lane, Rotherhithe.

Mr. Thomas Dickenson, of Whitechapel, to Miss Sarah Arundel, of Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

At St. Bride's, by the rev. Weldon Champneys, sub-dean of St. Paul's, the rev. Wm. Lens, of Bunhill-row, to Miss Simmons, of Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, a descendant of Richard Pendrill, preserver and conductor of King Charles II. after his escape from Worcester fight, in the year 1651.

Mr. J. Smith, banker, of Lombard-street, to Miss B. Remington, of the same place.

Mr. Oliver, of Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, to Mrs. Mackintosh, of Kensington-square.

In London, General Duboyne, of the East India company's service, to the daughter of the Marquis de Desmond.

Mr. Sisson, surgeon, of Brydges-street, Covent-garden, to Miss Sethree, daughter of Mr. S. Hatter, of the same place.

In London, Major James Rooke, son of Lieut.-general Rooke, M. P. to Miss Mary Rigge, an amiable lady, with a fortune of 40,000l.

At Mary-le-Bone church, the hon. Wm. Gore, second son of the Earl of Arran, to Miss Caroline Hales, youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart.

At Hornsey, Benjamin Boddington, esq. to Mrs. Boddington.

George Aylsough, esq. of New Basinghall-street, to Mrs. Niell, of Horton-cottage, near Windsor.

In London, Charles Buckner, esq. vice-admiral of the white, to Mrs. Frewen, relict of the late Charles Frewen, esq. of Clewer, Berks.

Joseph Smith, esq. of Hereford-street, to Miss M. Cocks, niece to Lord Somers.

Mr. Wm. Thompson, to Miss Bell, of Mincing-lane.

Mr. Rogers, of Swithen's-lane, to Miss Elizabeth Wellford, of Tower-dock.

In London, the rev. Wm. Lockwood, Maydwell, of Giddington, Northamptonshire, to Miss Matilday Lockwood, youngest daughter of Thomas Lockwood, esq. of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

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At St. Mary's, Whitechapel, Tho. Berdmore, esq. only son of the rev. Samuel Berdmore, D. D. to Miss Sidney Reynett, third daughter of the rev. Henry Reynett, D. D. one of the justices of the new police.

Andrew Loughnan, esq. of New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, to Miss Mary Ann Hamilton, of the island of Grenada.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. J. Turner of New Bond-street, to Miss Susan Feltham, of Hampton-court.

At St. James's church, Mr. Henry Marsh, of Reading, to Mrs. Stone, of Hatherdon, in the county of Hants.

At Mary-le-bone church, John Opie, esq. of Berner's-street, to Miss Alderson, daughter of James Alderson, M. D. of the city of Norwich.

At Clerkenwell church, Mr. Sam. Smith, accomptant to the mercers' company, to Mrs. Ann Hatcher, of Chad's-row, Gray's-inn-road.

Died.] In the Strand, Mr. Thomas Cahusac, sen. the oldest musical-instrument-maker in London.

At Kingsland-green, aged 66, Mr. H. Raynes, Shuttleworth, optician of Ludgate-street.

At Thomas's hotel, in Berkeley-square, her grace the Duchess of Leinster. She had been about six weeks at Bristol hot-wells for the recovery of her health, but she continued in a very weakly state; and being of a nervous, timid nature, the death of Lord Ed. Fitzgerald is supposed to have precipitated her death. Her grace had been married to the present Duke about twenty years. She was the only daughter of Lord St. George, and brought with her a very large fortune. She has left behind many children; but the Marquis of Kildare, the eldest boy, is only five years of age.

In Gloucester-street, Portman-square, Mr. John Radhall, jun.

Mr. Wall, attorney; he dropped down suddenly, in his chambers, in Paper-buildings, Temple, and instantly expired.

At Walthamstow, in the 82d year of his age, Anthony Todd, esq. secretary to the general post-office, in which department he had served the public upwards of 60 years.

In Pall-mall, aged 71, Mrs. Pontet.

At his apartments in Gerard Street, Soho, Charles Jackson, esq. late comptroller of the foreign general post-office.

At Uxbridge, aged 53, Edmund Higginson, esq.

In Ironmonger-lane, Charles Lynd, esq. of Mullantean, near Stewart's-tower, Ireland.

At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Pybus, wife of J. Pybus, esq.

Mr. A. Grove, attorney, of Villier's-street, Strand.

Mrs. Carr, wife of Mr. Carr, of St. Paul's church-yard.

At his chambers, in Gray's-inn-square, of a popliteal aneurism, Mr. John Marshall, attorney, formerly of York. He was attended by Dr. Wallis, Dr. Marshall, and Mr Home, who performed the operation recommended by the late John Hunter for the cure of the aneurism.

Near Hampstead, Capt. Guennap, of the royal navy.

In Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, Sir Charles Henry Talbot, bart.

At Bull's Cross, Enfield, Mrs. Elizabeth Jennings.

After a very severe indisposition, Mrs. Schneider, of Bow-lane, Cheapside.

In Pall-mall, aged 73, Mrs. Montel.

Mr. Joseph Wilson, of Milk-street.

In Southampton-street, Covent-garden, in his 83th year, William Sheldon, esq.

[The late Earl of Gainsborough, whose death was mentioned in our last, succeeded to his title, when very young, by the death of his brother Rephstake, who died, 1770, at nineteen years of age. His lordship was educated at King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. M. in 1761. The ancestor of his family came into England with the conqueror, who granted him some lands. The title of baron and viscount was conferred on Edward, who was created baron Noel in 1617, and succeeded to the title of Viscount Campdon on the death of his father-in-law, who had secured the title for him by reversion. The title of Earl of Gainsborough was conferred, in 1682, on Edward, the third viscount. The late Henry Noel was the sixth and last earl of the family; for, dying without issue, the titles are extinct. The paternal estates descend to Gerard Noel Edward, the M. P. for Rutlandshire. His lordship was never very conspicuous in political life; but was by no means one of those useless men of fortune who pass through life unknowing and unknown. He applied to, and encouraged the study of natural history, in which science he had collected a very valuable library, and was considered by the Linnæan Society as a man proper to be one of the four honorary members, together with Sir J. Banks, Mr. Pennant, and the late Marshal de Nouaille. His character, a few years since, suffered considerable tarnish by some severe oppressions of his tenants, in compelling each of them to keep one or more of his hounds, of which he always had a large pack. Several of them were actually dispossessed of their farms for refusing, with manly perseverance, to submit to so insulting a badge of vassalage.]

At Grenier's hotel, George James Hay, late Earl of Errol. He was descended from one of the most ancient families in Scotland. In 980, one of his ancestors, then a husbandman, with two of his sons, who happened to be at plough, boldly defended a strong pass against the invading Danes, with the instruments of husbandry only, until their countrymen came to their assistance and repulsed the enemy. As a reward for this

service, the King of Scotland bestowed on him a large portion of land near the river Tay, called ERROL; and also an appropriate coat of arms and motto, at once displaying his valour, and his humble occupation. The descendants of this hero are frequently mentioned; their pedigree, from the reign of Robert Bruce, is clear and uninterrupted.

The lairds of Errol were elevated to the rank of earl in 1452. They had before been honoured with a charter constituting them heritable high-constables of Scotland *. In 1717 the male line failed, and the title descended to Lady Margaret, daughter of the thirteenth earl, who married the earl of Linlithgow; and their grandson, John Boyd (Lord Boyd), by a daughter married to Lord Kilmarnock, succeeded to the title of Errol, and took the name of Hay, from whom the late earl is descended.

His lordship was born in 1767, and succeeded to the title at a very early age. The paternal estate which fell to his share being small, he embraced a military life; and, entering into the guards, attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army.

The gay life usually led by the officers of this corps, drew his lordship into expences which his fortune could by no means support; and to secure himself from the inconveniencies attendant on the state of a debtor in this country, he, at the last general election, stood a candidate for one of the sixteen elective peerages of Scotland.

On this occasion he was opposed by the Earl of Lauderdale, who conceived he had discovered a flaw in his lordship's title †.—With this view Lord Lauderdale attended at Holyrood-house; and, after objecting to Lord Errol's claim as a peer of Scotland, declared himself a candidate in opposition to him; concluding, that if he could defeat his title to a peerage, the votes given to him, after this notice, would be deemed void, and Lord Lauderdale, succeed of course, as one of sixteen. However, the ministerial majority for Lord Errol was decisive, and he was returned. Lord Lauderdale tried the event of a petition to the house of lords, but did not succeed; and Lord Errol consequently kept his seat. It has been remarked, that Lord Lauderdale's peerage is held precisely in the same manner as that of Lord Errol; and that had he prevailed against his opponent, he would have lost his own; an event his lordship is said to have wished for, as it would have qualified him for being a candidate for the house of commons. Lord Errol was now eased from any fears for the liberty of his person; but too free a habit of living had greatly impaired his constitution. His lordship was attached to the light infantry battalion of the guards; and when the late expedition was undertaken against Ostend, his corps being ordered on that service, he accompanied it. The men under his command not being landed, luckily escaped being captured; but something improper appearing in his own conduct, occasioned, as it is said, by intoxication, he was put under arrest on his return, and at length permitted to resign his company. The chagrin occasioned by this untoward circumstance certainly hastened his end. He died at Grenier's hotel a short time after. Thus perished a young man who, but for the possession of a title, without a fortune to support it, might have been an ornament to his country. An account of his demise, authorised by some of his relations, has appeared in the papers, in which he is said to have been delirious, and to have been indisposed sometime previous to the expedition. Lord Errol married a lady, a native of Ireland, but has not left any child; consequently his brother, who, in pursuance of the will of a relation, had assumed the name of Boyd, succeeds. This gentleman has been in possession of a very good fortune by a very singular tenure. In case of the lapse of the earldom to him, the fortune was to go to the next. Luckily there is no other brother; and therefore he succeeds to the title without losing the estate.

After a lingering illness, Sir James Sanderson, bart. alderman of London, and member for Hastings. He was a native of Yorkshire sent to town, by his friends, in search of employment; his first was with a Mr. Goulding, his second with a Mr. Hunter, both hop-factors. He had a good natural capacity, and afterwards was engaged as clerk by Mr. Judd, an eminent hop-factor, near London bridge. By assiduity and attention to business, he gained the favour of his master, and his person recommending him to a daughter of Mr. Judd's, much older than himself, Sanderson became that gentleman's partner and son-in-law; and when Mr. Judd retired, with a very ample fortune, to Chelmsford, in Essex, he succeeded to the principal share in the business, in which, had not ambition prompted him to be a distinguished man, he might have accumulated as large a fortune, and with as much credit, as his predecessor. During the riots of 1780, Sanderson was first noticed as a public man. A party of the guards had been sent for, to preserve the water-works of London-bridge, and other public buildings: the officers of the corps were provided for, with dinners, &c. at the expence of the ward, and Alderman Woolridge, with Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Brown, and other common-council men, had the care of providing for their accommodation. Soon after, a proposal was made to form a volunteer association, for the defence of the ward, and to check the progress of future riots, about

* The late earl's father, in this capacity, walked at the procession on the coronation of George III. and the patrimony of the family has not yet recovered the *splendours of that day.*

† Lord Errol, on this occasion, very gallantly observed, "By —— he may *unearl*, but he shall never *unfriend* me."

ſeventy reſpectable houſe-keepers enrolled their names for that purpoſe. They had thought of chooſing Mr. Sanderſon as their captain, but that gentleman panting after courtly honours, propoſed, that application ſhould be made to procure the king's commiſſion; this, by no means, according with the plan of the aſſociation, the ſcheme dropped. Diſappointed in his ambitious projects, by this plan, he, on the reſignation of lord North, commenced patriot, and inliſted under the banner of the Whigs, attending the meetings of the ſocieties famous for their exertion in the cauſe of parliamentary reform, and once or twice was in the chair at a meeting of a ſociety held for that purpoſe, called the Quintuple Alliance. He alſo attended Mr. Price's meeting at Hackney; and when the ſociety for celebrating the anniverſary of the revolution met, on the 4th November, 1782, Sanderſon had the honour to preſide. Honours now came thick upon him; when Woolridge was removed from being alderman, in 1789, he was elected in his room, ſerved the office of ſheriff with Brook Watſon, and, we believe, this year received the honour of knighthood, and roſe to the pretorian chair in the ever memorable year in which war was declared againſt France. But city honours alone would not ſatisfy the boundleſs ambition of our hero. He ſtood candidate for the borough of Haſtings, and began to ſhine in that capacity. He firſt ſhewed his zeal in diſperſing a debating ſociety, and this very eſſential ſervice was rewarded by Mr. Pitt, by ſelecting him to move the addreſs to the king, on the opening of the ſeſſion of parliament. Nothing but moſt egregious vanity could have tempted him to accept ſuch a nomination. His ſpeech was (ſays the reporter), remarkable for bad grammar and bold aſſertion. His oratory made every one laugh, who was not on the treaſury bench, and decorum only obliged them to keep their countenances. He aſſerted, that he was poſſeſſed of information which convinced him that ſeditious practices prevailed in ſeveral parts of the kingdom; but very prudently, did not offer evidence to ſubſtantiate his charge. This, we believe, was Sir James's firſt and laſt ſpeech of any moment in that houſe. He did not go unrewarded for theſe exertions, for, in 1794, he was created a baronet of Great Britain. Sir James had ſome time before engaged in a banking-houſe, which ſeverely felt the great ſtagnation occaſioned by the war, and was further rewarded by a very warm exertion of government in his behalf. Sir James having loſt his firſt wife, married ſome time ſince, Miſs Skinner, daughter of the worthy alderman of that name; a match, which from the difference on the politics of the two aldermen, and the difference in the ages of the two lovers, was thought rather a ſingular one.

In London, Sir John Riggs Miller, bart.—This ſingular character was a native of Ireland, and born to a ſmall patrimony in the county of Cork. After he had finiſhed his education, he repaired to England, and procured a commiſſion in the army, being firſt a cornet, and afterwards a lieutenant, in Elliot's light horſe; with which regiment he ſerved in Germany, during the ſeven years war. After the peace, Sir John relinquiſhed the profeſſion of arms, and, like many of his countrymen, ſought to make his fortune in a ſofter path; he accordingly ſucceeded in his purſuits, and obtained an opulent ſpouſe, whoſe fame has been long celebrated in the world, for who has not heard of Lady Miller, and her Bath Eaſton Villa? Her ladyſhip was equally celebrated for writing miſerable travels, and her rage for receiving bad poetry: the latter, however, has ſometimes redeemed its character, by conveying to the world the elegant effuſions of a Seward and others. On the death of his lady, Sir John quitted his pleaſant and harmleſs retreat in Somerſetſhire, and coming to London, embarked in a new career. He procured a ſeat in the houſe of commons, we believe under the auſpices of Mr. Pitt, but ſoon became diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *armed neutrality*. He was, however, moſt conſpicuous for his attempt to reform the *weights* and *meaſures* of the kingdom, and, as the French national aſſembly were, at the ſame time, engaged in a ſimilar plan, which they actually carried into execution, Sir John was drawn into a literary intercourſe with the celebrated Talleyrand, *ci-devant* biſhop of Autun, and now ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs. This correſpondence, and the ſpeeches Sir John made in the houſe of commons, on this ſubject, he has given to the world in a pamphlet. However, the diſſolution of parliament in 1790, put an end to his parliamentary efforts, and to all his proſpects of reforming our weights and meaſures, which ſtill remain in *ſtatu quo*. Being now freed from the cares of the nation, he again embarked in matrimony, with lady Davenport, widow of the late, but well-known lawyer, Sir Thomas Davenport, with whom he gained another addition to his fortune, and paſſed the remainder of his life in one of the firſt circles of faſhion. For many years paſt, his great amuſement has been a conſtant inquiring after, and as conſtant circulation, of the news of the day: ſo that his life would have afforded, to the pen of an ingenious dramatiſt, a great improvement to the character of *Quidnunc* in the Upholderer. Wherever news was to be had, Sir John was preſent; among the grave readers at Hookham's; the fiery politicans at Stockdale's; the facetious diſputants of the Weſtminſter Library, or even the ſapient money-hunting-herd of Lloyd's coffee-houſe, if news was to be had, Sir John was there to glean it, and, to do him juſtice, was equally alert in retailing it again to his friends. In this innocent method he paſſed his latter days, until he was arreſted by ſudden death.

[*For Sir Joſeph Mawbey, ſee head Surry; and for eminent Iriſhmen, ſee head Ireland.*]

Correct

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES, *and of* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are in Italics.)

T. Andrews, Birmingham, fruiterer. *Mr. Wortham*
T. & S. Bruerf, Manchester, grocers. *Mr. Leigh*
J. Bick, Upton, Worcestershire, cabinet-maker. *Mr. Watts*
J. Bamlly, Altrincham, Warwickshire, linen-draper. *Mr. Wortham, Coleman-street, Holborn*
S. Burton, Lincoln-hill-street, iron-monger. *Mr. Jones*
W. Bayley, Paddington-bridge, inn-keeper. *Messrs. Gipnas and Rooper, Burr-street*
F. Cox, Union-court, Blackman-street, taylor. *Mr. Burt*
J. Caldwell, Hungerford, cabinet-maker. *Messrs. Atkins*
W. Chalmers, South-gate-street, in margin. *Mr. Simonds, Exeter*
W. Cruts, Bristol, soap-boiler. *Mr. P. Lewis, Temple*
R. Baird, Aberdeen, shop-keeper. *Messrs. Arnte and Williams*
R. Dutton, Farnworth, in James's. *Mr. Dixon*
B. Beech, Cutbeck, inn-keeper. *Mr. Walker, Caxfield*
J. Davis, Loughbro', scrivener. *Messrs. Adams, Carpenter-street*
R. Davies, Aberdare, shop-keeper. *Messrs. Jenkins and Jones*
J. Dutton, Aston, Birmingham, dealer. *Mr. Bourhouse*
Forbes and R. Tomlinson, London. *Messrs. Doharty and Cope*
Gates, Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant. *Mr. Winn*
G. Gravell, Wilbraham, grocer. *Messrs. Vandetombe and Grant*
S. Hooper, late partner of the Earl Cornwallis' Indiaman, *W. Mattis Maydenhayes*
Horne, Edmonton, money-scrivener. *Mr. Foster*
B. Jordan, Gloucester, sea-dealer. *Mr. Cowper, Gloucester*
G. King, Tottenham-place, carpenter and joiner. *Messrs. Yeo and Tatnall, Lothbury*
J. King, late of Kelworth, Leicestershire. *Messrs. Mason*
Ludlow, Old Sedbury, money-scrivener. *Mr. Fox*
W. Lane, Gloucester, cabinet-maker *Messrs. Fennick*
L. Lindsay, Turning-dale, shop-keeper. *Messrs. Hurd and Johnson*
Joseph Monday, Kingston-upon-Hull, commissionaire. *Mr. Rider*
J. Mason and R. Roby, Coventry. *Messrs. Kinderley and Long*
M. Marshall, Bath, milliner. *Mr. T. Lewis, Gray's-inn*
S. Marriott, Kettering, grocer. *Messrs. Kinderley and Long*
B. Newington, Eaton-bridge, tanner. *Mr. Price, Poultry-court*
J. Nalls, Wapping, coal-merchant. *Mr. R. Edmunds*
W. Nicholson, Chatham, York, taylor. *Mr. Sykes, New-inn*
J. Peace, Tregonbridge, chandler. *Messrs. Doharty and Cope*
S. Quincy, Aldbeach, draper. *Mr. C. Metcalfe, Woodstock*
W. Richards, Bathwell, hosier. *Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane*
W. Summers, Ledbury, timber merchant. *Mr. J. Rice*
W. Slade, Ludeshaw, cheesefactor, farmer. *Messrs. Broome and Pinniger, Gray's-inn*
G. Stanier, Castle-street, east, Mary-le-bone. *Mr. Burridge*
P. Sandy, Brightlingsea, ship-builder. *Mr. Loxham, Temple*
J. Spencer, Bear-street-west, painter and glazier. *Mr. Cozens*
J. Shaw, Strand, linen-draper. *Mr. Brown, Little Freder-ick-street*
W. Saxton, New Brentford, coal-merchant. *Mr. Senior*
W. Tiley, Marston, Montgomery, timber-merchant. *Mr. Sherwin*
J. Taylor, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. *Mr. Ellis*
J. Veley, Melkisham, Wilts, money-scrivener. *Messrs. Sandys and Horton, Grane-court, Fleet-street*
G. Vivash, Truro, partner-merchant. *Mr. Warren, Truro*
J. Wassey, Dudley, bonder-maker. *Messrs. Shutt and Hunt*
J. Walker, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. *Mr. A. Ellis*
R. Wood and J. Horbich, High-street, Southwark, oil-men. *Messrs. Townshend and Russell, Southsquare*
W. Warburton, Gainsborough, wine merchant. *Mr. Collins*
J. Withers the younger, Bristol, cordwainer. *Mr. T. Lewis*

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

I. Adams, Gratton-st. Soho, ironmonger. June 23. July 22
J. Antell, Edmondston, corn-chandler. June 30
D. Arnold, Green-street-green, shop-keeper. June 26
J. Atkins and H. Sawyer, Dudley, corn-factors. July 18
W. Arch, Fenchurch-street, merchant. July 17
J. Banger, Wiset-lane, vintner. July 3
L. Bird, Newcastle, shop-keeper. June 26
Bolton and N. E. Robinson, Cornhill, linen-drapers. June 26
J. Bayton, Marlborough, hosier. July 17
Beaty, R. Smalley, and W. Smalley, blackburn. July 3
Blackbridge, Epsom, inn-keeper. June 30
T. Bradley Sturts, paper-maker. July 6
J. Bateman, Lutterworth, grocer. June 29
W. Coulthard, Lothbury, merchant. June 5. July 5
R. Cross, Horsham, draper. June 23
H. Crosfield, Crosstreet, taylor. July 3
J. Clarke, Oxford, woollen-draper. July 7
R. Carter, White-horse-yard, Drury-lane, woollen-draper. July 3
G. Cobb, Leeds, woollen-draper. July 12
F. Davenport, Marsden, Almondbury, clothier. July 5
J. Delamain, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. July 7
H. Kiks, St. Paul's church-yard, warehouse-man. July 7
E. Fields and W. Robinson, Henrietta-St. Covent-gar. June 30
P. Fordham, Bristol, merchant. June 26
R. Fisher, Whitley, blanket-weaver. June 23
M. Foulkes, Ruthin, bore-dealer. June 26
R. Fisher and H. Bragg, Whitehaven, merchants. July 20
T. Francis, Red-lion, Barnsley, victualler. June 26
R. Fuller, Wilbeach, shop-keeper. July 21
J. Fisher, Peterbro', grocer. July 21
M. Frost, Buxton, dresser. June 26
T. Franks, Bristol, merchant. Oct. 31
W. Faulkner and G. Faulkner, Manchester. July 17
A. S. Gritton, Hockley-hill, Manchester. July 3
H. S. Gardiner, Wardrobe-place, weaver. July 17
R. Gregory, Long Ketnington, grocer. June 28
F. Gildine, Aldersgate-street, chandler. July 3
J. Harrison, Pattern-thorow, book-dealer. July 3
J. Hall, Coventry-street, mercer. June 19
T. Hodgson, Cornhill, inn-holder. June 19
W. Hodden and J. Whitaker, Red-street. June 30
T. Harris, Paul's-court, Wood-street, hosier. June 19
T. Hardilon, Lascar, merchant. July 6
W. Hilcock, Kew-green, victualler. July 7
J. Hounsell, Brierley, iron-master. July 3
J. Hallows, Guildhall-street, ribbon-weaver. July 7
T. Harden, Bow, butcher. July 21
M. Harrison, Darlington, timber-merchant. July 13
T. Jeffrey Old Jewry, linen-draper. June 19
W. Jordan, Penkenridge, linen-draper. June 23
J. James, Truro, mercer. July 14
J. Jones, St. John's-square, taylor. June 29
J. Jones and D. Jones, Narton Falgate, chemists. July 31
J. Kay, Buckingham-street, taylor. June 30
J. Kenyon, Chorley, corn-factor. June 29
J. Kindell, Liverpool, cabinet-maker. July 10
J. Lunt, Standish-with-Langtree, corn-factor. June 28
J. Lane, Birmingham, dealer. July 4
J. Langley, Whitechapel-lane, carpenter and builder. July 7
T. Leonard, Rochester, shop-maker. June 19
A. Le Mesurier, Token-house-yard, merchant. July 14
T. Mathias, Cornhill, silversmith. June 30
B. Marsh, W. Morgan and J. Hogton, Pebon. July 4
R. B. Morgan and R. D. Webb, Birmingham. June 29
T. Nevland Chandler, grocer. June 19
G. N. Hankman, J. Lissopp, and J. Dawson, Birmingham, merchants. June 29
P. Orr and Joseph Lasoure, Newcastle, merchants. July 7
W. Ord, Preston, bath, picture-cleaner. June 19
S. Percival, Cirkenwell-close, painter. July 3
T. Priddle and J. Osborn, Sto-wmill, cheese-mongers. July 31
J. Power, Birmingham, mercer. July 10
W. Pyne, Exhe, sylan, maltster. July 14
J. Parsons, Irton, merchant. July 17
R. Radton, Southwark, ship-merchant. June 29
W. Reeve, Grocers'-alley, linen-draper. June 20
R. Radcliffe, Cockermouth, merchant. July 7
J. Rees, St. Martin, Haverford-west, shop-keeper. July 3
F. Revett, Manchester fruiterer. July 6.
J. Stagg, Wrexhall, Caldbeck, butcher. June 23
J. Speight, Queen-street, Cheapside, merchant. June 29
P. Sarah Baxter, dealer. June 26
E. Smith, Birmingham, hat-manufacturer. July 4
R. Smith, Whitechurch, money-scrivener. July 5
G. Smith and J. Currie, Cheapside, bankers. June 29. July 7
R. Stanway, Wallas hatkeeper-chandler. July 7
P. Tyler, Ancaster, builder. June 19
W. Tigg, Bolsom, cattle-man. June 30
E. A. Thomas and J. V. Clarke, Bristol, shop-keepers. June 30
O. Tollerdash, Alhallows-street, money-scrivener. July 3
J. Thomas, Kolestubridge, iron-monger. June 26
J. Thomlay, Southwark, cheese-monger. June 26
D. Trook, Oldcastle's-yard, merchant. June 30
A. Tetley, Wakefield-green, inn-holder. June 26
T. Underhill, minories, linen-draper. July 3
E. Walker, Kidderminster, shoe-maker. July 2
J. Wenlake, Ledwithhill, shop-keeper. June 19
H. Weir, William-street, taylor. July 3
C. Ward, Aldermanbury, Bridgebury, dealer. June 30
W. Whitehead, Manchester, tea-keeper. July 9
B. P. Webb, Old Change, wine-merchant. July 14
M. Waugh and J. Price, Leeds, bankers. June 14
J. Watton, White-chapel, draper. July 3

ERRATA in the Magazine for May.—P. 350, column 1st, line 1st, for "*strong*," read "*strongly*." P. 350, column 2d, line 3d, for "*within* the vertebral arteries *with the* cranium," read "*enter* the vertebral arteries *within* the cranium." Page 361, line 9, in Dr. Anderson's letter for "1798," read "1788." Page 385, line 10 from bottom, for "64 *miles*," read "6 miles." Page 388, line six from bottom, for "*small, but*," read "*as large*." Page 307, col. 2, in notice of Jenkins, for "seven feet nine inches," read, "six feet four inches."

To Correspondents. In general, communications intended for the subsequent Magazine, ought to reach us before the 10th of the month, or they cannot be expected to appear. Biographical Memoirs, and Literary Notices, are in sufficient time on the 20th. Anonymous Communications, of which the postages are not paid, are returned to the post-office.

The paper of A. Y. is thought too technical. Several accepted and esteemed favours are deferred.

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PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A remarkable large skate was lately sold in Sunderland market, which far exceeded in size any fish of that species described by Ray and other naturalists. It measured five feet six inches across the back, from the extremity of each fin, and weighed 14½ stone. Another skate was found in its belly, which resembled the seat of a common chair.

A most tremendous and extraordinary storm of thunder, lightning and hail, was experienced in some parts of the coast of Northumberland on the 6th instant. At Seaton alone not less than 700 panes of glass were destroyed by the hail-stones, which measured upwards of half an inch in diameter.

Married.] At Newcastle, Benjamin Browne Dews, esq. of the island of Antigua, to Miss Dorsell, of the former town. Mr. Innes, of London, to Miss Stodart, of Elswick, near this town.

At the Quaker's meeting-house in Sunderland, Mr. John Smith, jun. merchant of Thirsk, to Miss Eliza Harris, of Maryport, in Cumberland.

At Workington, Mr. Henry Salkeld, master of the Green Dragon inn, to Miss Steele.

Mr. Maughan, of Whimetly, to Miss Dixon, of Hexham.

At Pittland, Mr. John Mason, of Wylam, farmer, to Miss Mary Grace, of Mason Dennington.

At Westward, Mr. John Milburne, of Cardew Hall, to Miss Huntingdon, of Curthwaithe.

At Haydon Bridge, Mr. Thomas Maughan, of Peelwell, to Miss Jane Wears, of Langhope.

Died.] At New Hall, near Cromorty, Dr. Hugh Gillies, physician to the embassy to China, under Earl Macartney, and physician-general to the army at the Cape of Good Hope, from which place he had lately returned on account of ill health.

At Newcastle, Mr. Edward Kidd. Mrs. Coats, of the Crown public-house. In her 80th year, greatly and deservedly lamented, Mrs. Manton, widow of the late rev. Anthony Manton. Miss Torrence, formerly a haberdasher in the Side. Mrs. Skelton. Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Storey.

At Caulfield, near Langholm, in his 98th year, Mr. William Nicol, farmer. Till within a week of his decease, he constantly attended the Langholm markets, and had the character of a very punctual and upright man in all his dealings. He was thrice married, and was attended to his grave by children of each marriage. He espoused his last wife, by whom he had left three children, at the age of eighty-one.

At Durham, Mr. James Young.

Mrs. Harle, of Gateshead, innkeeper.

At Alnwick, Mrs. Wilson, of the White Swan inn. Aged 72, Mrs. Woodhouse.

At Hexham, Mr. Wm. Pearson, surgeon.

At Broughton Loan, aged 169 years and some weeks, Lewis Biffet.

Miss Hudson, aged 24, only daughter of Mr. Christopher Hudson, of Hall-Cliff, and niece of the rev. Dr. Hudson, prebendary of Carlisle.

At Loughrigg, in the parish of Grasmere, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, butcher. As the friends of the deceased were returning from the grave, they were met by a messenger, who had been sent to acquaint them with the death of Atkinson's widow, since the corpse of her husband had left the house.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Aaron Nicholson, to Miss Sibson. Mr. Robert Gibson, to Miss Elizabeth Janson.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Suart, master of the Fleece inn, to Miss Lamb.

At Harrington, Captain Benjamin Croslthwaite, of the Nelly, to Miss Croslthwaite.

The rev. Robert Spencer, of Bishop Auckland, to Miss Maclellan, daughter of the rev. G. Maclellan, rector of Great Staynton, Durham.

Died.] At Whitehaven, aged 79, Mrs. Nixon. Suddenly, Captain Madders, of the Britannia. In her 90th year, Mrs. Ann Peele. In her 26th year, Miss Agnes Atkinson. Aged 77, Mr. James Dawson, mariner. Mr. John Benson, aged 84.

At Penrith, Mr. Richard Carmalt.

At Carleton, near Egremont, in his 83d year, Mr. John Frears, slater.

At Kelwick, aged 75, Mr. Wm. Atkinson, formerly an officer in the excise.

At Talking, aged 92, forty of which he had been a widower, Mr. Thomas Milburn.

In the parish of Cleator, in her 78th year, Mrs. Jane Palmer.

At Brigham, aged 69, Mrs. Fanny Wilson.

At New Town, Mr. Hugh Kelwick.

At Outyeat, near Hawkshead, aged 90, Thomas Grimrod. He had been 54 years a gatherer of rags in that parish and neighbourhood.

At Morkerkin, in the parish of Lowwater, Mr. James Graham, aged 79.

At Thackwood Nook, Mrs. Graham, sister to Dr. Blamire, of the Oaks, near Dalton.

Aged 73, Mr. Braithwaite, of High Wray, in the parish of Hawkshead, and the Wednesday following his widow, aged 69.

At Silloth, in the Abbey Holm, in Cumberland, Mr. Henry Willis, farmer, aged 84. During the course of a long and useful life, he had devoted almost every hour that could be spared from his labour to the devout and serious perusal of the Holy Scriptures; in which it cannot, after this statement, appear extraordinary to add, he was versed above most men. With the most attentive attention he had read all the books of the Old and New Testaments eight successive times, and had proceeded

proceeded in his ninth lecture as far as the book of Job, when his pious meditations were terminated by diſſolution.

YORKSHIRE.

A ſchool has lately been erected without Walmgate bar, in the city of York, by John Dodſworth, eſq. for the education of ſeveral poor children, reſidents of the pariſhes of Walmgate, and that without the bar, whoſe parents are incapable of having them properly inſtructed. An inſtitution ſo laudable, and replete with the moſt ſalutary conſequences to the riſing generation, highly merits the warmeſt commendation.

About three months ago, a ewe belonging to Mr. John Cooke, of Eaſt Cottingwith, yeaned two fine lambs, which ſhe brought up till the 3d of June, when the ewe died, without any apparent cauſe. On opening the animal, ſhe was found to contain another full grown lamb, in a ſtate fit for yeaning.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. Thomas Gill, printer and ſtationer, to Miſs Smith.

At Sheffield, Mr. Paſmore, of Doncaſter, to Miſs Binks, of the former place. Mr. John Broadhead, grocer, to Miſs Hannah Hobſon, daughter of the late Mr. Hobſon, of Heeley Mill.

At Hull, Captain Konig, of the Dorothea Hamburgh trader, to Miſs Georgeſtenner, daughter of Dr. Georgeſtenner, of Hull. Mr. Forſter, merchant, to Miſs Sarah Ker.

At Knaveſborough, Charles Quintin Berry, eſq. of the 47th regiment of foot, to Miſs Freeman, of Little Ealing, Middleſex.

At Scarborough, Captain Wilkinſon, of the Leiceſterſhire militia, to Miſs Bates, of that town.

At Bramham church, John Cayley, eſq. of Brompton, to Miſs Stillingfleet, only daughter and heireſs of the late rev. Edward Stillingfleet, of Kelfield.

Mr. Thomas Clark, ſurgeon, of Knottingley, near Ferrybridge, to Miſs Dickon, of Kelfield.

At Barton upon Humber, Mr. John Lunn, of Richmond, to Miſs M. Welbar, of the former place.

At Darfield, Mr. Thomas Garland, ſecond ſon of John Garland, eſq. of Wood Hall, to Miſs Ann Parkin, of Ardſley, near Barnſley.

At Peniſton, Mr. Charles Gwyne, miniſter in the methodiſt connexion, to Miſs Sarah Hardy, ſecond daughter of Mr. John Hardy, ſurgeon and apothecary.

At Ripon, Captain Boyd, to Miſs Cattaneo, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Cattaneo, merchant, of Leeds.

At Newton upon Ouſe, Mr. N. S. Lunn, of Richmond, to Miſs Jane Allen, youngeſt daughter of the rev. Thomas Allen, rector of Yarburgh, in Lincolnſhire.

John Eamonſon, eſq. paymaſter of the 61d regiment of foot, to Miſs Wiſe, only daughter of Mr. Wiſe, of Beale, near Ferrybridge.

Died.] At Scarborough, in his 54th year, the rev. Digby Cayley, rector of Thormanby, in the north riding, and fifth ſon of the late Sir George Cayley, bart.

Aged 61, Mrs. Gott, of Howde clough, near Birſtall.

In the 97th year of her age, Mrs. Dodſworth, widow of the late John Dodſworth, eſq. of Thornton Watlaſs, and ſiſter to Matthew Hutton, late archbiſhop of York, and who was afterwards tranſlated to the ſee of Canterbury.

At Halifax, after a ſevere and tedious illneſs, Miſs Rolland.

Quite ſuddenly, in the prime of life, Mr. Mark Bell, of Leeconfield, near Beverley, one of the moſt opulent farmers in this county.

Likewiſe ſuddenly, in his 76th year, the rev. John Whaley, rector of Huggate.

At Sandall, near Doncaſter, Mr. John Martin.

At Worksop, in the prime of life, Mr. Wilmont, attorney, of Rotherham.

At Skelton, near York, Mr. Watterſon.

At Knaresborough, after a long indiſpoſition, Mr. Richard Tuton, jun. linen-draper.

At Pontefract, ſuddenly, Mrs. Coates, widow of the late Mr. James Coates, wine merchant. She had on that very day removed into a new houſe, which ſhe had not occupied two hours before ſhe expired. She was deſervedly eſteemed, and will long be regretted by a numerous acquaintance.

At the ſame place, Mrs. Braham.

At Marton, in the north riding, in his 83d year, the rev. John Grenſide, nearly 50 years vicar of that place. He was greatly beloved and reſpected by all his pariſhioners.

At Pickering, Mr. Thomas Atkinſon.

At Wetherby, Mr. George Dewes.

LANCASHIRE.

About three months ago an inhabitant of Liverpool had the misfortune to be bitten by a mad dog. As the wound was very ſlight, he omitted to employ the neceſſary precautions in ſuch caſes. He continued in perfect health till the 28th of May, when he complained of the head ach and langour. This continued all night and the following day, during which time ſome difficulty of diglutition was obſerved, and he grew more and more enfeebled. On the 5th he was viſited by a medical gentleman, when the fatal ſymptoms of hydrophobia manifeſting themſelves, he was immediately taken to the infirmary, where every poſſible aſſiſtance was adminiſtered, without effect. About four in the afternoon death put a period to his miſery. During the whole of his complaint his mind was perfectly collected.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. John Knowls, merchant, to Miſs Dunbabin. Mr. Richard Dobb, merchant, to Miſs Stordy. Mr. Robert Worrall, painter, to Miſs Totty, milliner. Mr. Thomas Chaffers, to Miſs Wynne. Mr. Thomas Aſhcroft, to Miſs Willoughby. Mr. William Jones, pilot, to Miſs Briſcoe.

At

At Manchester, Mr. Turpin, late of York theatre, to Miſs Smith, of the Manchester theatre. Mr. James Gaunt, woollen-draper, to Miſs Harrop. Mr. Richard Travis, to Miſs Turner. Mr. Richard Jones, to Miſs Sophia Oſbaldiſtone.

At Lancaſter, Mr. Cox, liquor merchant, to Miſs Sedgwick.

At Preſton, Mr. Stoner, attorney, of Bolton, to Miſs Chadwick, of the former place.

At Walton, William Nelſon, eſq. to Miſs Backhouſe, of Everton.

At Billinge, near Wigan, Mr. William Gillow, to Miſs Langley.

At Greenock, Mr. Wm. M'Iver, of Liverpool, to Miſs Anne Clarke, of the former place.

At Ulverſton, Captain Dawſon, in the Dublin trade, to Miſs Beck.

At Warrington, Mr. John Leigh, of Manchester, to Miſs P. Grimſhaw, of the former place.

At Ormſkirk, Mr. John Jones, of Burſcough, to Miſs Woods, of Walton.

At Kirkby Lonſdale, Mr. Wm. Kew, to Miſs D. Robinſon.

Died.] At Liverpool, Captain John Robinſon, late of the Loyalty. Mrs. Kendall. Mrs. Schofield.

At Manchester, Mr. Robert Gregſon. Mr. Edward Molineux. Mr. John Lever. Mr. Ralph Kirkham, cotton merchant. After a ſhort illneſs, very much regretted, Mrs. Heap. Mr. John Upton, timber merchant.

At Lancaſter, Mr. Thomas Bland.

At Blackburn, Mr. Robert Aſhburner, attorney. Mr. Edward Wilſon, ironmonger.

At Preſton, Mr. Joſiah Thorpe.

At Salford, Miſs Ann Wroe.

At Lea, near Preſton, Mr. Richard Johnſon, maltſter.

At Deanwater, near Preſtbury, Mr. Richard Barton, formerly of Manchester.

At Cornbrook, Mr. Robert Twyford, late of Didſbury.

At Hungrill, in the parish of Bolton, Juxta Bolland, at the advanced age of 91, Mrs. Shuttleworth, widow of the late Edmund Shuttleworth, eſq. of Horrockſforth.

Mr. Samuel Travis, of Blackley.

At Rochdale, Miſs Holt.

At Aſpull, near Wigan, Mrs. Law, wife of Mr. John Law, of Rochdale, tanner.

At Stone Wall, near Manchester, Mr. Charles Wood.

At Chorley, ſuddenly, aged 74, Mr. R. Platt.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Cheſter, Philip Humberſton, eſq. to Miſs Cotton, eldeſt daughter of the dean of Cheſter. Mr. William Burton, to Miſs E. Shaw. Mr. R. Broad, to Miſs Sudlow. Mr. Charles Potts, to Mrs. Kennedy, of Manchester. Mr. John Evans, to Miſs Jane Shaw.

At Nantwich, Mr. Coddington, printer, of Cheſter, to Miſs Dudley, of the former place.

At Ruthin, Mr. Nicholls, to Mrs. Price Jones.

At Walton, William Nelſon, eſq. to Miſs Backhouſe, of Everton.

Died.] At Cheſter, in the bloom of youth, Miſs Leadbeater. Mrs. Kennerley. Mr. Jackſon, of the Croſs-Foxes public-houſe. He was in good health at ten at night, and a corpſe the next morning. Mrs. Frances Hunt. Mr. Daniel Bennett, druggiſt, and a member of the Loyal Cheſhire volunteers.

At Upton, aged 81, Mr. Robert Elliſon.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Dearnilly, of Hadfield, to Miſs Breiland, of Banker's Hill, near Mottram, in Longdendale.

At Gloſſop, Mr. Thomas Winterbottom, to Miſs Ruth Platt.

At Duffild, Mr. Richard Holden, to Miſs Turner.

Died.] At Derby, aged 69, Mr. William Staneſby, cooper. In her 73d year, Mrs. Blakewell.

At Melborne, Mr. John Orme, who had been upwards of 53 years maſter of the endowed ſchool at that place.

At Alderſley bridge, in his 75th year, Titus Carline. He was a hardy veteran, and the Workſworth volunteer infantry paid him the compliment of attending his funeral.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Sleight, of Wollaton, to Mrs. Towle, of Broxtowe Hall.

At Nottingham, Mr. Shuttleworth, of Briſtol, to Miſs Smith, youngeſt daughter of Wm. Smith, gent. Major John Grey, to Miſs Elizabeth Sophia Boott, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Boott, eſq.

Died.] Aged 85, the rev. Thomas Wakefield, vicar of Eaſt Stoke, in this county, and of Strubby, in Lincolnſhire.

At Cotgrave, much regretted, the rev. Mr. Smith, nearly forty years curate of that place.

At Newſtead Abbey, in his 86th year, the Right Hon. Wm. Lord Byron. His Lordſhip was born Nov. 5, 1722, and acceeded to the title and eſtate in Auguſt 2d, 1736. His mother was Frances, daughter of Wm. Lord Berkley, of Stratton. The title of Lord Byron was originally conferred on Sir John Byron, on the 24th October, 1643, by Charles I. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his title and eſtates by his great nephew, ſon of the late Admiral Byron; now Lord George Byron, a minor.

A pauper lately died in Nottingham workhouſe, who had lived there 16 years, and always paſſed for a man; but who it appeared after his death belonged to the other ſex. She had formerly figured on the turf, under the name of *Jockey Jack*. She had been a groom to the late Sir Harry Harpur, and was eſteemed an excellent rider.

RUTLAND.

Married.] At Hambleton, Mr. J. Fryer, grazier, to Miſs Ann Healey.

At

At Casterton, Mr. Waring, farmer, to Miss Barron.

Died.] At Market Overton, Mr. Draycott, master of the Horse-shoe public-house.

Also Wm. Necks, esq. many years a captain in the Rutlandshire militia.

At Greetham, in his 73d year, Mr. Sharman, master of the Crown public-house.

At Oakham, Mrs. Pole, draper.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Lemuel Goodrich to Miss Kirk.

At Ashby Magna, the rev. James Bowyer, rector of Roche, Cornwall, to Miss Goodacre, daughter of John Goodacre, of the former place.

Mr. Watts, of Sheepy, to Miss Kettleby.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Tiptaff, baker.

Samuel Miles, esq. a gentleman much and deservedly respected.

At Kibsworth, after a few days illness, in his 52d year, Mr. R. Wilson, son of the rev. Mr. Wilson.

At Blaby, in the 93d year of his age, and the 50th of his incumbency, the rev. Edw. Stockes, rector of that parish. Though blind from the age of 9 years, he was not only admitted into orders, but obtained, in succession, two very good livings in the county of Leicester. He lost his sight at school, in 1714, by a pistol undesignedly discharged by his own brother. Notwithstanding this misfortune, he performed the service of his church for many years, with only the assistance of a person to read the lessons. The poor of his parish have to lament in him a most liberal benefactor, among whom he lived to expend nearly the whole of a handsome private fortune.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverhampton, Mr. Tho. Pooler, to Miss Mary Langford, of Sheffield.

Died.] At Longbirch, near Wolverhampton, almost suddenly, the right rev. Charles Berington, D. D. and catholic bishop in this part of the island, a prelate, whose amiable virtues gave an impressive charm to the truths of religion; a scholar of great classical taste; a man, whose judgment was profound, whose manners were peculiarly conciliating, and whose hilarity of conversation rendered him the delight of society. [*A more particular account of this eminent person will be given in our next number.*]

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. R. Sherrat, to Miss Thornley, of Marston Hall.

At Warwick, Mr. Arkesden, to Miss Bevans.

At Halford-bridge, George Fletcher, M.D. of Chesterfield, to Miss Caroline Venour, daughter of the late John Venour, esq. of King's-mead.

At Penkridge, Mr. Webb to Mrs. Wright, of the Littleton arms.

Died.] At Birmingham, the rev. J. Taylor, lecturer of St. Bartholomew's.

Suddenly, Mrs. Cartwright and Mrs. Jones.

At the same place, aged 26, Mr. Travel Fuller, ironmonger, of Yarmouth, and one of the fraternity denominated quakers. He was making a tour to the north and west of England, accompanied by his wife.

At Warwick, in an advanced age, Mrs. Cattell.

At the college-school in this city, master Richard Cleaver, youngest son of the bishop of Chester.

Also Mrs. Partington, Mr. Goode, and Mrs. Ward, formerly mistress of the George-inn.

At Handsworth, after a lingering illness, Arthur D. Banner, esq.

Miss Caroline Hartopp, of Four Oaks-hall.

SHROPSHIRE.

A curious phenomenon, in natural history, occurred lately at the table of a lady in Shrewsbury. A pigeon being, among other things, served up for supper, was found, on carving it, to have *three* hearts. The bird was remarkably large, and of the hearts, one was very large, the others rather below the ordinary size.

Married.] At Ludlow, Mr. John Dyke, mercer, to Miss Eliz. Langford.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, after a lingering and painful illness, Mr. Henry Dana, aged 20, third son of the rev. Mr. Dana, and nephew to the Right Hon. Lord Kinnaird.

At the same place, Mrs. Bennett, of the Crown Inn. Mr. Sandford, father of Mr. Sandford, bookseller.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Woolrich.

At Newton, Mr. Buckerton, farmer.

Mr. Smith, of Pitchford Park.

At Dallicote, Mr. William Smith Wilkes.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Richard Prusn, of Cheltenham, to Miss Sarah Lettingham, of Powick, near Worcester.

At Ardley, the Rev. George Edward Leigh, son of John Leigh, esq. of Oughtrington, to Miss Phillips, daughter of John Phillips, esq. of Bink.

At Feckingham, Mr. William Johnson, to Miss London. Mr Francis Chattaway, to Miss Day, of Droitwich. Mr. John Baker, to Miss E. Willmore.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. Booker. Aged 81, Mr. Wells. Mr. Griffiths, organist. Returning home from Evesham, he fell from his horse, fractured his scull, and expired the following morning.

At Feckingham, Mr. Thomas Field, of the White Hart inn.

At Evesham, aged 95, Mr. William New.

At Bishop's-Cleeve, Mrs Pickering.

At Crowle, the rev. Richard Harrison, vicar of that place.

At Bridgnorth, the rev. Dr. Thomas Paul, rector of St. Thomas's Dublin, and formerly dean of Cashel.

HEREFORD-

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HEREFORDSHIRE.

The apple-trees throughout Herefordſhire and Worceſterſhire exhibit a very unpromiſing appearance of fruit; but the crop of pears is expected to be very abundant.

Died.] At Herreford, at the extraordinary age of 102, Mrs. Alice Sharpleſs, a maiden lady, and daughter of the late rev. Mr. Sharpleſs. She retained the full poſſeſſion of her mental faculties to the laſt hour of her life, and walked about till within a few days of her death.

At Yarkhill, aged 90, Mr. Thomas.

At Yatton, in his 64th year, W. Taylor, gent. His unbounded liberality, procured him the bleſſing of the poor and unfortunate.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Pontypool, Mr. Charles William, maltſter, to Mrs. Phillips.

Died.] At Cadoxton, near Monmouth, aged 53, the rev. William Thomas, a juſtice of the peace for the county of Glamorgan, and rector of St. Columb Major, in Cornwall.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The culture of a very uſeful vegetable, altogether unknown in England till within theſe two years, is at length brought to perfection in and near Briſtol. This is the Anjou cabbage, perhaps the moſt profitable and uſeful leguminous plant that can be raiſed. The ſeed was ſupplied by a French emigrant. It is ſo tender that it is dreſſed in three or four minutes boiling. It is an excellent food for cattle, which feed upon it greedily; and it has the valuable property of occaſioning cows to yield abundance of milk, at the ſame time preſerving them from declining in fleſh. In rapidity of growth, its great bulk and the little culture it requires, this cabbage exceeds all other of the Braſſica ſpecies. The ſtalk, which is commonly as thick as a man's leg, is uſed, when dry, as fuel; and it was a common ſaying at Anjou, of which part of France it is a native, that every cabbage was worth, (before the late alteration in the value of money) five ſols (two pence half penny) each. Though the plant is at the preſent day ſcarcely known at Paris, yet at Anjou, Poictou, and Britany, particularly in the former province, the farmers are bound by their leaſes to plant a certain number of them, in proportion to the extent of land they occupy, and to leave a certain number ſtanding when they quit their farms.

Married.] At Briſtol, Mr. Joſeph Brittan, to Miſs Eliſon. Mr. Willis, to Mrs. Cunningham. Mr. John Brown, to Miſs Mary Ann Jones. Mr. Annelly, to Miſs Joanna Giles. Mr. Sheppard, to Miſs Sarah Dowling. Mr. Charles Partridge, jun. to Miſs Mary Oliver. Mr. Wright, glover, of Worceſter, to Miſs Hyatt, of Briſtol. Mr. J. Jackſon, to Miſs Maria Ralph. Mr. Wrighten, to Mrs. Jones.

Died.] At Tewkſbury, after a lingering illneſs, Miſs Elizabeth Bedingham.

At Hill, near Thornbury, Mr. Hobby, a wealthy farmer.

At Chipping Sodbury, Mrs. Eliſabeth Herwell, late of Malmeſbury.

At Stapleton, moſt deſervedly lamented, the lady of Charles Joſeph Harford, eſq.

At his houſe in the Lower Green, Briſtol, the rev. James Brown, precentor of Briſtol cathedral, and lecturer of St. Nicholas. The partiality of ſurviving relatives often tempts them to exaggerate the merits of their deceaſed friends; but in the preſent inſtance there is no room for exaggeration. As a man he was ſcrupulouſly juſt, and his heart overflowed with the milk of human kindneſs towards his fellow-creatures. As a miniſter of the goſpel, his talents and abilities were fully adequate to the taſk he undertook, his natural genius being cultivated by an excellent education, and the moſt ſtudious exertions. Religion in him was exemplified, not by gloomy moroſeneſs, or ſuperſtitious bigotry, but by a cheerful devotion, and animated piety. He practiſed faithfully the doctrines he laboured to inculcate, and preached the goſpel of his great Maſter in its primitive purity. His powers and abilities are too well known to ſtand in need of comment. As a companion he was cheerful and affable, of the moſt unaffected deportment, and the moſt conciliating manners. In his domeſtic circle he was a dutiful ſon, a fond huſband, a faithful friend, and a kind maſter. No man will die more, few ſo much reſpected and regretted; and his friends have to lament his early deceaſe in the prime of life, when his talents promiſed to be of the greateſt utility to his fellow-creatures.

At Briſtol, Mr. Walters. Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Hillier. Mr. Iſaac Troubridge. Mr. T. Phillips, undertaker. Miſs Ann Spiring.

At the ſame place, Mr. Benjamin Donne, maſter of mechanics to his majeſty, and many years teacher of the mathematiks and lecturer in philoſophy, in this city.

Likewiſe, Mr. Clarke, ſchoolmaſter. Mr. Gingell. Mr. Walter Swayne, ironmonger. Mr. Weeks. Mrs. Waite.

At the Hotwells, Captain Caulfield, of the 1ſt regiment of foot-guards.

On Kingſdown, to the unſpeakable grief of her friends, and the irreparable loſs of the numerous poor, who conſtantly experienced her bounty, Mrs. Merlott, widow of the late Alderman Merlott, of Briſtol.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Chancellor's prizes, for the preſent year, have been adjudged to Mr. Phillimore, A. B. ſtudent of Chriſt church, for the Engliſh eſſay on Chivalry; and for the Latin verſes on *Vis Magnetica*, to Mr. Rathbone, fellow of New College.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. William Freeman, of Lincoln College, to Miſs Dina Gray.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 68, Mr Fletcher, bookſeller. Aged 80, Mr. Wm. Reeves, wri-

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who for 60 years past, has carried on the business of a painter in this city.

At Bampton, aged 86, Mrs. Susannah Frederick, a maiden lady, by whose death the name becomes extinct. She has, by her will, contributed largely towards the future comfort and support of the poor of Bampton. She is succeeded in her estates, which are considerable, by her relation, Edward Whitaker, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Northampton, after a very lingering illness, Mrs. Gibson, wife of Mr. Alderman Gibson.

At Harebeech-Hall, of a paralytic disorder, on her return from Bath to Yorkshire, Mrs. Alcock, relict of Archdeacon Alcock, youngest daughter of the right rev. Denison Cumberland, Lord Bishop of Kilmore in Ireland, and sister to Richard Cumberland, esq. the author of several learned and entertaining works.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

At the general assembly of the proprietors of the Grand Junction canal, held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, the committee reported, that the canal was now navigated from the Thames at Brentford to Two Waters at Hemel Hempstead, a distance of 29 miles; that in three weeks it would be completed to Berkhamstead, and by Michaelmas to Tring and Wendover, amounting in the whole to 47 miles of canal navigation. But the committee called the attention of the assembly to an act of parliament lately passed, enabling the proprietors to supply the metropolis with good and wholesome water. The bringing the pure waters of the Colne to the vicinity of London, having always been considered a desirable acquisition for the convenience of its inhabitants, and an additional security from the dreadful ravages of fire; it has not only been long called for by the public, but even engaged the attention of parliament as long ago as the year 1650, (vide Journals of the House of Commons), though, from various causes, it has never been effected. In attempting to carry this beneficial plan into execution, the line is found capable of being cut on an entire level, and the basin at the termination, higher than any other head of water in the environs of London; and as the advantage resulting to the public, as well as to the proprietors, was so manifest, it was determined to prosecute the works with expedition.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Markham, merchant, to Miss Short. The rev. Thomas Finch, A. M. vicar of Barrington, to Miss Sophia Leach, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Barnet Leach, cook of Trinity College.

The rev. Mr. Rose, of Ely, to Miss Wray, daughter of the rev. Mr. Wray, of Haddenham.

Mr. H. Lyle, of Westley, to Miss Catharine Hart, of Binkley.

Died.] At Cambridge, in his 74th year, Mr. Joshua Finch, alderman. Mr. Fryer, surgeon. Of a consumption, Mr. George Favell, a member of the Cambridge loyal association.

The rev. Edward Pemberton, A. M. rector of Upwell, in the isle of Ely, and of Foxherde, in Essex, and formerly of King's college. He commenced B. A. 1757, and M. A. 1760.

At Baldock, Mr. Joseph Barker, master of the White Horse inn.

NORFOLK.

The Norfolk Ham meeting, for sheep-shearing and shew of rams, was attended by many of the principal gentlemen and yeomanry of the county of Norfolk. Much merit is due to Mr. Coke, for his endeavours to ascertain the most probable breed of sheep, his exertions in improving the same, and of rendering them more general.

Married.] At Yarmouth, the rev. J. Wallace, of Braxted, Essex, to Miss Lucas, only daughter of the late Gibson Lucas, esq. of Fillby, in this county. Mr. John Thornbury, chemist, to Miss Ann Utting.

Mr. Richard Larke, attorney, of Acle, to Miss Palmer, of Elsing Mills.

Philip Case, esq. of Testerton, near Fakenham, to Miss Wythe, of Eye, in Suffolk.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. Cooke. In his 89th year, Mr. Thomas Barber. Miss Mounteney, of the Swan inn. Mrs. Coleby; she fell down, as she was looking into the drawers of her bureau, and expired immediately. Aged 50, Mrs. Hannah Dickerson.

Also Mrs. Dix, aged 72. Mr. Thomas Weaver. Suddenly, Mrs Constance; she went to bed in good health, and was found dead in the morning.

At the Porter's Lodge of the Bishop's palace in the above town, at the advanced age of 97, Mrs. Bardswell, widow of Mr. Bardswell, formerly gardener to the palace; she had resided there during the episcopacies of seven successive bishops.

At Fakenham, Mr. Jefferson Miles, a surgeon of great respectability; he was an intimate friend of the late celebrated Dr. John Brown, whose system of practice he adopted with judgment and success. Repeated attacks of the gout had latterly rendered him incapable of pursuing his profession, in which few men possessed greater merit. The public in general, and his friends in particular, have to regret the loss of a skilful and experienced practitioner, and a valuable member of society.

Aged 71, Mrs. Malden, widow of the rev. George Malden, vicar of Mundham, Seething, and Felmingham.

SUFFOLK.

Married. At Sudbury, the rev. Matthew Slack, to Mrs. Carter.

Mr. David Wade, jun. of Hundon, to Miss A. Teverson, of Cowlinge.

Mr. Joseph Stammers, miller, of Malton, to Miss Mary Ann Ellis, of Tunstall.

Died.] At Welnetham, Miſs Martha Upſon.

At Worſham, after a long and painful illneſs, Miſs Betts, daughter of the rev. George Betts.

At the ſame place, at the very hour appointed for his wedding, Mr. J. Jermyn.

At Aſton Place, near Long Melford, aged 99, Wm. Jennens, eſq. ſuppoſed to be the richeſt commoner in England. King William was his godfather.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stapleford, Thomas Blore, eſq. to Mrs. Gell, relict of the late Philip Gell, eſq. of Hopton, in Derbyſhire, and youngeſt daughter of the late Wm. Milnes, eſq. of Oldercar Park.

Colonel Bulwer, of the Norfolk militia, to Miſs Lytton, of Knebſworth Houſe.

Died.] At Hartſbourne, Manor-place, Edward Gray, eſq. of Edward-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, and a juſtice of the peace for Middleſex.

In his 55th year, deſervedly lamented by all who knew him, Michael Harvey Breton, eſq. of Epping Green, in this county.

At Bovingdon, in his 76th year, the rev. Thomas Parkins, formerly of Lincoln college, Oxford. Well known among a numerous acquaintance for the great *ſingularity* of his character: his zeal in the cauſe of religion bordered upon enthuſiaſm: his exertions in the cauſe of humanity were indefatigable; and, while he was conſtantly employed in promoting acts of charity, or the intereſt of others, he was remarkable for the total neglect of his own.

ESSEX.

Married.] The rev. Job Wallace, vicar of Braxted, to Miſs Mary Ann Lucas, of Yarmouth.

At Saffron Walden, the rev. Mr. Newton, rector of Tewin, Hants, to Miſs Douglas, only daughter of the late J. C. S. Douglas, eſq. of Jamaica.

At Dunmow, John Clapton, to Miſs Dobſon.

Died.] At Great Baddow, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of Lieut. Wilſon, adjutant of the Weſt Eſſex regiment of militia.

Alſo Mr. Archer, of the Bell inn. Aged 91, Mrs. Godfrey.

KENT.

Married.] At Rocheſter, Mr. Charles Paine, to Miſs Horne.

At Whitſtable, Mr. T. Gann, boat builder, to Miſs Mary Kemp. Mr. Rodney Warlow, to Miſs Jane Giles.

At Tenterden, Mr. S. Timſon, to Miſs Milſted.

At Hythe, Mr. Charles Miles, of the Grange, in Southwark, to Miſs Woolly, of the former place.

At Langley, Mr James Alexander, banker, of Maidſtone, to Mrs. Elgar, widow of Mr. Elgar Taylor, of Frant, in Suſſex.

Died.] Wm. Henley, eſq. of Gore Court, near Maidſtone.

At Canterbury, Mr. Philip Chapman. Mrs. Tritton. Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Charles Robinſon, eſq. recorder of this city. Mr. Thomas Hudſon. Miſs Drew. Mr. Grove. Mr. John Mocket, diſtiller. In her chair, whilſt eating her breakfaſt, Mrs. Blake. Mrs. Friend, miſtreſs of the ladies' boarding ſchool in Margaret-ſtreet. In an advanced age, Mrs. Benſon, widow of the late Thos. Benſon, eſq. auditor of the cathedral.

At Feverſham, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackſon. Mr. Thomas Gibbs, 44 years ſergeant at mace to the corporation.

At Whitſtaple, aged 45, Mrs. Minter.

At Iſleden, Mrs. Payler.

At Aſhford, in his 42d year, Mr. William Clark, ſerjeant in the Weſt York militia.

At Brompton, in an advanced age, Mr. Robert Dadd, many years a quarter-maſter of the ſhip-wrights in Chatham dock-yard.

At Hearn, Mrs. Holborn.

At Elham, Mr. John Wood, farmer.

SURREY.

Married.] At Camberwell, the rev. Wm. Prieſtley, paſtor of the independent congregation of Proteſtant diſſenters at Deal, to Miſs Jane Hutton, of Buckingham.

Died.] At Croydon, Simon Baratty, eſq.

At his houſe at Clapham Common, aged 71, Samuel Smith, eſq.

At Ewell, in a fit of apoplexy, Alexander Brydges, eſq.

At his houſe on Richmond Hill, in his 63d year, Thomas Allen, eſq. formerly a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms.

At Cobham, John Freeland, eſq.

At Camberwell, aged 76, Joſiah Mannery, eſq. Alſo, Mrs. Langton.

At Eaſt Sheen, James Weatherſtone, eſq.

At Bottleys, in Surry, Sir JOSEPH MAWBEY, bart. many years celebrated as a ſenator and magiſtrate. Notwithſtanding the boaſted magnitude of our commerce, and the immenſe increaſe of our manufactures, it is but comparatively of late years that they have attained their preſent conſideration. The reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth firſt witneſſed any beneficial intercourſe with diſtant nations, and, but a little before that period, the fleeces of England were worked into broad cloths by the looms of Flanders. There is one important branch of trade that has been almoſt created, and moſt certainly has attained its preſent conſequence in our own days; this is the *diſtillery*. Along with it has ariſen a new race of men, whoſe wealth has obtained for them conſiderable eminence in the ſtate, enabled them to cope with the nobility in point of riches, and to procure ſeats in at leaſt one portion of the legiſlature. The ſubject of this ſhort memoir, during a large portion of his life, appertained to this claſs to which we have juſt alluded. If high birth depended either upon, or were even accompanied by virtue and talents, it might have been a reproach to the late Sir Joſeph Mawbey, that he firſt ſaw the light

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in a cottage. His father was a peasant, and he himself was born at Ravenstone, in Leicestershire, where a sister of his still resides: she married a farmer, and the wealth attained by her brother did not so far harden his heart, as either to make him desert or disown her. The schoolmaster of the little village, proud perhaps of having educated such a pupil, is accustomed to narrate, with great satisfaction, how young Mr. Mawbey set out from home for the county town, in order to travel in the stage coach to London, *where he became a great man, &c.*

It was to a rich uncle, at Lambeth, that he was sent by his parents; by this relation he was adopted, and at his death became principal proprietor, in perhaps the greatest distillery in England.

In the year 1760, it was his good fortune to marry Miss Pratt, an amiable woman, with whom he lived many years in great conjugal felicity; by this lady he had several children, and he lamented her death with the sincerest affliction.

The reign of George II. closed, and that of George III. opened with the brightest prospects. But these were soon clouded, and a system is then thought to have commenced, which led to the American war, and the still greater calamities of the present day.

At the general election in 1761, Mr. Mawbey stood a candidate *on the popular interest*, to represent the borough of Southwark in parliament; and, notwithstanding a very warm opposition from the *court party*, happened to succeed. No sooner had he taken his seat than he opposed the *Bute administration*, then supported by a junto, who affected to arrogate to themselves the title of "the king's friends," a class of men, happily characterised by Davenant, as "an ignorant, mercenary, and servile crew; unanimous in evil, diligent in mischief, variable in principles, constant for flattery, *talkers for liberty**, but slaves to power; stiling themselves the court party, and the prince's only friends."

On this occasion, he conducted himself with such spirit and uniformity, that his conduct was noticed by the heads of the opposition, and when the Rockingham party came into favour, Mr. Mawbey had the offer of a baronetage †: this was at a period when titles were offered with a more sparing hand than at present.

During the Grafton and North administrations, Sir Joseph steadily adhered to the cause of the people; exhibiting the most marked dislike to the conduct of the ruling powers, and proving to his constituents, and the nation at large, that he had not bartered his principles for *a bit of parchment*.

Conceiving the rights of every freeholder in the kingdom to be injured in the person of Mr. Wilkes, he supported that gentleman in his contest during the Middlesex election, and not only countenanced him with his presence, but aided him with his purse. His exertions were also conspicuous in the memorable contest about *general warrants*.

When the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver were imprisoned in the Tower, for so nobly maintaining the franchises of the city of London, we find Sir Joseph Mawbey walking in procession with the society of Antigallicans, to pay his respects to them.

On the appearance of Serjeant Glynn, as a candidate for the first county in the kingdom, he contributed his assistance and support, and subscribed thirty pounds towards the necessary expences ‡.

In common with the other friends of freedom throughout the kingdom, he expressed his indignation at the conduct of government, in respect to the "Brentford riots," and protested loudly against the extention of the royal mercy to the guilty M'Quirk, convicted on this occasion of murder. The "massacre in St. George's Fields," as it was then termed, was another subject of just animadversion and rigorous inquiry: in that case also, the culprits did not feel the weight of the avenging laws.

A conduct so uniformly hostile to ministerial despotism, of course drew down upon his head the vengeance of the *court party*: their hatred and persecution, indeed, seem to have ended only with his retirement from public business. Sir Joseph's "hogs" became the standing jest of all the minor wits, and Mr. Burke himself, with a professional allusion, unworthy of his talents, happening to be opposed by the "popular baronet," as he was then called, affirmed, that all his arguments confuted his principles, "and that, like a pig in swimming, he was only cutting his own throat." He is also said to have been an object of daily ridicule, in a newspaper conducted by a man who was a disgrace to his cloth, and supported by one of the most abandoned miscreants that ever disgraced nobility.

At the general election in 1768, Sir Joseph was once more returned for the borough of Southwark. On a vacancy taking place for the county of Surry, he was soon after chosen one of its representatives, and in this capacity was always found steadily opposing the encroachments of the prerogative, and voting on the side of the people.

Let it be recorded to his honour, that he was uniformly a foe to the American war, and constantly opposed the raising of the supplies by which it was carried on. On Monday, Nov. 13th, 1776, he objected to the additional shilling on the land tax, proposed by Lord North, and said, "that it was unnecessary and wanton;" adding, "it was difficult to determine, whether it was most founded on folly or injustice."

* Whatever may have been the case in Sir William Davenant's time, it is but justice to remark, that they have of late years been *too honest* to make any pretensions of this kind.

† The patent is dated July 30, 1765.

‡ He purchased a freehold in Middlesex, expressly for the purpose of a vote in that county.

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Objecting to hoſtilities, it may be neceſſarily ſuppoſed, that he warmly animadverted on ſome of the cruelties with which that conteſt was diſgraced. To the honour of the Britiſh name, it muſt, however, be confeſſed, that the ſoldiers were not let looſe on the people. The burning of *Æſopus*, indeed, occurred, but it was allowed on all hands to be an unworthy meaſure, and there was not found a ſingle man baſe enough to enter on its juſtification. *Martial law* was then only employed againſt thoſe ſubjected to its operations, by the mutiny bill; and the idea of "tortures and ſcourges," (at which the adherents of Robeſpierre would have ſtarted with abhorrence!) was not even dreamed of by the Britiſh government, although it was childiſhly ſuppoſed, that the cabinet of that day had attained the *maximum* of human guilt!

"*Gneſſius hæc Rhadamanthus habet durilſima regna,*
"*Caſtigatque, auditque dolos*, ſubigitque fateri."

Sir Joſeph Mawbey was a conſtant friend to the liberty of the preſs. In 1773, when Mr. De Grey, brother to the chief juſtice, and a member of the houſe of commons, happened accidentally to *include* another gentleman's eſtate * in an inclоſure bill for the pariſh of Tottington, in Norfolk, this extraordinary proceeding was quaſhed by the author of "the Diverſions of Purley," who reprobated the meaſure with a maſculine indignation, attacked the *impartiality* of the ſpeaker (Sir Fletcher Norton, afterwards Lord Grant), and finally ſaved his friend's property. On this occaſion, Mr. Sampſon Woodfall, printer of the Public Adverтiſer, was brought to the bar, and a motion was made for his commitment to Newgate, but this was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by Sir Joſeph; and Mr. Tooke, who avowed himſelf the author, after diſplaying wonderful powers, and even calling up a bluſh on the then *ſpeaker's cheek*, was diſmiſſed from the bar.

In 1779, we find the member for Surry, in execution of his parliamentary duty, moving in his place, that Lord George Germaine ſhould vacate his ſeat in parliament, in conſequence of his having accepted of an office †, created poſterior to the ſtatute of queen Anne. On this occaſion he entered into a hiſtory of the queſtion, and proved himſelf to be a man of conſiderable reſearch.

In the ſame year, he ſeconded Colonel Barre's motion againſt "contractors;" and in 1784, when a change of adminiſtration took place, ſo careful was he of the public money, on all occaſions, and under all miniſters, that he oppoſed the expenſive eſtabliſhment conceived by a noble duke, then at the head of the ordnance board, for purchaſing Sir Gregory Page Turner's ſplendid houſe at Blackheath, in order to convert it into a Military ſchool, for the cadets of Woolwich warren.

It was thus that Sir Joſeph Mawbey, in a venal age, ſupported the reputation of an Engliſh ſenator. At length the memorable epoch of the "coalition," the bitter fruits of which we are at this moment digeſting, occurred. A ſcheme, ſo thoroughly devoid of principle, as that of the junction of the "friends of the people," with "one of the authors of the American war," was not reliſhed by a man, uniform in his ſupport of public liberty, and now becoming grey in the public ſervice.

He accordingly ſupported Mr. Pitt, a youth whoſe principles *appeared* to be bottomed on the ancient conſtitution, and whoſe profeſſions were ſo plauſible, that, young as he was, he muſt have been fit

"*To teach even the hoary Numidian guile!*"

if he had already become ſuch an adept in premature deception.

To this beardleſs ſtateſman, Sir Joſeph, like many other worthy men, gave a liberal, but not a blind ſupport. This circumſtance, however, proved unfavourable to his intereſts in the county, and we accordingly find, that at the general election, in 1790, he did not meet with that warm ſupport, which he had formerly experienced. He therefore retired to the comforts of private life, the conſciouſneſs ariſing from honeſt exertions, and the enjoyment of a liberal fortune.

Some time before this, he had withdrawn from all concern in the diſtillery, having received, as it is ſaid, about ſeventy thouſand pounds, for his ſhare in that extenſive concern.

Having already been at a conſiderable expence in ſome conteſted elections, he was determined not to riſk the independence of himſelf and family, for a *vote* in the houſe of commons; ſcorning, therefore, to buy a *borough*, he put a period to his parliamentary career.

He, however, took frequent opportunities of declaring his opinions relative to public affairs, and, in a particular and pointed manner, expreſſed his diſapprobation of the preſent diſaſtrous war.

He ſtill continued the exerciſe of his duties as a magiſtrate, and preſided with great ability as chairman at the quarter ſeſſions, until his official functions were ſuſpended, by an unfortunate event. A diſpute having ariſen about a road, he and another magiſtrate were requeſted to *view* and *certify* on the occaſion. Some miſtake unluckily took place, and political enmity is ſuppoſed to have had its ſhare, in a buſineſs, that is ſaid to have preyed on his ſpirits, until the laſt moments of his exiſtence. Malice itſelf could not, however, impute a *corrupt motive* to his conduct, and the unanimous teſtimony of the Bench ‡, exhibited the honourable feelings, and particular regard, of his brother magiſ-

* That of —— Tooke, Eſq.

† That of ſecretary to the American department.

‡ This alludes to a letter ſigned by the

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trates, respecting a justice of the peace, who had given an assiduous attendance to the duties of that office for upwards of forty years.

Sir Joseph, after this, resided almost continually at his house at Botleys, in Surry, where he lived with great hospitality. He occasionally cultivated the muses, and we have seen some of his poetical effusions, which were certainly above mediocrity. On the death of Lady Mawbey, he penned some verses to her memory, which are spoken of as abounding in sensibility.

Sir J. Mawbey carried along with him to his grave the character of an *independent man*. In a corrupt age, this is no small merit, and it perhaps created some, as it certainly added to the number and animosity of his enemies; for what can be a greater stigma on those who are wallowing in the spoils of the public, than to behold a respectable distiller contented with an honourable competency, and scorning to increase it by augmenting the distress of the nation?

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Irfield, Walter Gray, esq. of Southgate Grove, to Miss Rickman.

At Heathfield, Mr. Charles Goringo of Whiston Park, to Miss Elizabeth Luxford.

Died.] At Lewes, Mr. Charles Rider.

At Chichester, in her 66th year, Mrs. Anne Pilkington, widow of the rev. Dr. Pilkington, late vicar of Finden.

At Highdown Hill, in the parish of Weston, Mr. Oliver, miller.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Southampton, Joseph Lawrence Dowall, esq. to Miss Kingsbury.

At the same place, the right hon. earl of Yarmouth, eldest son of the Marquis of Hertford, to Miss Fogniani.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. Rogers. Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Mr. R. Hopkins, manuple to the college.

At Portsmouth, Mr. John Shoveller, sen. merchant. Lieut. William Christmas.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Rawlings, of Fordingbridge, to Miss P. Curtis, of Breamore.

At Bishopstone, Mr. Thomas Harding, to Mrs. Clark.

At Bemerton, Mr. Meredith, land-surveyor, of London, to Miss Page, of the former place.

Mr. Savory, jun. of Purton, near Swindon, to Miss Rogers, of Ramsbury.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Saffery. Mr. Edward Seymour, jun. In her 93d year, Mrs. Goldwyer. Dr. William Hancock, formerly a physician of eminence, but who had for many years retired from business.

At Westbury Leigh, aged 73, Mr. Stephen Brown.

At Breamore, suddenly, Mr. Holloway. He was greatly noted for his extraordinary skill in curing the distempers of cattle.

Miss Frances Arundel, of Ashcomb.

June 7th, after a short illness, at Deverell, Mrs. M. A. Goddard, widow of rev. W. Goddard, of Stargroves, Berks.—As an apology for intruding these imperfect outlines upon the public, it may be observed, that in every point of view the representation of a valuable life, promises some utility to mankind. The present design is drawn with as much faith and candour, as the partiality of an ardent friend may be supposed to possess. The desire of being correct, and of doing the subject justice, is of more powerful influence in the mind of the artist, than to display his own feelings, or compose a flattering panegyric on a person whose memory could not be embellished by either. Mrs. M. A. Goddard was the daughter of Major Prince, in his majesty's service. She was born in the year 1774, but her parents dying at an early period of her age, the care of her devolved on general Sir R. Sloper, under whose liberal guardianship she received a good education. At the age of 18, she married the rev. Mr. Wm. Goddard, of Stargroves, in Berkshire; he was a man of an excellent heart, and they lived very happily together until the autumn of 1797, when Mr. Goddard, attacked with a complaint in the lungs, for which he was advised a voyage to Lisbon, unfortunately died on the passage, leaving a wife and three infant children. When Mrs. M. A. Goddard returned from this melancholy duty, she arranged her affairs to live with a brother-in-law, at Deverill, where the event happened which occasions the present attempt at pourtraying her character. In person she was delicately feminine, her form was neat and elegant, her complexion pure and fair; she was allowed, by both sexes, to be handsome.—Her expression was peculiarly pleasing, accompanied with a gentleness and affability of manner, which was extremely captivating. She was modest and graceful in her deportment, without the smallest appearance of acting;—there was nothing theatrical about her. In company, and in conversation, her mildness of temper led her to assume an inferior part: She seldom obtruded observations or arguments of her own; the violence of disputation, and the gabble of impertinent folly were equally repugnant to her disposition. Her passive conduct, on these occasions, could not be considered a fault: whenever she suggested any thing, it was either founded in good sense, or it was a simple expression of pure affection and benevolence. She preserved that equality of temper which assuages and disarms anger; she was always ready to forgive, and bountiful in her efforts to do good. A modest dignity presided over all her conduct: She never said a foolish thing. In domestic life, in worldly business, in the duties of a mother, a wife, and a friend, she can never be excelled. Although she had a very unusual share of the most difficult transactions in worldly affairs, yet she always appeared

magistrates of the district, in which they conveyed their opinion of his conduct in a manner highly honourable to all parties. It was written and transmitted *after his retreat from the bench.*

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peared above the task; cheerful, patient, and persevering under fatigue, her labour was ever beforehand, and she preferved abundance of leisure for the enjoyments of society. She was generous, humane, and charitable in all her dealings. Her accomplishments were not of that glaring kind, which often tempts the poffeffor of them to make a display; neither would her natural good fenfe and refined taste have permitted her to make a fhew of gaudy acquirments. Her affections were all pure and fufceptible; fhe felt keenly the aim of fentiment; received and communicated every fpecies of kindnefs with ardour, and left no attempt to intereft her friendfhip unrewarded. In literary correfpondence, the force of her mind became more evident: every one who enjoyed this happinefs, knows how to value her talents. As a private character, fhe was beloved by all who knew her. In the relation which her widowed ftate had placed her towards an infant family, fhe was invaluable. In herfelf fhe knew no vice, fhe had no faults, and her foibles, if fhe had any, were undifcoverable. She was one of thofe rare human beings, who approached, if fhe did not in reality attain, the limits of the perfection of our nature. May her orphan family learn the true value of fuch virtues and endowments, and may they ever emulate their mother's excellencies.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Dorchefter, Mr. Thomas Wood, to Miss Gibbons, niece to Mrs. Carter, of the Antelope inn. Mr. George Frampton, to Miss. Nelfon.

Died.] At Blandford, Mr. Thomas Waters.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Caiffon lock, erected on the Somerset canal at Combhay, lately underwent a complete trial before the gentlemen of the committee, and a numerous affembly of fpectators; when the principles of its action and utility were fully eftablifhed. The defcent of the caiffon, from the upper to the lower level, the paffage of the boat therefrom to the end of the tunnel, its return, and admiffion into the caiffon, and its fubfequent afcent and anchorage, may be regarded as a complete operation, and eftablifhes beyond all controverfy, the proofs of an invention which, in point of ingenuity and utility, may be confidered as the greateft difcovery of the prefent age. After the firft experiment, feveral gentlemen, ftruck with the facility and fafety of its operation, went down in the caiffon to a depth of more than 60 feet, and in like manner returned to the upper level. In fome parts of the machinery, the working was retarded by a few obftacles altogether caufual, and which may eafily be obviated in future. However, to remove all doubt and anxiety on the fubject, Mr. Weldon, the inventor, has undertaken to pafs through the caiffon lock 1500 ton of goods in 12 hours, with only one man to work the machine, and affiftance of the boatman.

Married.] At Bathford, the rev. John Genger Barnes, M. A. fellow and tutor of Baliol college, Oxford, to Miss Anna Maria Belcher, daughter of Geoffery Lovett Belcher, efq. of Lovett-hall, near Maldon, Effex.

At Glaftonbury, Miss Mary Willey, a young lady of genteel fortune, to one of the privates of the Cheshire fupplementary militia.

Mr. John Light, of Midgill Farm, to Miss Parfons of Timfbury.

At the Quaker's Meeting, at Sidcot, Mr. Self, druggift, of Briftol, to Miss Tanner, of Woodborough.

At Bath, the hon. and rev. T. S. Twiftleton, to Miss Afhe, daughter of Benjamin Afhe, efq. formerly in the fervice of the Eaft-India Company. Mr. Chapman, of Rodney Stoke Lodge, to Miss Joan Saunders Brooks, daughter of Joseph Brooks, efq. of Coffey Houfe, near Wells. H. Brumgatten, efq. to Miss Brydges. The rev. William Ruch Hallet Churchill, of Dorchefter, to Miss M. Turner, of Walcott Farm, Bath. Mr. J. Hillman, jun. of Chilton, to Miss E. Spencer, of this city.

At Wells, Mr. Oram, of Chilhampton, Wilts, to Miss Crofs.

At Twerton, near Bath, Mr. Spencer, an opulent farmer of Newton St. Loe, to Miss Dafter, of the former place.

Died.] At his lodgings in Bath, on the 28th ult. the rev. Jeffe Anker. The fervant had juft taken up his breakfaft, and was gone to call the landlord, whom his mafter wifhed to fpeak to; but before he had reached the bottom of the ftairs, he heard the explofion of a piftol, and inftantly returning to the room, found the unfortunate gentleman weltering in his blood, the ball having entered the right temple. Mr. Anker had refided feveral months in Bath, and was highly efteemed for his affability, and frank and generous behaviour. About 18 months ago he loft his lady, which circumftance he took deeply to heart, and has been inconfolable ever fince. The writer of this article, who has been honoured with his acquaintance many years can teftify, that he has feldom known him pafs an hour without bewailing his lady with the moft tender poignancy. To diffipate the gloom which now fettled on his mind, he had recourfe to gaming, and is faid to have loft confiderable fums; but not fo as materially to injure his fortune, which was very ample. That he was not impelled to the commiffion of the above rafh act by pecuniary diftreffs, was fufficiently evinced by the great amount of cafh, notes, and valuable effects, which he poffeffed at the time of his death. The coroner's jury, from thefe confiderations, returned a verdict of lunacy.—Mr. Anker was a Norwegian of a noble family.

At Bath, Mr. Barlow, late an eminent merchant in London. The hon. William William Hewitt, fecond fon of the late Vifcount Lifford, late lord chancellor of Ireland. Mrs. Eaft-

East. Herbert Sawyer, esq. of Wellington House, in this county, and admiral of the blue squadron. Also Mrs. Davis. In an advanced age, Mr. Poole. Mrs. Harreft. Mr. Cheeseman.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. James Green.

At Yeovill, Samuel Daniell, banker.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, Joseph Martyr, esq. of Greenwich, and one of the coroners for the county of Kent, to Miss Cobham, daughter of the late T. Cobham, esq. of the Grove, near Plymouth.

At Bridgewater, Mr. C. Trevor, to Miss Catherine Weatherell, of Briftol.

At Uffculm, Mr. Garnfey, to Mis Hurly.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. Taylor.

At Plymouth, the rev. F. Goodwin, fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

At Dawlifh, the right hon. Laura, Lady Southampton, one of the ladies of the bedchamber to her royal highneis the Princeis of Wales. Her ladyfhip was fecond daughter to the hon. Mrs. Keppel.

At Taunton, in his 54th year, major-general Douglas. This officer, after ferving his country 40 years, fell a victim to the fatal effects of the Weft India climate.

Alfo, Mr. Fither. In his 75th year, Mr. Henry Fyfh, of Lynn, in Norfolk.

WALES.

Died.] At Swannfea, Glamorganfhire, at the very extraordinary age of 110 years, Eifher Davies. She retained the full enjoyment of the faculties till within a few hours of her death.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At King's College, Aberdeen, Dr. J. Dunbar, late profeffor of philofophy in that univerfity.

At Glafgow, Mr. Hay M'Dowall, 7th fon of James M'Dowall, efq. lord provoft of that city.

Near Edinburgh, in confequence of a fall from his horfe in a fit, lieut. colonel Bygrave, of the 65th regiment.

IRELAND.

Died.] The right hon. John Scott, earl of Clonmell, baron Earlsfoot, chief juftice of his majefty's court of King's-bench, one of his majefty's privy council, and patentee clerk of the pleas of the court of Exchequer.

In Dublin, Mrs. Ormfby, widow of William Ormfby, efq. M.P. for Sligo, in Ireland, and fifter of the right hon. Owen Wynn.

In the New Prifon, Dublin, the hon. Edward Fitzgerald, commonly called Lord Edward Fitzgerald. This unfortunate nobleman's death arofe from two piftol fhot wounds, which he received in a fcuffle with two men of the name of Swan and Ryan, by whom he was apprehended, in confequence of the reward of a thoufand pounds offered by government. The crime with which he had been charged was *high treafon*. In the hiftory of this lamented and much beloved nobleman, a branch of the firft family in Ireland, and connected, by affinity, with the moft noble families in England, we behold a melancholy inftance of the inftability of human happineis. He was youngeft brother to the prefent duke of Leinfter, and nephew to the duke of Richmond; of his mother he was the favourite fon; and from every branch of the numerous family to which he belonged he experienced the moft tender affection. Having finifhed his juvenile ftudies, it was his lot to arrive at Paris, in his continental tour, at the commencement of the revolution. Smitten with thofe ideas which the refurrection of a great people from the tomb of defpotifm exhibited, he made the caufe of France his own, and entering into their feelings and fympathies, he exulted in their fucceis, and feared for their depreffion. During the progreis of the revolution, through fome of its moft intereiting and warmeft ftages, he remained at Paris, and aifociated with fome of the prime movers. It was in this fchool of freedom and revolution, that his lordfhip's ftrong, fufceptible, and warm mind, received that caft of fentiment which, during the fubfequent period of his fhort life, influenced the tenor of his conduct. It was here too, if we are rightly informed, that he formed a connexion with a lady nearly related to the *ci-devant* duke d'Orleans, whofe elegance of mind and manners, and whofe principles fo congenial to his own, formed a fource of domeftic happineis which, in fome degree, compenfated for his fufferings in public life. When his lordfhip returned to his native country, he found little in the ftate of its people which weakened his deteftation of defpotifm. In parliament, where the advice and influence of his brother, the duke of Leinfter, placed him, he was the bold, though feldom the eloquent, opponent of the miniiterial party, and uniformly fupported oppofition in the conteft in which they were then engaged (during the adminiftration of lord Weftmoreland) with adminiftration, for thofe popular meafures, many of which the perfeverance of that body at laft extorted, fuch as the Place-bill, Penfion-bill, &c. &c. Lord Edward, indeed, feldom fpoke in the houfe. He had none of the qualities which conftitute the orator. His perfon was low; his countenance expreffive of little elfe than a fimple, bold, and honeft heart; his voice weak, and incapable of variety; his vocabulary rich only in ftrong and unadorned expreffions of his unbounded love of freedom, and hatred of every fpecies of public or private oppreffion. Of the fimplicity and fearlefs tenor of his parliamentary conduct, a remarkable inftance occurred during the Weftmoreland adminiftration. It was on a night of debate in the Houfe of Commons on one of the popular queftions. The arguments adduced in fupport of the meafure were anfwered by an oblique attack on the motives of thofe who brought it forward; it was infinuated that the men who agitated the public mind with fuch queftions, did not act as became

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became good ſubjects. Lord Edward, regardleſs of what is called parliamentary decorum, which very properly forbids the expreſſion of any ſentiment diſreſpectful of the ſovereign, or his repreſentative, began his harangue in theſe words: "Mr. ſpeaker, I am ſo far from agreeing with the right hon. member, that I think his excellency the lord-lieutenant is the worſt ſubject the king has"—The houſe was immediately in an uproar; his words were ordered to be taken down, and the gallery inſtantly cleared; three hours paſſed in debate, during which his friends uſed every endeavour to perſuade him to explain away or ſoften his expreſſion; to which, at length, after a long and obſtinate refuſal, he agreed. It was about this time that popular diſcontent in Ireland was becoming ſerious. The ſociety of United Iriſhmen had been formed, and was ſpreading rapidly over Ireland; ſhortly afterwards it fell under the diſpleaſure of government. What his lordſhip's connexions with that ſociety were, or whether he was at all connected with it after it became illegal to be a member of it, we do not pretend to know; ſtill leſs can we pretend to ſay, whether his lordſhip was prompted by any zeal for the intereſt of his countrymen, to enter into meaſures inconſiſtent with his allegiance to his ſovereign; it is certain only, that from that time he became the intimate friend, and almoſt perpetual companion of Mr. O'Conner, whoſe name his enemies have long been in the habit of calumniating with charges of treaſon. Information on oath, it is however ſaid, the government in Ireland did receive, that his lordſhip had committed an act of high treaſon: a reward of 1000l. was iſſued for apprehending him, and, in conſequence, he was ſoon after taken by the two perſons above-mentioned, Swan and Ryan. Whether theſe men acted legally in their manner of arreſting him, is a point on which public opinion muſt at preſent be ſuſpended; his lordſhip certainly reſiſted; they came upon him in bed; he roſe, ſeized a dagger, and in the ſcuffle which followed, he wounded mortally, Ryan, one of the parties, and received two piſtol ſhots, which, by the verdict of the jury, (a verdict which merely ſtated the facts which were proved before them, without attempting to determine whether the death was murder or not), contributed to his death. After being ſecured, he was committed to Newgate; where he languiſhed for a few days, and expired. We could detail the many intereſting circumſtances which occurred in the interviews that took place in his laſt dreary abode, between his lordſhip and thoſe tender connexions whoſe lives were bound up in his. But the human mind feels deeply enough at the abſtract ſtory of a noble youth, ſurrounded by all the happineſs which a ſublunary ſtate can afford, ſinking at once into the loweſt ſtate of human wretchedneſs—tranſmitted in a moment from a palace to a dungeon—from the embraces of a young and beautiful wife, to the arms of death in its moſt hideous form! It is unneceſſary to heighten the picture! His character, drawn by that great man, Mr. Fox, in a ſpeech at a meeting of the Whig club, a few days before his melancholy exit, is, perhaps, the beſt which can be tranſmitted to poſterity.—On Mr. Fox's health being drank, with deſerving enthuſiaſm, "he roſe, ſeemingly in much agitation, and ſpoke in ſo low a tone, that he was but very imperfectly heard. He ſaid, he felt himſelf, at the moment, extremely unfit to addreſs an aſſembly even of his friends. The afflicting ſituation in which a near relation of his was involved, (he hoped he ſhould not be conſidered as unmanly in ſaying), affected him ſo much, that he was unable to ſay much on every ſubject. The unfortunate gentleman to whom he alluded, was endeared to him, not duly from the connexion of blood, but from the warmeſt friendſhip. He had known him from his earlieſt youth, and more private worth he never knew to exiſt in any man."

Of the wounds which he received, in apprehending Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Capt. Ryan, of the St. Sepulchre's yeomanry, formerly called Surgeon Ryan, and for ſome years previous to his death, acting editor of the Dublin Journal. Of this man, all that it is intereſting to the public to know is ſhort. The obſcure circumſtances of his birth, family, and education, we have been unable to learn; the firſt information procured of him is, that when he ceaſed to be a boy, he became connected in ſuch a manner with an apothecary, as gave a ſort of ſanction to his ſubſequent aſſumption of the title of *ſurgeon*; whether Mr. Ryan entitled himſelf afterwards to that appellation we know not, but it is certain his *practice* was not confined to ſurgery. About the year 1787 he was one of the intimates of the well known John Giffard, formerly an apothecary of Dublin, but principally known as a very active and intelligent agent of adminiſtration in Ireland, and whoſe zeal in the ſervice has been marked, in the moſt diſtinguiſhed manner, at the public meetings of the metropolis, for ſeveral years back. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Ryan was a note-taker in the Iriſh Houſe of Lords, while Mr. Giffard, his patron, took care of the more important buſineſs in the Commons. For theſe ſervices, it is underſtood, Mr. Giffard was paid by a place in the Dublin cuſtom-houſe, worth 600l. per annum; while he ſettled with Mr. R. for his ſubordinate labours in the common cauſe. The Dublin Journal had now become the advocate of government meaſures; and theſe two, Mr. Giffard being the principal in the management, are ſuppoſed to have filled, with ſome caſual aids from other quarters, its pages. If an author then is known by his writings, the character of Mr. Ryan may be, in ſome meaſure, known from the complexion of that print. The friends had now paſſed ſome years in this way, when the time arrived that Mr. R. was to be ſomething more than a mere

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mere writer; Mr. Giffard became a militia officer, and Mr. R. succeeded him as editor. The character of the print, now under his sole auspices, bespoke still more strongly the character of Mr. R's mind. According to some, it was conducted with zeal and intelligence; according to others, it was marked by the most detestable scurrility, and irritating insolence. Little of importance occurred in his life from that period, until the embodying of the yeomanry, in which he obtained a command of some men, in a remote part of the town, and until the commencement of the present troubles in Ireland, when his zeal became more than ever conspicuous. Of the circumstances of his arresting Lord Edward Fitzgerald, from whom he met his death, and the melancholy consequences attending that transaction, the public are fully in possession.

On the 14th of June, Dr. Esmond, a lieutenant of the Kildare yeoman cavalry, was executed on Carlisle-bridge, pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial, by whom he was found guilty of having assisted the people in their attack on Prosperous, a manufacturing village, in the county of Kildare. Of the history of this gentleman the public know little, nor is there much in it which can interest them. To him life was an unruffled stream, down whose placid current he glided, tasting every sweet which improving fortune, and increasing friends, successful love, and domestic happiness, could offer, until the political tempest thickened round him, and plunged him into ruin! He was the younger brother of Sir Thomas Esmond, the present head of a very old family in the county of Wexford, but of which the patrimony had been considerably diminished. Mr. Esmond, however, though a younger brother, was not at any time a distressed man. He was early apprenticed to a surgeon of eminence, with whom having completed his apprenticeship, he entered into business for himself, His family connexions, and an easy elegance of manners, which added considerably to the recommendatory influence of a fine person, soon procured for him a degree of practice in his profession which enabled him to live in a style of something more than comfort; but he was not long to depend on his practice as a surgeon. A lady, possessed of a personal fortune of 12,000l. and a considerable landed property, encouraged his addresses, and accepted his hand. With her he had now, for a considereble time, enjoyed every comfort, and every pleasure, which such a connexion may be supposed to afford, when the breaking out of the insurrection, and the attack on Prosperous, near which he lived, called him to the commission of the crime for which his life has been the forfeit. It is impossible to conceive, but that Dr. Esmond's first motives to engage in what is called the popular cause, must have been honourable and patriotic,—but, *in pejus ruere* is the weakness, the misfortune of human nature. How few can ascertain the precise point at which, in the process of the most laudable principle towards its extreme, virtue begins to be a vice, and wisdom gives place to folly. His conduct at the place of execution, was that of a man neither insensible to his situation, nor sinking under its horror; he was collected, but he appeared to feel the seriousness of death. By his rejection of the comfort derived from clerical assistance in the last moments of life, he seemed to disbelieve the efficacy of the mechanical appendages of devotion.

Killed, in an action with the insurgents, at Ross, on the 5th of June, Luke, Baron Mountjoy, a nobleman whose public conduct made no man his enemy, and whose private life was embellished by every grace, which taste, learning, and mild manners, could throw around it. His lordship was not illustrious by birth. His grandfather was, in the early part of his life, an hired domestic; but the caprice of fortune left him at his death in possession of a very considerable fortune; which, by the successful exertions of his son, the father of his lordship, and an assiduous partizan of the Irish court, was yet farther increased. His lordship having succeeded to the possession of property thus prepared for him by the good fortune and industry of his two ancestors, and having finished his collegiate studies at Cambridge, was elected a representative in parliament for the county of Dublin, which he continued to represent, until he was called to the House of Peers. In no part of his parliamentary career, did he affect the character of a zealous patriot; and yet, in some occasions, he exerted himself, on the popular side, with zeal and ability. Of these intermittent efforts for the people, the most splendid was that which his lordship made to obtain a system of protecting duties for the manufactures of Ireland. Since the opening of Irish commerce, in the year 1779, this measure had become a great favourite of the public; it had been found, that the mere privilege of exporting their manufactures could be of little real use, while the superior skill, industry, and capital, of Great Britain, enabled her to undersel the Irish in their own market; it was therefore desired that parliament should impose such duties on the importation of British manufactures, particularly woollens, as should counteract the superior advantages which she enjoyed over the Irish manufacturer. By these, it was said, Ireland would be able to stand a competition with the manufacturer of Great Britain, and ultimately avail herself of her many natural, advantages which, without that protection, must for ever remain useless. —Mr. Gardiner was of this opinion; and after the question had long been agitated, indeed influenced the public mind, he proposed to the house of commons a motion declaratory of the necessity of such a system of duties. In the speech by which he prefaced his motion,

tion, he displayed a deep and thorough acquaintance with the principles of commerce, and a great deal of that learning which the mind of a man of buſineſs would only ſeek for in the hiſtory of manufactures. The motion, after a very long debate, was loſt; nor has it ſince been revived, unleſs the celebrated commercial propoſitions of Mr. Ord, in the year 1785, may be conſidered as including it. Previous to this time, Mr. Gardiner had married the eldeſt of the three celebrated Miſs Montgomeries, daughters of Sir Wm. Montgomery, of Macbie Hill. By this marriage, if he did not greatly enlarge his fortune, he ſecured a very wide and uſeful extent of family connection, the other two ſiſters of his wife being ſhortly married, the one to the Right Hon. Mr. Beresford, firſt commiſſioner of the Iriſh revenue, a man of well known and powerful intereſt; the other to the preſent Marquis of Townſend. This lady, whoſe perſonal and mental accompliſhments were of the moſt extraordinary and captivating kind, Mr. Gardiner idolized. By her he had four children. Charles, born in 1782, who ſucceeds his Lordſhip, and three daughters, the eldeſt of whom was recently married to the Rev. Mr. Fowler, ſon of the Archbiſhop of Dublin. It was by his connexion with this lady, that Mr. G. was enabled to eſtabliſh a claim to the Mountjoy eſtate. This led the way to his ſubſequent application for the title, which had long lain dormant. The application was favourably received, and in 1789 he was created Baron Mountjoy. But connubial happineſs is not immortal; this beloved wife his Lordſhip was doomed to loſe. He bore the loſs like a lover, but alſo like a man. The wound was deep which this calamity inflicted, but not incurable, for in the year 1795, his Lordſhip, after a long period of wooing, eſpouſed a Miſs Wallace, who had been bred to the occupation of a miliner. The public are in poſſeſſion of the train of public events which brought on the catraſtophe of his death, at the head of the Dublin militia, of which he was colonel.

Report of the preſent State of Commerce, Manufactures, &c.

(To be continued monthly.)

IT being intended to give, in the ſucceeding numbers, a monthly report of the ſtate of the commerce and manufactures of the country, it may not be improper to introduce it by a general view of the extent and nature of our foreign trade.

The commerce of Great Britain, and its colonies, at preſent employs about 16,000 veſſels, the navigation of which requires near 120,000 ſeamen; of this number of veſſels, about 10,000 annually arrive in, and as many clear out from, the different ports of England and Scotland. Some idea may be formed of the immenſe value of our commerce from the cuſtom-houſe accounts of the *exports and imports*, by which the total of the exports of Great-Britain for one year, ending 5th January 1796, amount to 27,270,000l. and of the imports to 21,360,000l.: it is well known that theſe accounts are formed according to rates eſtabliſhed a century ago, and which muſt, therefore, in many inſtances, give the value of the articles at a very different rate from their preſent price, and in general much below it, conſequently the extent of our foreign trade would appear much greater, if a real valuation of the different articles could be obtained.

The great increaſe which has appeared in our exports and imports ſince the commencement of the war, obviouſly ariſes, principally, from the ſituation of other powers; the colonial trade in particular, of France and Holland, was very great, a conſiderable part of which muſt at preſent be in the hands of the Engliſh merchants; although, whenever a peace is concluded, it may poſſibly, in a great meaſure, revert to its former channels. The increaſed expenditure of government alſo contributes, in many inſtances, to cauſe the appearance of an increaſe of trade, as eſtimated from the cuſtom-houſe accounts; and if the late increaſe has not, in ſome degree, ariſen from this cauſe, it is a very ſingular circumſtance that it ſhould not have produced a greater increaſe in the revenue of the cuſtoms.

The value of goods imported by the EAST INDIA COMPANY, amounts to about one-fourth of the total of our imports; their exports conſiſt chiefly of woollen-cloths, metals, and naval and military ſtores; on the ſale of the woollens they generally experience a loſs, notwithſtanding which, the export is continued regularly, as without this article they would be obliged to carry out a greater quantity of bullion, or to ſubſtitute ſome other manufacture, which certainly could not be done with equal advantage to this country.

The capital employed in the WEST INDIA TRADE is eſtimated at 70,000,000l.; the value of goods exported from Great Britain and her dependencies, including the profit of freight on the ſeveral branches of ſupply, inſurance, &c. 3,800,000l.; the imports from thence into great Britain and Ireland, and other ports, the profits of which center in Great Britain, 7,200,000l.; the duties paid to government 1,800,000l.; the ſhipping employed direct 150,000 tons.

The MEDITERRANEAN TRADE, in time of peace, is very valuable; but of late many of the principal articles come by way of Hamburgh.

The BALTIC TRADE, conſiſting of more bulky articles, employs a much greater number of ſhipping; and the value of the imports from thence, which are chiefly articles of the greateſt importance to our manufactories, and for the ſupport of the navy, is eſtimated at upwards of 3,000,000l.

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Of the AMERICAN TRADE, which formerly was wholly engroſſed by this country, and which, ſince that period, has been rapidly increaſing, we ſtill retain about one half; and ſhould the diſpute with France continue, it will probably throw a greater proportion into our hands, if a more favourable ſtate of trade in America ſhould render it adviſeable for our merchants to extend their engagements with a people who pay little or no regard to punctuality of remittances.

The preſent ſtate of our TRADE WITH PORTUGAL, upon the whole, may be conſidered as flouriſhing; the increaſing commercial conſequence of Brazil, annually demands larger ſupplies of woollens and other articles of Britiſh manufacture—a conſiderable intercourſe with Spain, is now carried on through the medium of Portugal.—Yet it muſt be acknowledged, that within theſe two laſt years, the importation of wine from Portugal and Liſbon, has decreaſed, owing to the impolitic and exorbitant duties recently laid on that article by the Britiſh miniſter. Great Britain exports to Portugal and her colonies, to a large amount in woollens, hoſiery, hardware, coals, iron, tin, &c. Ireland ſupplies her with vaſt quantities of proviſions and butter, and linen. From our colony of Newfoundland is exported to Portugal, a large ſupply of bacalas, or ſalted cod-fiſh. That kingdom makes large returns to Great Britain and Ireland, in wines; fruit, dry and moiſt; olive oil, ſalt, &c.—with ſugar, hides, drugs, gold, and other productions of her rich and extenſive colony of Brazil.

THE TRADE OF IRELAND, till within the laſt twenty years, was ſhackled with the moſt unjuſt reſtrictions, for the purpoſe of favouring the commerce of this country. Prior to the year 1779, linen was almoſt the only manufacture exported in any conſiderable quantity from that country; the others were either in a low ſtate from the general poverty of the country, or the exportation of the article was prohibited by law. The removal of the impolitic reſtraints, under which the commerce of Ireland laboured, called forth the exertions of the manufacturer and merchant, and the event has ſufficiently ſhewn, that though freedom of commerce cannot create capital and induſtry, it materially tends to promote both. The linen manufacture has made a gradual progreſs in proportion to the growing wealth and population of the country; the check and ſail-cloth branches have, however, greatly decayed ſince the increaſe of the manufacture of theſe articles in Great Britain. New drapery, compared with its ſtate previous to the war, is declining; in 1792, near 400,000 yards were exported; in the laſt year, not more than 100,000. Of old-drapery, the quantity made within the laſt year has equalled that produced in any year ſince the export trade was permitted. The manufactures of ſilk, cotton, and hoſiery, have become of little importance. Tanning, in conſequence of the duties impoſed, and the high price of bark, has been almoſt annihilated, and a great number of the tan-yards are broken up. The glaſs manufacture, both of bottle and the white kind, continues to flourith, particularly the crown glaſs branch; it is feared, however, that the recent glaſs duty will tend to embarraſs and diſcourage the trade. Paper-making is much decayed. The preſent ſtate of Ireland, which muſt have much interrupted the manufactures in many diſtricts, has had little effect upon their export trade; the arrivals from thence at London, Liverpool, and other parts, in the courſe of the preſent month, have been numerous; the cargoes chiefly linen cloth, ſalted proviſions, and grain.

One of the principal commercial occurrences of the month, has been the unſucceſsful termination of the attempt of the ſhip-owners, to remove the great reſponſibility they at preſent lie under: the bill, after paſſing the commons, was loſt in the houſe of lords.

From the account of the late *tea* ſale, at the India houſe, low greens appear to have fallen about 6d. per lb. the prices of the other teas, notwithſtanding the new duty of five per cent. took place at this ſale, have not advanced, and a fall may be expected in the September ſale, from the quantity now in the market.

Sugars are at a higher price than for ſeveral years paſt. Raw ſugars ſell from 84s. to 112s. Brown lumps, from 115s. to 118s. Middle ditto, 119s. to 122s. Fine ditto, 124s. to 128s. Single loaves. 128s. to 134s. Ground ſugars are from 86s. to 112s. A fall of raw ſugars may be looked for, from the expected arrivals. The average price, on the 20th of June, was 72s. 6d. excluſive of duty.

Coffee continues high, middling, from 7l. 5s. to 7l. 9s. fine, from 7l. 15s. to 7l. 17s.

Of *Manchester goods*, the quantity manufactured of late, has been ſmaller than uſual; the demand for the foreign trade has conſiderably diminiſhed, on account of the ſtock of thoſe goods on hand at Hamburgh, and the curtailed orders for the fairs at Frankfort and Leipſic: the home trade, however, has been tolerably briſk. The market is at preſent overſtocked with muſlins of the Mancheſter fabric; but the manufacture of thoſe of Glaſgow and Paiſley has been better accommodated to the conſumption.

Iriſh linens are becoming exceedingly ſcarce, in conſequence of the ſtagnation of the manufactures in that country; Ruſſias are alſo very ſcarce at preſent.

For *weſt-country woollens* there is little demand, except for blues, ſcarlets, and other military colours: the market has been ſo overſtocked with kerſeymeres, that they are ſold conſiderably below the manufactured coſt.

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The *Coventry, or ribbon-trade*, has been reduced to a ſtate of much leſs importence than a few years ſince, from the two principal markets of France and Holland being ſhut, and the American trade being in a ſtate of much inſecurity; the prevailing faſhions at home have alſo, in a great meaſure, excluded ribbons as an article of female decoration.

The price of *thrown ſilk* is at preſent declining, and probably will continue ſo, from the exportation to Ireland and America being at preſent ſuſpended. *Raw ſilk* continues much the ſame in price as for ſome time paſt; Italian raw, from 33s. to 34s Fotiombron, about 39s. China, from 24s. 6d. to 25s.

The price of STOCKS has, during the month, continued nearly ſtationary; and very little buſineſs has lately been tranſacted. As the bank have agreed to make the payments due upon the loan, ſmall quantities of ſtock are brought to market. *Bank ſtock*, on the 25th laſt month, was at 118½; and was on the 26th June at 118¾. 5 *per Cent Annuities* ſhut for the dividend on the 6th June, at 76. 4 *per cent conſols.* were, on the 27th laſt month at 60¾, and have ſince riſen to 61¼, at which price they continue. 3 *per cent conſols.* ſhut for the dividend on 25th May, at 48⅜, and will not open till the 10th Auguſt, on account of going into new ledgers.

N. B. In the proſecution of this plan, we ſhall be happy to avail ourſelves of reſpectable communications on the ſubject, eſpecially when confined to facts indicative of the real ſtate of any branch of trade, its extent, value, advance, or decline. This firſt paper is rather general and introductory, than a correct ſpecimen of the uſeful practical mode in which the article may in future be conducted.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN the ſouthern diſtricts of the kingdom the weather has ſtill continued favourable to the proceſs of vegetation, and for the various purpoſes of practical huſbandry; but our accounts from the northern parts of England are not, by any means, ſo flattering. In many places the ſeaſon has been ſo drought as to render the hay-crops ſlight; and the corn-crops have not altogether paſſed without injury. Our correſpondent, alſo obſerves, that, in Wales, peas, oats, and barley are almoſt burnt up with the long continuance of dry weather; and I have, ſays he, ſeen ſome pieces of wheat which, in addition to the ſhortneſs of the ſtraw, are almoſt as leer at the roots as old ſtubble after the harveſt. The rain which has been flying about theſe three or four days, in ſome degree revives our hopes; but much injury is already done. In the diſtricts of Scotland, particularly the ſouthern, it does not ſeem to have operated in an equally unfavourable manner: our reporter ſpeaks of crops being extremely forward. On his own farm he mentions having ſeventy Engliſh acres of wheat now in the ear; and that winter-ſown wheats are in general ſhot out. The harveſt promiſes to be general in thoſe part at an early period, perhaps ſo ſoon as the firſt or ſecond week in Auguſt. Crops have, indeed, here ſuffered little, except on poor thin clay, or gravelly ſoils. The crops of clover and rye-graſs in theſe parts are tolerably good, though by no means heavy.

For the preparation of turnip-grounds the ſeaſon has every where been uncommonly fine; and the ſhowers that have lately fallen in many diſtricts, have been very ſuitable for the ſowing and ſprouting of the ſeed, a large portion of which would otherwiſe have been loſt

Our communications reſpecting fruit from ſome counties are flattering; but, in Wales and the neighbouring diſtricts, we are informed that there is a general diſappointment. "Peas, indeed," ſays the reporter, "will be plentiful in this part; but the apples, notwithſtanding the long continuance of favourable appearances, almoſt entirely fail. We have been viſited by a great blight, even ſo late the time when every thing is generally deemed ſecure. In this part of the country, indeed, there hardly ever fails to be ſomething of a crop; but in Herefordſhire there are none. This circumſtance has produced a great riſe in the price of cyder. Good family cyder ſell, at Hereford, as high as 8 guineas, and the beſt at 10 or 12 guineas per hogſhead of 110 gallons."

The blight of fruit, we are inclined to believe, has been pretty general throughout the kingdom.

The prices of grain have not varied very much ſince our laſt.

The average price of WHEAT, throughout England and Wales, is 50s. 9d.—Of BARLEY, 29s. 3d.—Of OATS, 21s. 10d.

In ſome parts the price of cattle has lowered, in conſequence of the dryneſs of the ſeaſon. —BEEF, averaged in Smithfield on the 25th, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. the ſtone of 8lb.—MUTTON, from 3s. to 3s. 6d.—VEAL, from 4s. to 5s. 2d.—PORK, from 2s. 4d. to 3s.—And LAMB, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. The number of BEASTS in the market were 1800—of SHEEP 12000—and LAMBS 2000.

HOPS.—Although the proſpect of the growing crop of hops is leſs favourable than a week ago, the duty being now laid at 60 inſtead of 65,000l. the market is dull, and prices lower, probably, from their being previouſly puſhed up too high, or the quantity on hand being conſiderably greater than at any former period at this ſeaſon of the year.—Pockets 6l. to 8l. to 8l. 8s.—Bags 6l. 6s. to 7l. 12s.

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SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER

TO THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. XXXIII.] JULY 15, 1798. [VOL. V.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT *of* DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

SINCE our last retrospect of letters, a great variety of works has come before the public—*bos, fur, fus, atque facerdos*; the mass of ephemeral matter, indeed, as usual, is motley and unmeaning, but with pleasure we have remarked, that many of the publications of the last six months are distinguished by recondite learning, some by laborious argument, and others by taste and versatility of genius. We shall offer as fair an estimate as we can of their respective merits.

HISTORY.

A very important period of more than forty years of the history of England, has lately been illustrated, by a gentleman well-known and respected in the literary world, the Rev. Mr. COXE, in his "*Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford.*" This work consists of three very bulky quarto volumes; the first of which embraces that portion which will be most generally interesting, namely, the 'Memoirs;' the two latter being chiefly devoted to original correspondence, to notes, authentic documents, and state papers. Mr. COXE possessed the most ample sources of information relative to the period, of which he is the historian, and such as are open to very few; if, therefore, he be found impartial in narrating transactions, his claim to authenticity stands high. Sir Robert Walpole has been almost universally reprobated for introducing corruption, *as a system*, into the various departments of administration: when secretary at war, it is well known, that he was accused of breach of trust and corruption, was expelled the house of commons, and committed to the tower. His biographer attempts to justify him from this disgraceful charge, but his success, in our opinion, is very unequal to his zeal: the bare unsupported *assertions* of Walpole, are not to be received in proof of his innocence. In honour to Mr. COXE, however, and in order to anticipate any hasty charge of partiality which may be brought against him, we rejoice to state, that, with every honest man, he censures, with becoming severity, the conduct of Walpole, as a systematic and unprincipled oppositionist, after the dismissal of the Townshend administration. We must enter our complete and unqualified protest against Mr. COXE's opinion on the subject of the Septennial bill, which he considers as "the bulwark of our civil and religious liberties," but which we regard as an act of usurpation, to the deplorable success of which, the people may attribute every subsequent invasion of their freedom. These volumes of Mr. COXE throw considerable light on the character of Lord Bolingbroke, whose "*Letters and Correspondence, Public and Private, during the Time he was Secretary of State to Queen Anne,*" have lately been published by Mr. GILBERT PARKE, of Oxford. A fund of political intelligence is contained in these volumes, which are of unquestionable authenticity, the materials having been obtained by the editor from a living descendant of Thomas Hare, Esq. the under secretary of Bolingbroke, who secured the pages of his lordship on his dismission from office. An interesting "*History*" has been written "*of the Reign of Shah Aulum, the present Emperor of Hindostaun,*" by a gentleman well-known for his acquaintance with Asiatic literature, Captain WILLIAM FRANCKLIN, in the service of the East India company. Captain F. was one of the first pupils of that illustrious character, Sir William Jones, and one of the honourable few who approved themselves worthy of such an instructor; at an early period of life he undertook a journey into Persia, and resided some time at Shiraz, a place rendered classical from the circumstance of having given birth to the poet Hafez: the study of oriental languages here employed our author's attention; and on his return to Bengal, he published his Tour to Persia. The present history contains an account of the transactions of the court of Delhi and the neighbouring states, during a period of thirty-six years; in the appendix, among other interesting matter, is given a narrative of the late revolution at Rampore; and the original letter, as well as a translation of it, from the Prince

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Mirza, eldest son of the king of Delhi, to his present majesty of Great Britain, written in the year 1785. A relation, the most pathetic and instructive, of the sufferings of Shah Aulum concludes this valuable history: the eyes of the unfortunate king of Delhi were *extruded*, (to use an expression of Dr. Johnson's, on a similar occasion *), by the barbarous order of Gholaum Caudir, whose inhumanity was afterwards retorted on him by Schindiah, with circumstances of aggravated cruelty. The whole of this agonizing tale is related in a manner which does honour to the feelings of Captain FRANCKLIN. Perhaps we cannot arrange more properly than in the class of historical works, Sir RICHARD CLAYTON's translation of Mr. Tenhove's "*Memoirs of the House of Medici, from its Origin to the death of Francesco, the second, Grand Duke of Tuscany.*" Every one who has read Mr. Roscoe's life of Lorenzo, will remember the very handsome compliment there paid to the taste and abilities of Mr. Tenhove: speaking of the present work and its author, Mr. Roscoe says, "the fertility of his genius, and the extent of his information, have enabled him to intersperse his narrative with a variety of interesting digressions and brilliant observations: and the most engaging work that perhaps ever appeared, on a subject of literary history, is written by a native of one country, in the language of another, on the affairs of a third.†" The whole of his design, Mr. Tenhove did not live to complete; his work was written at various times, and printed piecemeal, as it was composed. Mr. T. "committed to the flames all the copies of these memoirs, excepting those which he had distributed to his particular friends in separate parts, as they came from the press." From one of those few printed copies, this translation took its rise: and though, from the circumstance of its incompletion, it abounds with abrupt digression, and the chain of historical narration is often broken; it is a work of much value; it contains almost an history of the rise and reign of the fine arts, and many interesting anecdotes are interwoven of painters, sculptors, engravers, architects, &c. &c. Sir Richard's translation is spirited and easy; his notes and observations display considerable learning, and much good sense. The last work of an historical nature, which has come under our observation is, a small octavo volume, of considerable curiosity, by General VALLANCY; it is entitled, "*The Ancient History of Ireland proved from the Sanscrit books of the Bramins of India.*" These venerable sages are well known to have taken an unlimited range in their topographical and historical researches; we learn, from the present publication, that, in one of the ancient Puranas, the sacred volumes of the Hindûs, a particular description has been found of the British isles! The passage in question, is given in the original Sanscrit character, and is employed by the General to corroborate some assertions and conjectures, which he hazarded many years ago in his Vindication of the History of Ireland.

* See his note at the conclusion of king Lear.

† Mr. Tenhove was a Dutchman, and his memoirs are written in French.

FINANCE.

As a work of great merit and importance, we cannot avoid mentioning the Earl of LAUDERDALE'S "*Letter on the present Measure of Finance*;" but as its direct application is to a period now past, we forbear to enlarge on its contents; no man, of common sense and observation, will question for a moment the completion of the noble earl's portentous prophecy, that the minister's estimate for the present year, 1798, will fall far short of his extravagant expenditure. The "proposal for liquidating £.66,666,666⅔ of the three per cents, by converting the land-tax into a permanent annuity," has met with that attention by both houses of parliament, which every plan to raise money is sure to be honoured with; a random equalization, however, of the old land-tax, would obviously be an iniquitous measure: A and B own two estates, each subject to a land-tax, the former of four shillings, the latter of four-pence in the pound. B sells his estate to C, who purchases at a high price, expressly on consideration of the lowness of the land-tax; what could exceed the injustice of raising C's land-tax to equal that of D, who purchased the estate of A at an inferior value, because it was burdened with a heavy one? In an octavo volume, is brought down to the 5th of Jan. 1797, "*The State of the Nation with Respect to its Public Funded Debt, Revenue, Disbursement*," &c. &c. from which it appears, that the debt actually contracted *at that time*, was 594,000,000l! *Since that time*, it has increased with an incalculable, but most ominous celerity:

——*Malum, quo non aliud velocius ullum;*
Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo.

It

It will not be very difficult to account for the zealous loyalty of many of us, after being informed, that the expence of collecting some taxes, amounts to almost 49 l. *per cent.* of the taxes themselves! From an erroneous position, namely, that a progressive increase of the precious metals in a state is the *cause* of progressive circulation, progressive industry, and progressive public prosperity, M. Herrenschwand, in a pamphlet on "*The true actuating Principle of Political Economy*," &c. has drawn, with all the pompous parade of the most profound syllogistic reasoning, a long and tiresome chain of economical and financial blunders. Mr. Dawson's "*Substitute for the Assessment Bill*," is to issue 20,000,000 l. of Exchequer bills, bearing an interest of one *per cent. per annum*, under authority of parliament, and *to make them legal tender*. The assessment bill has long since passed; but as every sentence for enriching the revenue is heard with an attentive ear, however partial be its principle and operation, but little surprize would be excited, if this iniquitous *substitute* for the assessment bill were converted into an *appendix* to it. An anonymous author has published "*A few Hints towards an improved System of Taxation*," &c.: they have but little novelty to recommend them, though their object is undoubtedly laudable, namely, to burden all persons with a taxation proportionate to their property, without any kind of investigation or disclosure of circumstances. These hints, antecedent to their publication, were sent in a private letter to Mr. PITT, but the haughty premier condescended not to notice them. A stockholder has submitted to the consideration of the public "*Three Plans for paying off the National Debt, and a Fourth for raising Money sufficient to bring about so desirable an End*:" these plans demand different periods of operation to render them efficient, and all act upon one common principle, namely, the conversion of all stock into short annuities, and the payment of the capital by an addition to the interest. The adoption of any of these plans would obviously require an enormous increase of taxation; our author proposes either a tax upon income, or, what is the same thing, a continuation of the new assessments. In pafing from finance to

POLITICAL ECONOMY

in general, our attention is directed to the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth "*Reports of the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor*;" all of which have been published since our last retrospect, and will merit the consideration of the public. These reports contain a variety of plans, *practically proved*, to increase the comforts of our fellow-creatures in distress: among other things, the establishment of parish windmills, the profits of which, after the deduction of necessary expences, are distributed among the poor; of village shops, for supplying them with coals, blankets, candles, soap, and oeculent commodities, at prime cost, are particularly recommended. The name of Lord WINCHELSEA stands honourably eminent: the rates in his three parishes amount to scarcely sixpence in the pound! this is effected by letting to the industrious poor small portions of land, on which they may keep a cow all the year round, or which they may cultivate in any manner they think proper. Were the conduct of Lord WINCHELSEA universally imitated by the nobility and large land-holders of this kingdom, we need feel no anxiety on the subject of foreign invasion or domestic insurrection: our soldiers might be disbanded, and the defence of the nation be confided, with perfect security, to the mass of a hardy and a *happy* people. Dr. GRAY, (on whom the university of St. Andrew's conferred the honorary degree of L L. D. immediately on the publication of his "*Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations*," &c.) has given to us "*A Plan for supplying London with Bread at one uniform Price from one Year to another*." He proposes the establishment of granaries for corn, and naturally expresses a surprise that tea, tobacco, sugar, &c. &c. should be deposited in large and commodious warehouses, while corn, the most essential article of subsistence, is lodged in little, unknown barns, and so scattered over the country, as to bid calculation defiance as to its quantity, and conjecture as to the places of its most abundant deposit. Dr. GRAY's object is, by means of a temporary premium from parliament, on an *extraordinary* growth of corn, to obtain a surplus adequate to the consumption of one whole year. This he thinks may be effected in the space of eight years; and when it is effected, the stock in hand will make the abundance of one harvest supply the deficience of another. We shall then be no longer, as we are now, at the mercy of a capricious season for our daily

bread: a circumstance which, as it can easily be avoided, argues in the people who submit to its inconvenience a degree of folly equal to the savage, whose experience of intense heat to-day renders him forgetful of the bitter cold which may succeed to-morrow. "*The Outlines of a Plan for establishing a united Company of British Manufacturers*," are sketched by Mr. JAMES PEACOCK, whose benevolent object is, so far as the manufactures are concerned, to form a company which shall supply the industrious with labour, and the ignorant with instruction. Mr. ARTHUR YOUNG—not *the Rev. Mr. Arthur Young*—has called the attention of the public to a circumstance, not very creditable to the congregated followers of the meek and unassuming Jesus. This circumstance is the want of accommodation in our churches for those *poor worshippers* to whom the gospel was, at one time, more peculiarly preached. "A stranger," says Mr. Y. "would think that our churches were built, as indeed they are, only for the rich." These latter monopolize the pews, while the poor, lame, perhaps blind, old, or feeble, are disgracefully crowded in the aisles, where many of them must stand during the whole of divine service! But the aspirations of an humble and an hearty supplicant are not intercepted in their passage to the throne of Omnipotence by the prayers of any prouder worshipper. Mr. WADDINGTON, a governor of the royal hospital of Bridewell, has offered to the attention of his brethren some "*Considerations on the original and proper Objects*" of the Institution. The abolition of *arts-masters and apprentices within the walls* is pressed with peculiar earnestness. Mr. W. exposes the evil consequences which have resulted from the introduction of them, by referring to numerous entries in the court and committee books, the pages of which are filled with complaints against both: he has, moreover, suggested a variety of other regulations for the better government of the hospital, which are highly entitled to *public* consideration. Mr. MORTON PITT's "*Address to the landed Interest on the Deficiency of Habitations and Fuel for the Use of the Poor*," contains many sensible and benevolent observations: it proposes the construction of convenient cottages for labourers, and the provision of fuel for them at an easy rate; that they may be allowed to cultivate a small garden, and possess sufficient pasture for a cow. May these recommendations, which we make no doubt Mr. PITT has enforced by example in his own case, be generally attended to! The English planter will receive many useful hints from a small volume published by Dr. LABORIE, under the title of "*The Coffee-Planter of St. Domingo*," &c. The cultivation of the coffee-tree has attained great perfection in that island: it is an exotic, which has not been introduced there above sixty years, and which now yields an annual produce of above seventy millions of pounds. Dr. LABORIE's publication is intended for the benefit of such colonies as are yet in their infancy with respect to the cultivation of this rich article of commerce; it explains, in a perspicuous and methodical manner, the most successful modes of culture. Dr. L. when he treats of the slaves, speaks of them rather as beasts than human beings: as "the *particulars*," he observes, of discipline and punishment would be too disgusting," the doctor is prudently concise on that head; and in mercy to our feelings—morbidly sensible!—contents himself with *indirectly* mentioning, or rather muttering, something about collars, and chains, and whips whose knots have been dyed in the blood of former victims from among this black cattle. It would be unjust to omit mentioning, that the doctor, both on the score of benevolence and interest, recommends good treatment to slaves, horses, mules, and oxen.

On the subject of Political Economy, thus distinguished, though perhaps unnecessarily, from Finance, we are not aware that any work of merit remains to be enumerated; we proceed, therefore, to that tender topic

POLITICS.

This department, as usual, contains various works of very different, real, and comparative importance: the greater part are of only temporary consequence; of these, therefore, we shall select only such as, from their intrinsic worth or accidental circumstances, have in some degree attracted the public notice. The Bishop of LANDAFF's "*Address to the People of Great Britain*," deservedly stands at the head of those splendid but transitory meteors that are continually sweeping across the varying horizon of politics: the style is masterly and animated; and, so far as it tends to excite our countrymen to a firm and united opposition of every

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hostile attempts against our own shores, its author deserves well of the public. We must be allowed, however, to dissent from the right reverend prelate, with respect to the validity of some of the arguments that he makes use of; from the elevation to which his ecclesiastical dignity and his private fortune raises him, he is, in our opinion, very liable to mistake concerning the effects of an address to the lower orders of society; the inconveniences and peculiar hardships of whole situation he can know only from philosophical reasoning and very cursory observation. The popularity of this work, at least, among the higher and the reading classes, to whom indeed the reasonings are most applicable, called forth a daring pamphlet of Mr. WAKEFIELD's, intitled, "*A Reply to some Parts of the Bishop of Landaff's Address*;" in style this is superior to most of Mr. W.'s former works; there are, however, in it passages so liable to be misinterpreted, that we should have pronounced it a very imprudent work, even if the King's attorney general had not thought proper, by a prosecution of its publishers, to suppress the circulation. Strictures upon Mr. WAKEFIELD had been previously published by Mr. HANBY, in his "*Examination of Mr. Wakefield's Reply*," &c. and by the anonymous author of "*a Letter to the Inhabitants of Great Britain, occasioned by Mr. Wakefield's Reply*." The Bishop of Landaff's address has also been commented upon by Mr. KINGSBURY and Mr. HINCKLEY; but the public notice, in this controversy, has been but very little diverted from the two principals to the athis on either side.

Mr. MOWBRAY, in his "*Remarks on the Conduct of Opposition during the present Parliament*," branches into a variety of collateral subjects: his assertion, "that every partial alteration which has taken place in particular boroughs (since the revolution), has contributed to extend the privilege of voting more widely," we hesitate not in pronouncing to be notoriously false. A considerable portion of this pamphlet is taken up in commenting on the affairs of Ireland: the situation of that country impose silence on us. A few pamphlets have been written in defence of, and in opposition to, the measures of government; but the subject is now become too delicate for any hasty random observations, and it is inconsistent with our plan to be diffuse; it is prudent, therefore, that we should be silent. The author of "*An Appeal to the Head and Heart of every Man and Woman in Great Britain*," very gravely attributes the fine weather on the day of his Majesty's late procession to St. Paul's to a particular interposition of the Almighty, arising from his approbation of the festival! In the perusal of his silly pamphlet, few readers, after such a specimen, will be disappointed.

On the interesting subject of invasion, one of the best, because the most temperate publication that has come under our notice is, "*An Address to the People of Great Britain*," by GEO. BURGES, B. A. The ministry, whether prudently or imprudently, has, "most unequivocally, *committed* the nation;" and it being too late to recal the consequences of our follies or our crimes, it only now remains to guard against them in the best manner that we can. But though Mr. BURGES recommends *patience* for the present, yet he thinks that a "*radical*," that is, a "gradual, peaceable, and deliberate reform," cannot long be delayed: and through his mildness and love of peace he indulges, in our opinion, the ill-founded expectation of the probability of removing the radical corruptions and inbred diseases or the body politic, by a simple appeal to the reason and justice of that rapacious tyrant Human nature.

"*French Invasion*," &c. is a collection of addresses on the part of the executive directory of France: the object of the work is to manifest the real intention of France to invade us, and of course to prepare us for the event. Invasion! it is

> A woman's story at a winter's fire,
> Authoriz'd by her grandame.

Mr. HUGHES' "*Reflections on the Politics of France and England at the Close of the Year 1797*," are jejune and puerile: the pomposity of his language is very incompetent to conceal the poverty of his thinking. But every man must think; it is not very wonderful, therefore, that a commissary general, HAVILAND LE MESURIER, esquire, should, in these turbulent times, have his head full of "*Thoughts on a French Invasion*." This ingenious gentleman, as would of course be expected, is most outrageously loyal; and as to the *aroma*, the essential oil of such sweet-scented odoriferous loyalty as his, we all know,

> It is of a nature so subtle,
> That unless it be luted with care,
> The odour will fly, tho' the bottle
> And its spirit impregnate the air!

Of

Of such genuine and exalted genius is Mr. Commissary LE MESURIER, that, in several instances, he has spurned with becoming indignity at the rules of grammar, and has frequently deviated from the dry and vulgar precision of historical truth, with a spirit of manly and laudable independence. Lord AUCKLAND is the reputed author of a pamphlet in two parts, intitled, "*Considerations upon the State of public Affairs at the Beginning of the Year* 1798." The style is a ranting imitation of Mr. Burke's philippics against France: what reliance is to be placed on the conjecture or the assertions of a writer, who has the ridiculous hardihood to say, that "the French are, and have been ever since the revolution, poltroons and dastards?" What babies must have been the innumerable legions whom they have discomfitted! whom these poltroons and dastards have humbled to the very dust? A duodecimo squib of three and twenty pages, called "*Unite or Fall*," is said to be the production of the Earl of CARLISLE; but we give not easy credit to such slanderous reports: it is scarcely possible that his lordship, an intelligent statesman, should have committed himself so rashly as to write such a flimsy and unlaboured pamphlet. From these bagatelles, we turn to a work of more celebrity. M. DUMOURIEZ, "*Table Speculatif de l'Europe*," has been translated into English. The general, in this speculative view of Europe, evinces considerable talents and extensive information: in different chapters, the political situation is considered of Austria, Prussia, the German empire, *Switzerland*, Italy, Turkey, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and England. The project of invading this island, DUMOURIEZ thinks, is not to be regarded as chimerical; and, in order "not to conquer, but to force France to return to its constitutional principle," a new coalition, he says, ought to be formed by all the powers of Europe. "This confederacy should annul every thing that has been achieved at Rastadt; it should absolutely oppose the descent on England, either by actual interposition, or by war: it should impose on the belligerent powers a rigorous armistice, and attack the party that refuses compliance." The translation has appeared of a letter from the original of M. MALLET DU PAN, dated 'Frontiers of Switzerland, March 20, 1798,' giving "*A short Account of the Invasion of that Country.*" It is written very intemperately; but, with MALLET DU PAN's feelings, intemperance is somewhat excusable. We were not more surprised that private letters from one individual to another, found on board a prize ship, should be published, apparently by authority, than that the sentiments of those letters should be made ground of accusation against the person to whom they were written, and against all those whose names were casually introduced by the writer. The pamphlet entitled "*Copies of Letters, recently written by Mr. Stone at Paris, to Dr. Priestley in America, taken on board a neutral vessel*," has, however, in its illiberal and inflammatory preface, ascribed all the sentiments of Mr. STONE to Dr. PRIESTLEY, and not only to Dr. P. but to all his friends, and to the friends of reform generally in Great Britain! It would be an idle waste of paper to add any remarks on such a position. Mr. STONE's sentiments at Paris, neither Dr. PRIESTLEY in America, nor the friends of peace and reform here, had it in their power to controul; and arguing from the known benevolence of Dr. PRIESTLEY's character, we believe he will never rejoice that the calamities of a revolution should befal his native country, because his advice to reform the abuses of its civil and ecclesiastical establishments was not followed. Mr. GIFFORD, a gentleman of some notoriety, has translated CAMILLE JORDAN's "*Address to his Constituents on the Revolution of the 4th of September*, 1797," with the addition of a Preface and Notes. CAMILLE JORDAN, it is very well known, was one of those unfortunate members of the legislative body who were denounced as conspirators for the re-establishment of royalty, and banished from their country. The present address is written in an animated though declamatory style. The translation is most likely faithful, and is executed with considerable spirit. Mr. GIFFORD has also published, "*A short Address to the Members of the Royal Associations on the present State of Affairs.*" He asserts, that he has received from France three lists of persons who are to be chosen as directors for England, Scotland, and Ireland: the names of these persons are published at full length. We make no observations on this circumstance, because we understand that one of the persons nominated (the Earl of LAUDERDALE) has openly declared his intention of commencing a prosecution against Mr. GIFFORD for a libel. "*The*

Question

Question as it stood in March 1798," is a pamphlet attributed to Mr. FRANCIS: it has obtained from the public a merited approbation for the perspicuity of its style, the acuteness of its reasoning, and the accuracy of its statements. A great deal of sound, good sense, expressed in easy, intelligible and unornamented language, is to be found in a small publication, which we earnestly recommend to general perusal, intitled "*Peace in our Power upon Terms not Unreasonable*," by CHARLES BARING, Esq. Mr. LISTER's "*Opposition Dangerous*," was written when the ghost of invasion frightened us; it very properly recommended us to forget all petty political disputes, and heartily unite to lay it. Of a similar nature is "*An Address to the People of Great Britain*," by Mr. GEORGE BURGES. "*A serious Address*" also has been submitted "*to the People of Great Britain*," by JAMES JOHNSON, Esq. a gentleman of ministerial politics, who warmly reprobates the ungenerous artifice which many friends of government adopt, of blending and confounding the two distinct and often opposite characters of reformer and revolutionist. PETER PORCUPINE, of no very honourable notoriety, has published a work, in two parts, intitled, "*Democratic Principles illustrated by Example*." The name of H. R. YORKE is familiar to many of us: in consequence of a conviction for seditious practices, he was sentenced to a long imprisonment, during which period he appears to have undergone a gradual and complete change in his political principles; he has now published "*A Letter to the Reformers*," wherein he exhibits a full recantation of his former tenets. Knowing so little of Mr. YORKE as we do, it would be highly unbecoming to join that general voice of censure which, of course, is directed against him by the party, whose principles he has deserted: Mr. YORKE may be actuated by the purest and most honourable motives; we enter not into the recesses of another man's heart. "*The Case of the People of England*," &c. is written by "one of 80,000 incorrigible jacobins," who, notwithstanding, appears to have a sincere respect for the form and principles of our own constitution; his pamphlet displays ability and information. Mr. ANTHONY AUFRERE, as "*A Warning to Britons*," has published "from a well-authenticated German publication," a most horrible, and, we sincerely hope, as every man of feeling must hope, an exaggerated relation of the treacherous and inhuman conduct of the French officers and soldiers towards the peasants of Suabia, during the invasion of Germany in 1796.

We could enumerate the title-pages of various other political publications, but the task, perhaps, would be no less tiresome to our readers than ourselves; particularly as we are not aware of having omitted any, whose eminence, either in wisdom, or in folly, merits enumeration. On the subject of American politics, however, two publications deserve attention: the aim of Mr. HARPER's "*Observations on the Dispute between the United States and France*," is to criminate the latter and exculpate the former: it is a well-known and melancholy truth, that America is divided into two parties, the one adherent—perhaps through gratitude—to the French, who generously stepped forward to assist them in their ever-memorable struggle; and the other, yet attached to the once parent-country, who are solicitous to preserve with it, their present alliance. Mr. HARPER is a champion of the latter; he enlarges in a strain of animated, indeed, but not very eloquent invective, on the arrogance and unbounded ambition of the French Republic; he developes her political manœuvres in respect to the United States, and considers the object of her connection with them, to be the revival of ancient animosity between England and America; reflecting, that this revival would evidently be attended with striking and immediate advantages to France. These observations, however, of Mr. HARPER, it seems, are to be received with very cautious consent; for a late minister plenipotentiary from the republic of America to that of France, Mr. MUNROE, has published "*A View of the Conduct of the Executive in the Foreign Affairs of the United States, as connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the Years* 1794-5, *and* 6," wherein some of the most important statements of Mr. HARPER are invalidated; not to say intirely overthrown. Mr. MUNROE's pamphlet is entitled to the greater respect perhaps, since it was not written in reply to Mr. HARPER, but contains an accidental and unintended impeachment of his accuracy; Mr. M. has, moreover, illustrated his pamphlet, and given it indisputable authority, by the insertion of his own diplomatic instructions and correspondence. Few are the works which have come before us on the subjects of

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GENEALOGY AND ANTIQUITIES;

but those few are excellent in their kind. Mr. D. LYSONS' "*Environs of London*," is a valuable work, which most of us, probably, have perused; a younger brother of that gentleman, Mr. S. LYSONS, has published a very interesting "*Account of Roman Antiquities discovered at Woodchester, in the County of Gloucester*; in this splendid work, Mr. L. has displayed an uncommon variety of ornamental and curious acquirements: though not professionally an artist, he has executed, not merely the drawings and admeasurements himself, but, with one or two exceptions, has also engraven the plates, and in a style of superior delicacy and elegance. The descriptive portion of this volume displays much diligence of investigation, and is no less creditable to Mr. LYSONS, as an antiquary, than the graphic as an artist. The price of the magnificent work is ten guineas in boards. Mr. LANGLEY'S "*History and Antiquities of the Hundred of Desborough and Deanery of Wycombe*," is a work rather of useful reference to the historian, than of general interest to the public: it is executed with industry and ability; nor is it the fault of Mr. L. that the hundred of Desborough possesses but little attraction to the antiquary. We are indebted to an anonymous editor, for the publication of a curious account of the "*Venerable and Primitial See of St. Andrews; reliquiæ Divi Andreæ.*" This work was written by 'a true (though unworthy) sone of the church,' (as he modestly styles himself), Mr. GEORGE MARTINE, of Clermont, who seems to have held some office, probably that of secretary, under Archbishop Sharp. This work is printed from an original manuscript, preserving not only Mr. Martine's style, but his spelling, both of which have undergone considerable alterations in MSS. of the university, the Harleian library, and that in the possession of Dr. Adamson. Whoever is desirous of information relative to the early history of St. Andrews, will not be disappointed in the perusal of this curious volume. In prosecution of a design which the society of antiquaries has resolved to execute, of publishing accurate measures of all the principal ecclesiastical buildings of England, it has now presented the public with "*Some Account of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, illustrative of the plans, elevations, and sections of that building.*" This magnificent work is the first of the series; it contains eleven plates, which are executed on a large scale and in an elegant manner. The "*Collection of scarce and interesting Tracts, tending to elucidate detached parts of the History of Great Britain*," is selected from the Somers' collections, and arranged in chronological order. This work is doubly valuable, from the scarcity of the larger work from which it is compiled. We must not omit to mention, that the indefatigable Mr. NICHOLS, has published "*Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Ancient Times in England*," which he has deduced from the accompts of church-wardens, and other authentic documents.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Few works are better calculated to blend instruction with amusement, than those which may be comprehended under the present head: since our last retrospect, several of unusual merit have been added to our collection of voyages and travels. Among them is Mr. DALLAWAY'S "*Constantinople, Ancient and Modern; with Excursions to the Shores and Islands of the Archipelago, and to the Troad.*" The object of Mr. D. was not so much to delineate the present manners of the Ottoman empire, as to obtain and communicate "an accurate information of the present state of those ruins which were once the pride of classic antiquity, and to inspect those scenes once dignified by the residence of the most enlightened people of their day." In this tour, of about a thousand miles, Mr. D. surveyed the eastern coast of the sea of Marmora, and traversing Anatolia, pursued the Ægean shores on his return, and visited the islands of Samos, Chio, Mitylene, and Tenedos, examining also the now desolate region of the Troad. A very ample account is given of the metropolis of the empire, which is inhabited by a motley crew of Turks, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Franks, from every European nation. Among the public edifices of Constantinople—consisting of 13 libraries, 500 schools, 130 baths, khans for the accommodation of merchants, bazars for the display of their wares, together with coffee-houses, and teriaki-khana, where opium is sold, (a drug now giving way to wine) is the remarkably magnificent mosque of Sultan Ahmed I. How much the influence of internal embellishments over the mind, of gilded tablets, and the "dim religious light" of richly-painted windows, is heightened, in christian churches, by the full choir and decent ceremonies, will be felt, says Mr. DALLAWAY, "in these temples of Mahommed, in which are seen only

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only a few devotees, writhing themselves in distorted attitudes, and drawling out portions of the Koran with equal loudness and discordance." A translation has appeared, from the original Italian of the Abbé LAZZARO SPALLANZANI's "*Travels in the Two Sicilies, and some Parts of the Appenines.*" The celebrity of SPALLANZANI, as a naturalist, philosopher, and physiologist, will excite very considerable attention to the present performance: his microscopical observations, and his experiments, multifarious, indeed, and valuable, but many of them attended with circumstances of DISGUSTING AND UNPARDONABLE CRUELTY, are well-known to the learned, and many of them, even to the unlearned world. The present work, however, may be read without shock to the feelings of any one, for the Abbate, whose former studies have been chiefly devoted to the investigation of animal and vegetable phenomena, has now turned his attention to the minutiæ of mineralogy. For the purpose of forming an ample and valuable collection of volcanic matter, SPALLANZANI made the circuit of the Phlegrean fields and the Æolian isles: the ever-burning craters of Ætna, Stromboli and Vesuvius, submitted to his undaunted and indefatigable research. We have frequently had occasion, and seldom more occasion than at present, to lament, that it is inconsistent with our plan to enter at large into works of curiosity and importance; it is evident, however, that a retrospect of so unrestricted a nature, would swell to a size disproportionate to our other communications. With reluctance, therefore, we must content ourselves with a simple recommendation of the Abbé SPALLANZANI's travels, to the perusal of our readers.

A republication has appeared of "*Paul Hentzner's Travels into England during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth,*" &c. Horace Walpole translated these travels from the Latin, and printed them at Strawberry Hill, about forty years ago; to the present edition, which is correctly and beautifully printed, the *Fragmenta Regalia*, or Observations on Queen Elizabeth's Times and Favourites, are added: the engravings which adorn this work, are numerous, and executed in a style of considerable elegance. Dr. MOODY has edited "*A Sketch of Modern France,*" written in a series of letters, by a Lady, during a tour through that country in the years 1796 and 1797. These letters are written with a great deal of vivacity; they abound in anecdotes, for the most part illustrative of eminent characters, and are evidently the production of an impartial and acute observer. A work of considerable and deserved popularity, is Miss WILLIAMS's "*Tour in Switzerland;*" Miss W. it is well known, resided in France during the dreadful period of its revolutionary government; she was a Girondist, the friend of Madame Roland, and had published a work in England, in which was displayed, with all its ugliness and deformity, the character of many a ferocious satellite of Robespierre. These united circumstances rendered her situation most perilous; of course, it is not wonderful, that she anxiously seized the fortunate opportunity which presented itself, of obtaining a passport for Switzerland; to this opportunity the public is indebted for the present tour, which now excites a double interest, as it was made through a country, whose moral and political features have since suffered a change, which scarcely any thing less than conquest could have so speedily effected. Miss WILLIAMS's style of writing is well known; less elegant than if it were less ornamented, she seems to have no relish for that simplicity of composition, whose charms are to us infinitely more fascinating than the rich poetic periods, which almost monopolize her pages. The sublime and tremendous scenery, however, which Switzerland presents, not excuses, but demands a glow of colouring, a free and an animated pencil. But the sketches of country which Miss W. has introduced, she professes to be subordinate to the main object of the work is to display the moral situation of Switzerland; to exhibit the government and manners of the Cantons; to draw a comparative picture of the present state of Paris with that of the Swiss towns; and to trace the important and momentous effects, which the French revolution has produced in Switzerland, where a new æra has already been established by it, in the annals of its history. In the perusal of these interesting volumes, we could not but contrast the ancient freedom, which the hardy forefathers maintained of these bleak mountaineers, the Swiss, with the disgusting vassalage to which their descendants had most ingloriously submitted; "all the peasantry in the canton of Basil, with only the exception of the little town of Liestal, which enjoys a few municipal privileges, are literally Serfs, and annexed to the soil." Three-fourths of the inhabitants of this canton, antecedent to the late revolution, were absolute slaves;

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a still larger proportion were in a state of vassalage in the canton of Zurich; nor did Lucerne, the Bœotia of Switzerland, wear, in any degree, less heavy or less galling chains than either. "What," exclaims Gustavus Vasa to the miners of Dalecarlia,

"What but liberty
Through the famed course of thirteen hundred years,
Aloof hath held INVASION from your hills,
And sanctified their shade? . . . .
. . . . . .
And what are fifty, what a thousand slaves,
Match'd to the sinew of a single arm
That strikes for liberty?"

But the French have marched over the hills of Switzerland, for the mountaineers had no liberty to strike for; and they yielded, after an obstinate, indeed, though a short conflict, to the restless and ambitious arms of a proud and overbearing republic. The last thirty pages of Miss WILLIAMS's interesting work contain important matter, and matter very little known, relative to this invasion; which had not taken place at the time she wrote, but which she seems to have clearly anticipated from the temper which she observed in the country. It appears that the popular party of the *Pays de Vaud* claimed from the French an ancient guarantee of their republican independence, in opposition to the governments of Switzerland, particularly that of Berne: this guarantee was made by the French nation in the year 1565, in confirmation of the treaty of Lausanne, concluded the preceding year, between Philibert, the successor of Charles the Third, duke of Savoy, and the Swiss cantons. Miss WILLIAMS has given a history of this curious and important treaty, which, *if correct*, seems, on the acknowledged principles of national faith, not only to justify the invasion of Switzerland by France, but to shew that it was simply the honourable fulfilment of an old engagement in favour of the people *.

* The invasion of Switzerland has met with such general reprobation, that we are particularly solicitous not to mislead our readers, and prompt them to an erroneous judgment on the subject; Miss WILLIAMS wrote antecedent to the revolution, and consequently cannot be suspected of having written expressly in vindication of it. We have stated plainly, what was the impression made on our minds in the perusal of her tour; a very opposite impression might be made on the minds of others. We wish our readers, therefore, not to form their opinion from what we have said, but rather to seek the fountain whence we drew our information.

The last work which we have occasion to notice in this department of literature is, "*Travels through the Maritime Alps, from Italy to Lyons, across the Col de Tende*," &c. by Mr. ALBANIS BEAUMONT, author of "*The Rhætian Alps*," &c. The chief merit of this publication, as well as of the former by the same gentleman, consists in the splendour of its plates, and the elegance of its typography. It is printed in folio, and the price of it is five guineas.

TOURS.

Some few narratives of what may be denominated domestic excursions, unaspiring to the dignity of "*Voyages and Travels*," have too much merit to be passed over in silence. We have seldom perused a small volume, which, for a delineation of character, variety of incident, and variety of description, exceeds Mr. WARNER's "*Walk through Wales*." We are happy to observe an increasing frequency of these pedestrian tours: *to walk*, is, beyond all comparison, the most independent and advantageous mode of travelling; Smelfungus and Mundungus may pursue their journey as they please; but it grieves one to see a man of taste at the mercy of a postilion. Mr. HENRY SKRINE is rather a common-place traveller: his "*Two successive Tours through the whole of Wales*" is a mediocre performance, affording but little room, either to censure or applaud. Mr. WOODWARD's "*Eccentric Excursions*" contain abundant sketches of character and country, in different parts of England and South Wales. A vein of humour pervades them, which, however, is not always the most happy: the work is embellished with a hundred engravings, many of them original and characteristic. Mr. M'NAYR's "*Guide from Glasgow to some of the most remarkable Scenes in the Highlands of Scotland*," is somewhat overcharged with description; we question not the warmth of the author's feelings at the scenes he surveyed, but a man of simple and correct taste would, in some degree, have repulsed the wantonness and luxuriance of his imagination, when he sat down to write. As the eye may be offended at a glare of colouring, so may the ear be soon surfeited by richness and mellifluence of description. Mr. M'NAYR, however, is entitled to considerable praise; like Mr. WARNER, the pedestrian tourist just mentioned, he is an admirer of Ossian,

and

and abounds with poetic and historical quotation.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Dr. J. A. GRAHAM's "*Descriptive Sketch of the present State of Vermont*" is written in a style of such uniform panegyric, that, in order to derive much valuable information, it must be read with considerable caution; with such caution, however, it may be carefully perused. Mr. POLWHELE has published a part of the first volume of his "*History of Devonshire*;" it is somewhat singular, that this elaborate work was introduced to the public by a *second* volume, which appeared some three or four years since; the part just published contains what Mr. P. modestly calls a "*sketch* of natural history." After a general description of the province, succeed many curious atmospherical remarks; Mr. P. has investigated the sources of a great variety of rivers, and the qualities of a great variety of springs; he opposes the hypothesis of Dr. Halley, that springs are produced by vapour, and seems to coincide with those philosophers who consider them derived from the sea, "by cavities running thence through the bowels of the earth like veins or arteries of the human body, and that the sea acts like an hydraulic machine, to force and protrude those cavities to a considerable inland distance:" Mr. P. conjectures, in addition, with great probability, that a deposition of salts is occasioned by the filtration of sea-water in its passage through the earth: the water becomes lighter in proportion to the subsidence of its salts; it rises, therefore, through the pores of the earth, above the level it would otherwise preserve, even to the tops of the hills. Though a work, by no means exclusively topographical, we may, without impropriety, arrange in this division, Mr. MURPHY's "*General View of the State of Portugal.*" The plan of Mr. MURPHY, indeed, embraces an extensive variety of topics, all of which he has treated in a concise and intelligible manner, communicating a true idea of the history and national character of the Portuguese. The agriculture of Portugal is a subject of distinct consideration; the causes of its former declension, and those which still impede its advancement, are traced with much skill and ingenuity: the vine, of course, continues to be cultivated in preference to grain, because it has been proved to be four times as lucrative. Having, in a series of chapters, given an account of the revenue, the military and marine departments, the conquests, and the coinage among the Portuguese, Mr. M. offers some lively and striking sketches of their domestic manners. This curious and amusing work, which includes "an account of the physical and moral state of the kingdom of Portugal, together with observations on the animal, vegetable, and mineral productions of its colonies," is compiled from the best Portuguese writers, and from notices obtained in the country.

We proceed to an interesting and useful department of literature, namely,

BIOGRAPHY,

which is cultivated to a considerable extent. "*The Life of Sir Charles Linnæus,*" has been translated from the German of M. STOEVER, by Mr. JOSEPH TRAPP. The general outlines of the biography of this great naturalist have long since been known; they are now filled up, however, with particulars of his private life, which are new and interesting. A copious list of his works is added, together with a "biographical sketch of the life of his son," whose character and attainments Dr. STOEVER has represented in a favourable light. It is impossible not to mention, in terms of severe disapprobation, the clumsy ungrammatical translation, which this valuable work has undergone in the hands of Mr. TRAPP: it reflects disgrace, not only on himself, but in some measure on the Linnæan society, for not having taken precaution to prevent it. The death of a woman, renowned for talent and eccentricity, has been succeeded by an interesting narrative of her life: in the vigour of age, and in the bloom of beauty, Providence has summoned away Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin. Her widower has published the "*Memoirs*" and "*Posthumous Works*" of this contested character; the former are somewhat meagre, perhaps, but they are written with much simplicity, and, we have no doubt, with truth: every exceptionable circumstance of her life is narrated in the same ungarnished language which is employed in the enumeration of her many meritorious actions. It is not for us to vindicate Mary Godwin from the charge of multiplied immorality, which is brought against her by the candid as well as the censorious; by the sagacious as well as the superficial observer: her character, in our estimation, is far from being entitled to unqualified praise; she had many faults; she had many transcendant virtues. But she is now dead, and we shall

No farther seek her merits to disclose,
Or draw her frailties from the dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of her Father and her God!

The Life of Catherine the Second, late Empress of Russia, has employed the pen of many a catchpenny scribbler: the only work of any merit which has hitherto appeared on this subject is translated in three octavo volumes from the French. During the reign of this most extraordinary woman, the throne of Russia insinuated the creeping fibres of its root into every court of Europe; and, imbibing from each some salutary juice, converted it immediately to nutrition: the growth of the plant was wonderful and alarming! Mr. MARK NOBLE has degraded the dignity of a biographer in his "Lives of the English Regicides," &c. Surely, had this gentleman been disposed to vent his idle rage against the French, he might have found some method less discreditable to his own character as an author, than that which he has adopted of converting the history of a past period into a vehicle of party politics; but the extreme folly and gross illiberality of calumniating a Bradshaw, a Ludlow, and a Sidney, unite to form a very efficacious antidote against the poison which his malignity had prepared. Mr. ASPRY CONGREVE'S "*Memoirs of the late Mr. Charles Macklin*" are entertaining, and it is probable authentic. Mr. ALMON, the author of those interesting "*Anecdotes*," which appeared some year or two since, "*of the late Earl of Chatham*," has published some "*Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes of several of the most eminent Persons of the present Age.*" These sketches are of very unequal merit. A new edition has appeared, in fifteen volumes, of the "*General Biographical Dictionary.*" It is enriched by a few improvements, and a copious addition of new matter. Works of this sort are useful as references in the reading of history; but where the biography of some thousand men is compressed into a few octavo volumes, it must necessarily be meagre; and where the documents are many of them doubtful, it must necessarily merit but a cautious confidence. The present, however, is a useful work. Not so the "*Literary Memoirs of living Authors of Great Britain,*" which are collected by a writer whose taste, judgment, and critical acumen, are all of them incompetent to so arduous a performance, and whose gross partiality and prejudice are disgraceful to it. A new edition has made its appearance of Pilkington's "*Dictionary of Painters;*" to which is added a Supplement, the production of Dr. WOLCOT (more generally known, perhaps, by the name of Peter Pindar). This supplement professes to give anecdotes of the latest and most celebrated artists; many names, however, of well-earned celebrity are omitted. To this work are added Remarks on the present State of Painting by the Royal Academician, Mr. BARRY. The catalogue of biographical works, we believe, is completed with the addition of Mr. HERON'S "*Account of the Life of Muley Leizit, late Emperor of Morocco.*" The *author* of this trait, it seems—for Mr. HERON translates it from the French—was a secret agent at the Moorish court, from the cabinet of Spain; against which country Muley Leizit [Mula Al Yezid] harboured peculiar inveteracy. This agent, in conjunction with a military commander, named Ben Nasser, fomented a conspiracy against the tyrant, and by his intrigues at length accomplished his fall. It is evident, therefore, that our anonymous biographer, however pure were the sources of his information, is not to be implicitly relied on. The atrocious, the disgusting, the unnatural crimes, which are said to constitute almost the sole annals of Mula Al Yezid's reign, will not be credited, perhaps, in their full extent. Mr. HERON has judiciously subjoined to this hideous account, "A short View of the Moorish History from the earliest Times to the Accession of Muley Leizit; with a philosophical Inquiry into the Causes which have hitherto retarded the Civilization of the Moors."

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The learned Prebendary of Durham, Mr. BURGESS, has added to a republication of Aristotle's "*Peplos*" three Inscriptions, till now unpublished, from a manuscript in the Harleian Collection. The editor of this small and insignificant original has suffered an unpardonable abundance of typographical errors to creep into his text. We are indebted to a British senator, Mr. DRUMMOND, for a translation of the "*Satires of Persius.*" This arduous task is introduced by a prologue, wherein Mr. D. appears to much advantage as an original poet; and by a very elegant preface, where the comparative merits of the three Roman satirists, Horace, Juvenal, and Persius, are sketched with the hand of a master. The translations

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tranſlations of Dryden and Brewſter are each a formidable rival to Mr. DRUMMOND, who, notwithſtanding he has occaſionally weakened the ſenſe of his author, like both his predeceſſors, by a dilated verſion, has, on the whole, executed his taſk with ſuch taſte and ſpirit as to merit the thanks of every claſſical reader. An anonymous author has publiſhed in two octavo volumes, with claſſical notes and a reviſion of the Latin text, a tranſlation of "*The Poems of Catullus.*" It has the barren merit of mediocrity, and is highly cenſurable as containing all the beaſtly and diſguſting indecencies of the original. Mr. BUTLER has publiſhed, with the addition of a few ſhort notes, the poem of "*Marcus Muſturus,*" prefixed to the Aldine and two Baſil editions of Plato: this is ſucceeded by Iſaac Caſaubon's Sapphic ode to the memory of Joſeph Scaliger. In the ſame ſmall volume are included *Poemata et Exercitationes utriuſque linguæ*, by the editor of the volume: theſe original compoſitions are nine in number; among them are Garrick's beautiful ſong, "Thou ſoft-flowing Avon," in Greek hexameter; Beattie's "Hermit," and Milton's ſeventh Sonnet, in Latin hexameter and pentameter. The learned editor of this work announces that he has been appointed by the Univerſity of Cambridge to publiſh a new edition of *Æſchylus*. The laborious Mr. BRYANT has given us the ſentiments of Philo Judæus concerning the Λογος, or "*Word of God.*" Numerous paſſages are produced from that learned Jew, to which are added citations from the Fathers, as teſtimonials for the truth of the doctrine of the Trinity. Notwithſtanding the general orthodoxy of this gentleman, one or two tenets in this curious performance ſavour ſomewhat of herely. The Rev. Mr. RAYNER has tranſlated into Engliſh "*The Commentary of Hierocles upon the golden Verſes of the Pythagoreans.*" To this work, which is accompanied with notes and illuſtrations, he has added a tranſlation of the "*Characters of Theophraſtus*;" a philoſopher to whom we are indebted for the preſervation of "*Ariſtotle's Works,*" which have lately been tranſlated in a ſtyle of ſuperior elegance and accuracy by a gentleman, well known in the literary world, Dr. GILLIES, to whoſe "Hiſtory of Ancient Greece" the preſent "Engliſh Ariſtotle" is intended as a companion and a counterpart. This work is illuſtrated by introductions and notes; it contains a critical hiſtory of the life of Ariſtotle, and a new analyſis of his ſpeculative works.

From Claſſical Literature we proceed to notice the few works which have appeared in the departments of

PHILOLOGY *and* CRITICISM.

Mr. HORNE TOOKE has given to the public the firſt volume of an edition, very much enlarged, of that ineſtimable work, "*The Diverſions of Purley*;" wherein, "by a ſingle flaſh of light, he has unfolded the whole theory of language, which had ſo long lain buried beneath the learned lumber of the ſchools." This volume, the firſt of three, contains the whole of that which had long ſince been publiſhed, together with replies—not the moſt courteous indeed—to ſeveral opponents of his ſyſtem. Mr. TOOKE, with the utmoſt felicity of application, illuſtrates many parts of his theory by references to political characters now in exiſtence, ſome of whom he has ſcourged with a ſcorpion laſh. Two ſeparate attempts have lately been made, the one by a Frenchman, the other by a German, to teach the ſcience and introduce the practice of "*Paſigraphy.*" The idea of forming ſome mode of expreſſion, intelligible in any language without tranſlation, is not indeed new, but it has never been ſo ſucceſsfully acted upon as on the preſent occaſions. The ground-work of the ſcience muſt evidently be the adoption of ſome arbitrary ſigns, analogous to the characters of chemiſtry, the cyphers of arithmetic, and the notes of muſic, which are intelligible "from Peterſburg to Malta, from Madrid to Peru, from London to Paris, to Philadelphia, or the Iſle of Bourbon." It is obviouſly improper for us to enlarge on the ſubject in this place.

NATURAL HISTORY *and* PHILOSOPHY.

Mr. RASHLEIGH'S "*Specimens of Britiſh Minerals*" are executed in a maſterly manner. The ſubjects of repreſentation are, principally, varieties of tin and copper ore, ſelected from the cabinet of the author, whoſe rich and very elegant collection at Menabilly, in the county of Cornwall, is well known to the mineralogical traveller. A few iron ores are delineated, ſome fluors, gypſum, and different forms of pyrites. The plates of this ſplendid work are finiſhed with great fidelity, and the colouring which adorns them is remarkably delicate and diſcriminative: to each article a general deſcription is annexed. An anonymous author has entered into "*A critical Examination of Lavoiſier's Elements*

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Elements of Chemistry," with very considerable acuteness, in a small octavo pamphlet. His remarks are principally confined to the Nomenclature; they expose a variety of inconsistencies on the part of M. Lavoisier, and well merit to be bound up with the chemical elements of that illustrious and unfortunate man. Dr. CARRICK'S "*Dissertation on the chemical and medical Properties of the Bristol Hot-well Water*" is ingenious and useful. The author appears to have conducted his analysis with care, and on the most approved principles of modern chemistry. The President of the Linnæan Society has collected from the observations of Mr. JOHN ABBOT, "*The Natural History of the rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia*," in which country the latter gentleman resided many years. If the present magnificent work owes little to Dr. SMITH on the score of original matter, it is entirely indebted to him for the style and arrangement of the unmethodized memorandums of Mr. ABBOT, as well as for the systematic names and definitions; which last and necessary appendix was left totally unattempted by the author. It is with pleasure we observe the successful progress of the Linnæan Society: a third volume of their "*Transactions*" has appeared, in which much acute and laborious investigation is evinced on various subjects connected with natural history. We are seldom favoured with a work in which splendour and usefulness more happily unite, than in Dr. PATRICK RUSSEL'S "*Account of Indian Serpents, collected on the Coast of Coromandel.*" In this publication, so honourably patronized by the Directors of the East India Company, forty-three species of serpents, belonging to the three Linnæan genera of *Boa*, *Coluber*, and *Anguis*, are represented by coloured drawings, and are accurately described. Experiments and remarks on their several poisons are added, and the noxious class of reptiles is distinguished from the innocent: not more than seven of these forty-three are furnished with poisonous organs; they possess two rows of small teeth in the upper jaw, and are distinguished from the rest by their fangs or canine teeth. Venomous serpents of the same species, when made to bite each other, produce no farther effect than that of a simple incision. Mr. MASSON, long resident at the Cape, as collector of rare exotics for Kew-garden, has published "*Stapeliæ Novæ, or a Collection of several new Species of that Genus, discovered in the interior Parts of Africa.*" The descriptions are precise, and the plates are beautiful. Mr. FREEMAN has published the first number of "*Select Specimens of British Plants.*" He superintended the engraving and colouring of the plates, which are taken from the drawings of two ladies, whose names will be announced to the public in a future number, should the present be received with approbation: it contains five plates, all of which are executed with the utmost chasteness and elegance. It must not be omitted, however, that the work is extremely dear, (2l. 2s. a number) and all the plants, namely, the *saxifraga granulata*, *saxifraga hypnoides*, *serapias latifolia*, and two plates of *brassica oleracia*, have been repeatedly represented before. Dr. AIKIN'S elegant and popular little work, "*The Calendar of Nature*," having passed through five editions in its original state, is now republished by his elder son, Mr. ARTHUR AIKIN, with considerable and very useful enlargement: for the purpose of rendering the volume more valuable, this latter gentleman has enriched it with remarks from Pennant, from Bomare, from White, and with many observations of his own. It will not be deemed extravagant to say, that there are few works in the English language better calculated than the present to promote its object, namely, to inspire young persons with a taste for natural history. "*The Botanist's Calendar*" is an useful publication: our indigenous plants are arranged in the natural order of flowering, so that in any particular season of the year a young botanist may know to what plants his attention ought to be most assiduously directed. The author in his preface apologizes for his partial notice of the grasses, and *total omission* of the class cryptogamia.

Dr. PRIESTLEY'S "*Experiments and Observations relative to the analysis of Atmospherical air, &c.*" are reprinted in England: the Doctor continues most heartily attached to his favourite doctrine of phlogiston, which, it is well known, has been abandoned by most of the philosophical chemists in France, England, and America. This work contains many curious experiments; the conclusion to be drawn from them, will in all probability, afford subject for disputation between the Dr. and his opponents.

We are pleased to observe, that the

FINE ARTS

lend so liberal an assistance to the sciences: several works have already been noticed, under

under different heads, which for splendid engravings or typographical beauties, might very properly have been ranked in the present division; among these are Mr. MASSON's *Stapeliæ novæ*, Mr. RASHLEIGH's "*Specimens of Mineralogy*" Mr. FREEMAN's "*Specimens of British Plants*," Mr. LYON's "*Antiquities at Woodchester*," Mr. DALLAWAY's "*Constantinople*," Dr. SMITH's publication of Mr. ABBOT's "*Lepidopterous Insects*," *&c. &c. &c.* The works of *unconnected* art are few. Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLAINE, keeper of the king's drawings and medals, (whose elegant engravings from the Caracci, we mentioned in our last retrospect) has published ten numbers of "*Imitations of original Drawings, by Hans Holbein*," in the collection of his majesty. These drawings of Holbein, are the portraits of some of the chief personages of the court of Henry the eighth; they were found in a bureau at Kensington; how they came there is unknown, for it is mentioned in Horace Walpole's "*Anecdotes of Paintings*," that they had been sold into France, and passed through a variety of hands. These drawings are eighty nine in number, and are held in very high estimation; they have little more than outlines, are drawn with chalk upon paper stained of a flesh colour, and are scarcely shaded. The heads of Sir Thomas More, Bishop Fisher, Sir Thomas Wyat, and Broke Lord Cobham, are regarded as master pieces. Mr. CHAMBERLAINE's magnificent undertaking is to be completed in two numbers more: the engravings are executed by that very eminent artist BARTOLOZZI, as are those of the following work, published also by Mr. CHAMBERLAINE, namely "*Imitations of original Designs, by Leonardo de Vinci.*" A more acceptable present can scarcely be offered to the public, than a collection of imitations from that wonderful master: the curious and valuable volume of the originals—of thirteen, the only one in this kingdom—was discovered soon after his present majesty's accession, in the same cabinet wherein queen Caroline found the portraits by Holbein. The subjects of these drawings, one number only of which has yet appeared, are miscellaneous; such as portraits, single figures, tilting, horses, &c. botany, perspective, gunnery, optics, hydraulics, mechanics, and very accurate delineations, with a most spirited pen of a variety of anatomical subjects. An useful little tract has been published entitled "*A new Treatise on Flower Painting*," containing, with other matter, directions how to mix various tints; it is introductory to a work, intended to be published in numbers, which is to contain coloured sketches of flowers. Mr. IRELAND's "*Picturesque Views on the River Wye, from its source at Plinlimmon Hill to its junction with the Severn, below Chepstow*," by no means discredit the reputation which he has already acquired as a draughtsman.

EASTERN LITERATURE.

Major OUSELEY's "*Oriental Collections*," which was mentioned in our last retrospect as an incipient work, we are sorry to understand, is given up for want of patronage! the circumstance is to be doubly regretted, as the last six months have afforded but one solitary publication on the subject of oriental letters! This is a small tract in two parts, by the author of "*Indian Antiquities*," entitled "*Sanscrit Fragments*," &c. In the first part, Mr. MAURICE vindicates himself from the censure, that his Indian history and Antiquities are written under the influence of a particular system: this system, he observes, is the *Christian Religion*, "a system founded on the basis of incontrovertible fact, and supported by concurrent testimonies." In this tract, he concludes his arguments relative to the Hindoo records, which in some points have been supposed to militate against the Mosaic accounts: "with respect to the Hindoos," says Mr. M. "as it does by no means appear to me, that they ever were acquainted with the Mosaic writings, they could not possibly have obtained the knowledge of the great events described in their allegorical legends, but through the medium of traditions, preserved with more or less accuracy in the principal branches of the first great family after the deluge. To suppose, that Moses derived his information from the Indian book, through an Egyptian channel, as has been loudly and repeatedly asserted by our sceptical opponents, is the quintessence of absurdity." The second part is drawn from the same materials, with general VALLANCEY's publication, (which we have already noticed under the department of HISTORY) and contains the notice of a Bramin colony in the British islands.

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

An English translation has appeared in two octavo volumes, of the celebrated Leonard Euler's "*Elements of Algebra*," one of the most explicit treatises on the subject extant. This work is enriched with the critical and historical notes of M. BERNOULLI, and with elaborate additions by M. DE LA GRANGE. Like Colin Maclaurin,

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laurin, Euler was totally blind at the time he composed this work, one of the last of his labours; it was written down by the servant to whom he dictated it. The simplicity, and the luminous arrangement of these elements, render them of incalculable utility to junior algebraic students. The application of female talents to literary inquiries, has been by far more general in our own times than in any former period; but even in our own times, there have been but few ladies, whose attention has been devoted to the abstruser sciences. Mrs. MARGARET BRYAN, of Margate, however, whose honourable occupation is that of a school mistress, has published "*A compendious System of Astronomy, in a course of Familiar Lectures,*" in order to facilitate the study of that sublime science, and render it interesting to young persons: she seems to be well acquainted with her subject, and is very successful in her mode of communication. It is an additional, and very strong recommendation of this work, that its various digressions, arising, indeed, naturally from the subject, have a moral and religious tendency; they contain many beautiful and elevated sentiments, and continually lead the mind from contemplating the works of nature, to a contemplation of their omnipotent and perfectly benevolent Creator. It is much to be wished, that Mrs. B. could afford a cheaper edition of this useful work; the present is seven-and-twenty shillings.

It is not surprising, that at a period of such terrible and extended warfare as the present, some few works should have appeared on the destructive science of

TACTICS.

RICHARD OSWALD MASON, Esq. has published a pamphlet entitled "*Pro aris et Focis*;" the object of it is, to recommend the revival of the long bow and the pike in military operations. It must be acknowledged, that Mr. MASON has offered some powerful reasons for his recommendation: the success of all our ancient atchievements on the continent of France, is attributed to the use of the long bow, which, as for a nation, we are admirably fitted, on account of our size and muscular strength. The comparative inefficacy of modern musquetry, and its consequent expence, may be judged of, says our author, by a statement of Marshal Count Saxe, in his Memoirs, that on a computation of the balls used in a day's action, not one of upwards of eighty five took place. At the battle of Tournay, in 1794, Mr. M. supposes that 128 balls disabled only one object! "At Agincourt, one discharge of the archers under the Duke of York overthrew 2400 men at arms at the onset of the battle, so conquering a weapon was the bow, that the enemy could scarcely either fight or fly; so that besides the carnage, the English have taken prisoners, as at Poitiers, double the number of their whole army*." "*The Elements and Practice of rigging and seamanship, illustrated with Engravings,*" is a work of great merit and utility. The anonymous author gives many judicious instructions to the ship builder, the rigger, and the sailor; he has divided his work into several heads, under each of which is given a vocabulary of terms employed in that particular branch. Mr. GAMBLE'S "*Essays on the different Modes of Communication by Signals,*" is an interesting publication: it is accompanied with neat and well executed plates, and contains a clear and intelligible "*history of the progressive improvements in this art, from the first account of beacons to the most approved methods of telegraphic correspondence.*"

Let us turn our attention to the peaceful arts of

AGRICULTURE AND HUSBANDRY.

The board proceeds in collecting a vast mass of information on the present state of agriculture in this kingdom, by employing gentlemen of respectable talents in surveys of the different counties: Mr. BILLINGSLEY has drawn up, for the consideration of the board, his "*General View of the County of Somerset, with Observations on the Means of its Improvement.*" Mr. B. has performed his task with great industry and ability; it is, on the whole, one of the most judicious and scientific reports that have come under our observation. All the surveys are drawn up in conformity to one single model, by which means, when they are completed, an abstract of the whole can more easily be made: this abstract, which it is expected will not exceed two or three quarto volumes, is to be laid before his majesty and both houses of parliament; after which, a general report is to be made on the present state of the country, and on the best means for its improvement. It is ardently to be hoped, that the new president will exert himself with more *persevering* zeal than the former—who is, notwithstanding, on many accounts, entitled to the greatest praise—in the cause a general enclosure: to which

* See page 324 of this volume of the Monthly Magazine.

should

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should be added, as objects of scarcely inferior importance, *the annihilation of tythes and entails*. The first volume has appeared of "*Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and internal Improvement of the Country*;" as to the contents of this volume, no small share of it is employed in the narrative of Sir JOHN SINCLAIR's political life, written by himself. A map of his travels through Europe accompanies this biography, and an abstract is added, which informs us, that the whole of his journey amounted to 7500 miles; which were completed in about seven months and a half: and consequently, that he must have travelled at the rate of thirty-three miles a day!!! Sir JOHN has a very high opinion of the agriculture of Great Britain; he conceives, indeed, that were all the information which we possess on the subject, to be collected and systematized, it would approach very nearly to perfection. Many of the communications contained in this volume, afford very useful hints on a variety of subjects. Lord WINCHELSEA, of whom, on one account, we have already made honourable mention, has an excellent paper in this volume, on cottages: the same patriotism, which we before remarked, shines conspicuously on the present occasion. The eighth volume has lately appeared, of the "*Bath Society Papers*," which, like all the others, contains a great variety of articles, and, of course, articles of very unequal merit. Mr. KNIGHT, a gentleman of acute observation and cultivated taste, has published "*A Treatise on the Culture of the Apple and Pear, and on the Manufacture of Cyder and Perry*;" Mr. KNIGHT forms a disputable, though ingenious hypothesis, namely, that fruit trees gradually degenerate by age beyond a certain period, and finally lose their principal discriminative qualities: and that this degeneration affects not merely the parent tree, but extends to all plants, which, by whatever means, have been propagated from it. He argues on the idea, that all plants of this species, however propagated from the same stock, "partake in some degree of the *same life*, and will attend it in the habits of their youth, their maturity, and decay; though they will not be any way affected by any incidental injuries which the parent tree may sustain after they are detached from it." The successful experiments of Mr. FORSYTH, in the garden at Kensington, on the recovery of diseased and aged trees, seem to militate against the solidity of Mr. KNIGHT's hypothesis. Mr. K. relates some curious experiments, illustrating the effects of impregnating blossoms with a foreign farina, the proper antheræ having been destroyed before their maturity; some beautiful varieties were produced by this adulterous connection. The present treatise, diffidently offered as an initiatory essay, is an elegant and scientific performance.

Dr. PALLAS's "*Account of the different Kinds of Sheep found in the Russian Dominions and among the Tartar Hordes of Asia*," has been translated by Dr. ANDERSON: the work is illustrated with six plates, and five appendixes are added by Dr. A. tending to illustrate the natural and œconomical history of sheep and other domestic animals. The first appendix refers to limits between species and varieties; the second treats on the effects of climate, in altering the wool of sheep; the third respects the changes produced on animals by food and management; the fourth contains an account of the fur-bearing animals; and the fifth offers many judicious and useful directions for choosing sheep. Sir JOHN ANSTRUTHER's "*Remarks on Drill Husbandry*," have many of them been published in the "*Bath Society Papers*."

LAW.

Under this head we have had but few works to notice: Mr. SIMON FRASER has published a new edition (the sixth) of "*Burn's Ecclesiastical Law*," and has enriched it with many valuable notes, and with the insertion of many modern decisions; instead of contenting himself with barren references, he has undergone the labour of making abstracts of cases, and has illustrated the points of coincidence and opposition to the subject in debate. In Mr. ORD's "*Essay on the Law of Usury*," is contained a brief history of the laws which relate to it; he points out what contracts come under the denomination of usuries, and how far usury affects the validity of the contract: Mr. PLOWDEN's more copious work on this subject, was mentioned in our last retrospect. Mr. GWILLIM's edition of Bacon's "*Abridgement of the Law, corrected, with considerable Additions, including the latest Authorities*," is executed with great fidelity and judgment. Mr. P. B. CROSS's "*View of the Practical Benefits of the Laws and Constitution of England*," is rather an historical tract, in which the measures which the legislature has adopted at various times for the security of our life, liberty, and property, are enumer-

ated." It is but justice to add, that Mr. CROSS is highly delighted with his own performance. Little, if any thing, is to be found in Mr. HUTCHESON'S "*Treatise on Excise and Qui tam Information, as they relate to Summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace,*" which may not be found in Burn; the index to all the excise acts of parliament, is correctly and ably executed. Mr. CHARLES WATKINS, already known to the public by one or two professional publications, has written "*A Treatise on Copyholds.*" A subject of more difficult elucidation could scarcely have been selected; Mr. WATKINS, however, has been extremely successful, so far as he has already proceeded: the first volume only has yet been published; another will complete the work. Mr. ANSTRUTHER has published the third, and, so far as himself is concerned, concluding volume of his "*Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Exchequer from Mich. Term 35 Geo. III. to Trinity Term 37 Geo. III. both inclusive;*" we have reason to believe, that this useful work will be continued by some other hand. Two gentlemen, Mr. BOSANQUET, of Lincoln's Inn, and Mr. PULLER, of the Inner Temple, have published "*Reports of Cases,*" &c. in the courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer Chambers, in Easter and Trinity terms, 37 Geo. III. 1797. This specimen is favourable to their industry and talents. Mr. MARRIOT'S "*New Law Dictionary,*" is undoubtedly a useful work, and may be consulted with advantage by magistrates as well as professed lawyers; when Mr. M. states that his dictionary comprehends a general abridgement of the law, on a more extensive plan than has hitherto been attempted, he exceeds the bounds both of modesty and truth. Mr. SMEE'S "*Complete Collection of Abstracts of Acts of Parliament, and Cases, with Opinions of the Judges,*" on a variety of taxes, is a book of very convenient and useful reference: the abstracts appear to be made with judgment and with accuracy. It is stated in the advertisement to a pamphlet, intitled "*Considerations on the Advantages and Disadvantages attending Commissions of Bankruptcy,*" &c. that the profits of the work "are intended to be given to that humane institution, *the Society for the Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts:*" with so laudable an object on the part of the author, we hope the work will sell. Its contents are not of a nature to insure a very extended circulation; the legal consequences of a commission, however, both to a creditor and debtor, are stated with fairness and precision.

MEDICINE, PHYSIOLOGY, ANATOMY, AND SURGERY.

Dr. CURRIE'S "*Medical Reports on the Effects of Water, cold or warm, as a Remedy in Fever and febrile Diseases,*" &c. is a work of uncommon importance; that its usefulness may be extended as widely as possible, the Dr. has set the most excellent example of avoiding all unnecessary technical phraseology. Why must science be shrouded in a pompous hieroglyphic language, unintelligible to the *profanum vulgus*, who always constitute the mass of mankind? "It were better, perhaps," says Dr. CURRIE, "that medicine, like all other branches of natural knowledge, were brought from its hiding place, and exhibited in the simplicity of science and the nakedness of truth. The detestating fever of the West Indies has hitherto found no adequate antagonist from among all the powers of medicine: the effects of mercury have been occasionally flattering; and as the nitric acid, in cases of lues and hepatitis, has often been found a successful substitute, Dr. C. suggested to several practitioners, the application of it in cases of fever. But ablution with cold water has been so long, and so beneficially employed in typhus (the low contagious fever), both at the hospital in Liverpool and in private practice, among physicians in that part of the kingdom particularly, that Dr. C. who is "exposed, by situation, to the reiterated sounds of death from the western world," determined to publish an account of this successful mode of treatment, hoping to introduce an additional power to oppose the tremendous pestilence of a West India fever. Dr. C. has preserved a register of a hundred and fifty-three cases—he considered that more would be superfluous—where the cure was chiefly confided to the affusion of cold water. Fresh water, was first employed; but a saturated solution of sea-salt in water was preferred, and afterwards adopted: in the first place, because salt-water stimulates the cutaneous vessels, by which means the debilitating action of cold is probably prevented; and, secondly, because either for the purpose of immersion or affusion, salt-water is considerably more grateful to the patient than fresh. We would gladly enter at large into the particular merits of this performance, which, in point of execution and utility, merits the highest commendation; but to analyze is no part of our plan.

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plan. It will not be thought impertinent, however, to state the manner in which the effusion of cold water ought to be used in fever: one exacerbation, and one remission of fever, are usually observable in the space of twenty-four hours; the most advantageous time for affusion is, *when the exacerbation is at its height, or immediately after its declination is begun*; this is usually in the evening; but the affusion may be used at any time of the day, *when there is no sense of chillings present; when the heat of the surface is steadily above what is natural; and when there is no general or profuse perspiration.* An aspersion of cold water during the cold stage of the paroxysm of fever may be fatal: its immediate effects are a suspended respiration, together with a pulse, fluttering, feeble, and incalculably quick: it should never be resorted to, therefore, even though the thermometer, when applied to the body, should indicate unusual heat, if the patient feels a chilliness pervade him; nor can it be used with safety, though the patient feels no chilliness, if the heat of the body, measured by a thermometer, *only equals* the natural heat: and, lastly, the use of it is dangerous when the body is under profuse perspiration, even though its heat, at the moment of application, be greater than the natural heat; for perspiration is of itself a cooling process. Under these restrictions the affusion of cold water may be used at any period of fever, and is remedial in a great variety of febrile disorders; in all cases, however, its effects will be more salutary as it is used more early. The same general rules may be adopted for the use of cold water in fever, *as a drink*, with those for external application. This interesting work of Dr. C. is written with great perspicuity, elegance, and simplicity. In terms of commendation we would also notice Dr. BREE'S "*Practical Inquiry on disordered Respiration.*" In this inquiry is exhibited a comprehensive view of the numerous incidental circumstances which may injuriously affect respiration; and cases of asthma are included under a general proposition of extensive application to diseases of the lungs: "that certain inordinate contractions of the respiratory muscles indicate the presence of a matter offending the pulmonary organs, either by its oppressive bulk, or acrid quality, or both." The author proposes this as the most important object of inquiry; and a great part of his elaborate work is dedicated to the support of this position. One principal subject of the work is, that curious disorder of respiration called convulsive asthma, in which "the muscles are contracted with more energy and violence than in any other; but the contractions do not obey any law, nor assume any form which is not common to the extraordinary action of the same muscles in milder instances of dyspnœa." The cure of asthma, according to Dr. BREE, is to be attempted in the intermissions; he does not undertake to conquer the paroxysm at its accession, unless it belong to the species which depends on habit. As a means of relief, he recommends, generally, nauseating doses of Ipecacuanha, saline, and bitter medicines; vinegar and chalk, and expectorants, not oily; antispasmodics are found useless, except when the contractions depend on habit, which furnishes additional weight to the argument against spasmodic constriction of the bronchia. The information to be derived from this work is very considerable. If in all respects it is not satisfactory, we must acknowledge the novelty of the arrangement, and the difficulty of the subject which has never before had due attention paid to its importance. A translation has appeared from the German of Dr. HUFELAND on "*The Art of preserving Life.*" Dr. H. makes the following judicious distinction in his preface: "the object of the *medical* art, is health; that of the *macrobiotic*, long life. The means employed in the medical are regulated according to the present state of the body and its variations; those of the macrobiotic by general principles." This ingenious work is evidently intended rather for the public at large, than for the profession in particular: the author considers the nature of life in an organized being; what is its essence, and what are its wants; he endeavours to discover under what circumstances the process can be hastened and shortened, or retarded and prolonged. Dr. H. supposes that the duration of life, will, *cæteris paribus*, be proportionate, 1. to the innate quantity of vital power; 2. to the greater or less firmness of its organs; 3. to the speedier or slower consumption; and, 4. to the perfect or imperfect restoration. On each of these grounds several important conclusions are deduced, and rules laid down for the attainment of a healthful longevity. This work, though not containing much novelty of remark, is well worth perusal. The same observation is applicable to Dr. BEDDOES' "*Lectures, introductory to a Course of popular Instruction on the Constitution and Management of the Human*

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man Body." The object here, as in the former work, is to diminish the necessity of medical assistance, by stripping the science of its robes of quakery, and by giving mankind some plain and practical information on the nature of their own constitution, and the means of *preventing* its premature decay. Dr. GARNETT'S "*Lectures on the Preservation of health*," is written with the same benevolent design, and contains much excellent advice. Not much is to be found in the "*Practical Synopsis of the Materia Alimentaria and Materia Medica*," which is not contained in other treatises on the same subject: an ample and useful catalogue, however, is given of alimentary substances, with a description of their peculiar qualities, and the different modes of preparing them for food. A work of ingenuity is Dr. WILLAN'S "*Description and Treatment of cutaneous Diseases.*" After having commented on the uncertainty and confusion which the ancients appeared to have laboured under in respect to cuticular diseases, by their frequent use of the same term to represent different affections, Dr. W. proceeds to state the desiderata, which he conceives ought to be attended to; these are, 1, "to fix the sense of the terms employed by proper definitions; 2, to constitute general divisions or *orders* of the diseases from leading and peculiar circumstances in their appearance; to range them into distinct *genera*; and to describe at large their *specific* forms or varieties; 3, to classify and give names to such as have not hitherto been sufficiently distinguished; and, 4, to specify the mode of treatment for each disease." The whole of these diseases, Dr. W. thinks, are comprehended in six primary orders, namely, "pimples, scales, rashes, vesicles, tubercles, and spots:" the orders branch into genera, species, and varieties. Whether any objections lie against so formal and systematic an arrangement, we are incompetent to offer an opinion. In order to convey distinct ideas on the subject, it is the intention of Dr. W. to elucidate every genus by coloured engravings, representing some of its most striking varieties. The present interesting volume contains the first order, namely, "papulous eruptions on the skin," with seven coloured plates. In Mr. WARE'S "*Remarks on the Fistula Lachrymalis*," he describes an operation which he has frequently performed with much ease and success, and which is considerably different from that in common use. Without the assistance of a plate, the description would not be very intelligible: in this small pamphlet Mr. W. has offered some useful observations on hæmorrhoids, and on the ophthalmy. A gentleman, who took them down in shorthand, has published the "*Clinical Lectures*," which Dr. CULLEN delivered five-and-thirty years ago! It is not to be expected that they should contain much interesting matter, which has not long since been generally known. The eccentric and untenable opinions of Dr. LATHAM, in his letter addressed to Sir G. BAKER, "*On the Rheumatism and Gout*," have been attacked with success, in "*An Essay on the Gout*," by Dr. WALLIS, a gentleman who has had the *fortunate opportunity* of making every observation he possibly could desire—upon his own person. After having stated, at some length, the opinion of a variety of authors on this subject, the Dr. gives us his own theory, which approaches so nearly to the common opinion, that we are much more disposed to rely on its solidity, than confide in the singular and paradoxical hypothesis of his opponent. Mr. CAVALLO, in his "*Essay on the Medicinal Properties of Factitious Airs*," describes the various elastic gasses which have been discovered by modern chemists, in that clear and philosophical manner, which would naturally be expected from him: this volume contains a valuable Appendix on the red globules is rendered particularly interesting, by the numerous experiments and microscopical observations which are related. It is impossible to speak in terms of the slightest commendation on a work entitled, "*Physiology; or an attempt to Explain the Functions and Laws of the Nervous System*," &c. &c. &c. by Dr. PEART. The disgust which is occasioned by the self-conceit of the Doctor, is only equalled by that which every man must feel, at the contempt with which the most rational and ingenious theories, on a variety of philosophical subjects, are treated. When we hear a writer dogmatically assert, "that the chemical doctrines of M. Lavoisier, and the electrical theory of Dr. Franklin, are *absurd* principles; and that he has *proved these erroneous*, by such arguments as he "does not for a moment hesitate to assert, are absolutely conclusive;" we risk but little in calling him a coxcomb. The especial object of Mr. SAUMAREZ, in his "*New System of Physiology*," is, as he informs us in his preface, "to explore the nature of the principle of life, and assert its power,—to investigate the attributes of organized life, as the instrument by means of which the phæno-

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mena of organic action are produced, and the final cause of animated existence attained throughout the universe." Upon these curious subjects the author has bestowed a considerable degree of attention. Mr. HUMPAGE, in his "*Physiological Researches*," attempts to disprove the modern theory of absorption, by a distinct system of vessels, and substitutes the Boerhaavian doctrine of a subordinate series, too small to admit the red globules. Mr. H. considers the brain to be one large lymphatic gland, supplying nutrition to the system, and the cerebellum to be the real origin of the nerves. Mr. H. if he has not succeeded in slaying the dragon, has, at least, shewn considerable skill in the combat. Dr. HOOPER has translated from the Latin of Mr. J. J. PLENCK, of Vienna, "*The Hygrology, or Chemico-physiological Doctrine of the Fluids of the human Body.*" Readers, this means, in plain words, a chemical analysis of the fluids and humours of the human system. Some further explanation of the subject is announced: the annunciation is not unnecessary; for the uses to which this analysis may be applied are not very obvious. Dr. HOOPER's translation of this work is by no means faultless: it is sometimes absolutely unintelligible; which, however, may, in some instances, perhaps, be the case with its original. Mr. JOHN BELL has published the second volume of his "*Anatomy of the human Body.*" In this volume are given, with the same clearness and precision which distinguished his former, the anatomy and physiology of the heart and arteries; much useful matter is introduced on the nature of respiration, not merely as it is performed by man, but by other animals, such as birds, amphibiæ, fishes, and insects. The anatomy of the fœtus is unfolded in a very interesting manner, together with the office of the placenta in the oxydation of fœtal blood. It gives us great pleasure to observe, that, like Dr. CURRIE, Mr. BELL is an enemy to the scholastic and unmeaning jargon which has so long been the pride of anatomists, and the disgrace of their science: "it is high time," says he, "to banish it from our schools, and write in plain and simple language, intelligible as well to the public at large, as the profession in particular." That man would perform an act of important service to the world who should clear away the rubbish with which the sciences of chemistry, botany, entomology, and natural history in general, are surrounded *. Mr. TURNBULL has translated from the French of Messrs. Chopart and Desault, "*A Treatise on Chirurgical Diseases, and on the Operations required in their Treatment.*" So far as it goes, this work is useful.

Mr. JESSE FOOT's "*Cases of the successful Practice of Vesicæ Lotura in the Cure of diseased Bladders,*" are certainly flattering to his mode of treatment; in these cases, where there appears to have been a morbid irritability and contraction of the bladder, the plan of injecting it with a decoction of marsh-mallows, was attended with success. Mr. SHELDRAKE's "*Practical Essay on the Club-Foot, and other Distortions in the Legs and Feet of Children,*" is a valuable work †. Mr. S. very properly advises, that the cure of the former should be attempted as soon after birth as possible; the muscles will otherwise improve in strength, and the distorted bones in their ossification; the cure will consequently be more painful and uncertain. Mr. SHELDRAKE's successful treatment in thirty-one cases, is attested by persons of so much respectability, as to render the fact unquestionable.

We flatter ourselves, that few readers will consider the space unreasonable, which we have allotted to the retrospect of publications in the department of that science, which has for its object so grand an essential to the *happiness* of the human race, as the *health* of the human system. We proceed to the subjects of

THEOLOGY AND MORALS.

Dr. GEDDES has published the second volume of his new translation of the "*Holy Bible:*" the same liberal independent spirit which adorned the first, is observable in the present; the Doctor's deviations are so abundant from the accepted version, and his sentiments, whether coincident or in opposition to established creeds, are delivered in so manly, open, and unabashed a manner, that he must expect very copious torrents of calumny and abuse, from many a stupid and malignant bigot; the Dr.'s opinions on the subject of inspiration, will expose him to peculiar insult. Mr. BENJOIN has defended "*The Integrity and Excellence*

* Dr. PARRY, of Bath, has anticipated any remarks which we might possibly have made, on the dogmatical and abusive language which occasionally debases this useful work. In justice to Dr. P. we solicit our readers to refer to page 348 of the present volume of our Magazine.

† For an account of Mr. SHELDRAKE's truisms, and four plates illustrative of their application, see our Magazine, vol. iv. p. 216.

of Scripture," by a novel interpretation of the much controverted passages, *Deut.* vii. 2. 5. and xx. 16, 17. To obviate the objections against the scriptures, arising from the inconsistency of the command given to the Jews, "utterly to destroy the men, women, infants, and every living creature, of seven nations," with the doctrine of the goodness of God, Mr. B. considers, that the destruction which God intends the seven nations in the above command, is nothing more or less, than an utter destruction of their civil as well as idolatrous constitutions, as nations; not the destruction of every "fleeing father, drooping mother, and innocent helpless babe," but the destruction of their power as a people. Dr. GEDDES believes this "sanguinary measure," as he calls it, "to have been the fabrication of some posterior Jew, to justify the cruelties of his nation." Surely this subject is laboured by both these gentlemen unnecessarily, as well as unsatisfactorily: do we regard it as inconsistent with the goodness of God, that he should *suffer*, which is tantamount to *command*, the desolating eruptions of Ætna, Stromboli, and Vesuvius? does he impede the destructive march of the plague and the fever? does he shelter the head "of every drooping mother, and innocent helpless babe," from the tempest and tornado? or does he save from the yawning earthquake, "every fleeing father," who implores his protection? Mr. BENJOIN's argument proves too much, therefore, *mole ruit sua*. The ways of God are inscrutable; and with such an *evident* preponderance of good around us, it is not for us to question the universal benevolence of his plans, and their natural tendency to co operate for the perfect felicity of the universe. Our readers all remember the *whining*, politico-theological publication, of that active enemy to foreign slavery, and that active friend to domestic coercion, Mr. WILBERFORCE. Mr. THOMAS BELSHAM has published "*A Review of Mr.* WILBERFORCE's *Treatise*;" wherein he has opposed sound argument to empty declamation, and his own liberal and enlarged principles of religion, to the sectarian tenets of his opponent. Since the destruction of the Pope's dominions in Italy, the Rev. CHARLES DAUBENY has published a book, for which his brows ought at least to be graced with a tiara! This book is intitled "*A Guide to the Church,*" &c. On the arrogant and erroneous assumption that the church of England is the church of Christ, her doctrines are to be looked upon as infallible, and her ordinances to be held inviolate; according to Mr. DAUBENY, that man is a bad subject and a bad christian, who bows not before the divinity of *his* church: schism is a damnable sin, and toleration a dangerous indulgence! *Ergo*—may all the curses of Ernulphus be poured upon the head of every schismatic and dissenter!—"For my part," quoth my uncle Toby, "I could not have a heart to curse my dog so." Mr. DAUBENY, however, claims a much closer affinity to Dr. Slop, than uncle Toby; peace and ecclesiastical impotence rest with him! Near akin to this christian mufti, appears to be Mr. JONATHAN BOUCHER, who has given us "*A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution, in thirteen Discourses, preached in North America, between the years 1763 and 1775.*" The same ranting nonsense which tyrants have always preached, and slaves have always listened to, about absolute and unqualified submission to any established government whatever, is copiously interlarded in these pompous pages: a long and tiresome preface introduces these discourses, wherein every one must be disgusted at the cavalier and contumelious manner, in which Mr. JONATHAN BOUCHER has *condescended* to notice the works of those "party writers, destitute of a spirit of philosophical investigation," who have presumed to become historians of the American *revolt*. How different in its temper and spirit from the two preceding works, is Dr. GILBERT GERARD's sermon "*On Indifference with respect to religious Truth,*" preached before, and, very much to their credit, published by desire of, the Synod of Aberdeen. In this most excellent sermon, not merely the right of private judgment, but the *duty* of free unfettered inquiry is peremptorily insisted on: "I would lay it down as a principle," says Dr. G. "that no man, or no body of men, has a right to impose upon others, doctrines whose truth they do not perceive. It is impossible that all should be of the same sentiments, and never seems to have been the design of our Maker. He loves variety in all his works." From Mr. PRATT's "*Prospectus of a new Polyglot Bible,*" it appears that he has undertaken a work of infinite magnitude and difficulty: to pursue the plan which is chalked out, demands the most profound and various knowledge, the most unwearied diligence, and the most inflexible fidelity; it is intended to unite the

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the Hebrew text of the Old Testament with the common English translation, the Greek septuagint version, the Latin vulgate, and the Chaldee paraphrases, in five parallel columns: below these, across the page, is to be given the Samaritan pentateuch in Hebrew characters; the plan for the New Testament is equally extensive. Dr. HUNTINGFORD has published a second volume of "*Discourses on different Subjects*;" the greater number of these discourses, it is to be observed, have a reference to the political tenets of the present day: as may be expected, they are written in a style of classical and dignified eloquence. An anonymous writer, of considerable ability, has published "*Remarks on Revelation and Infidelity*:" a debating society is imagined at Edinburgh, in which a young infidel, Mr. Goodwill, attacks the commonly-received opinions, but after a severe contest, is converted by a man of learning and experience, Mr. Christian. Mr. BRYANSON BROMWICH, in his "*Examination of the Doctrines of the Church of Rome*," has displayed gross ignorance of the subject on which he treats, and the most detestable illiberality in his manner of treating it. Dr. GASKIN has edited two volumes of "*Sermons, preached to Parochial Congregations, by the late Rev. Richard Southgate*;" to which is added a biographical preface, by the editor. Dr. PRICE preached his very excellent sermon at the Old Jewry, on the centenary of the Revolution of 1688; the whole church was indignant at the impiety of mingling politics with religion, and preaching the principles of liberty from the pulpit; since his time, however, we have had innumerable opportunities of observing, that the Dr.'s example, if not of preaching the *principles of liberty* from the pulpit, at least of mingling politics with religion, has been followed by those who most loudly opposed it. Mr. Southgate's sermons abound with political allusions: in one instance (vol. ii. p. 334.) the acquittal of Messrs. HARDY, THELWALL, &c. is adverted to with regret, and the criminal acclamations of the populace with severity. Mr. Southgate's sermons contain much good sense, and his notions of toleration occasionally exhibit him in an amiable point of view. The learned Dr. BLANEY's new translation of "*Zachariah*," is accompanied with notes, critical, philological, and explanatory: an appendix is added, in reply to Dr. EVELEIGH, and a dissertation on Daniel ix. 20. to the end. The candour and liberality which Dr. BLANEY opposes to the intemperance and acrimony of his antagonists, do him the greatest honour. "*Three Sermons on a Future State*," by Dr. SHEPHERD, archdeacon of Bedford, are written in a serious and impressive manner: in the first discourse, the various arguments are collected in favour of a future state: in the second, is considered, with becoming diffidence, the probable nature of our unhappiness: and in the third, Dr. SHEPHERD has argued in favour of the opinion, that death is a *change* of existence, and not an *annihilation* of it. Mr. EYRE's "*Reply to the Rev.* R. CHURTON," is conducted with great ability: Mr. CHURTON had attacked the catholic church, and endeavoured to establish the pretensions of the church of England to an uninterrupted succession of divinely appointed teachers and priests, from the apostles. A pretension so arrogant, and so obviously untenable, is opposed by Mr. EYRE, who has shown himself to be a very powerful polemic. Mr. SIMPSON's "*Thoughts on the Novelty, Excellence, and Evidence of the Christian Religion*," is an elegant performance.

An enumeration of all the single sermons which have been published in the course of the last six months, would occupy a great deal more room than most of our readers would think necessary to devote to the subject: to select a few of the best, and a few of the worst, will be amply sufficient. We scarcely ever perused a sermon with more pleasure, than Mr. ARCHARD's "*Philosophical Discourse on Providence: addressed to the Modern Philosophers of Great Britain*;" the difficulties of discussing the question of a moral providence upon philosophical principles, are stated with unusual energy and acuteness; and the impotence of solitary unassisted reason to discover the moral government and providence of God, is illustrated in a strain of impressive eloquence. Among the many sermons, preached on the general thanksgiving day (Dec. 19, 1797), that delivered before his majesty at St. Paul's, by the learned Bishop of LINCOLN, must not be forgotten. The reverend prelate seems *proud* of the *humility* of his fellow-countrymen: "while our enemies," says he, "have insulted the majesty of heaven, we have humbled ourselves before our God, and acknowledged our transgressions." The humility of a royal procession to St. Paul's, where ten thousand diamonds sparkled in the sun, and each fair damsel vied with her rival neighbour in the costliness, the

profusion

profusion and the elegance of her ornaments, is truly edifying *! " while they (our enemies) have impiously denied his all-controlling power, we have prayed unto the Lord to give wisdom to our councils, *success to our arms*, and steadiness to our people; and he has heard us." The bishop then proceeds, in a strain of appropriate *piety*, to inform his audience, that our conquests are extensive; that our fleets have been triumphant beyond the boast of former times; that Lord DUNCAN is not only a good officer, but a very pious man; and that history will celebrate the glory of our navy, and the splendour of those particular achievements, which are the subject of his panegyric. Another dignitary of the church, the Rev. EDMUND POULTER, prebendary of Winchester, preached a sermon, at the cathedral of that place, of which we really regret that we cannot give our readers a specimen; a short specimen, too, would be sufficient, for

Such laboured nothings in so strange a style
Amaze the unlearn'd, and make the learned smile.

Mr. HEWLET's discourse on the "*Duty of Thanksgiving*," is plain and appropriate: it is written with the feelings of a man, and in the language of a gentleman. The same remark, in a moderated measure, is applicable to a sermon of Dr. MUNKHOUSE, "preached in the church of St. John Baptist, Wakefield." The sermons of Mr. LLOYD, Mr. CLAPHAM, Mr. AGUTTER, Mr. GOODE, *cum multis aliis quæ nunc perscribere longum est*, are most of them political declamations, rather distinguished by violence than meekness, by intolerance than charity.

An anonymous writer of great acuteness has entered into "*An Examination of the leading Principle of the New System of Morals, as that Principle is stated and applied in Mr.* GODWIN's *Political Justice*." Mr. GODWIN's morality, or rather his digest of that system of morals, the foundation of which was laid by Brown, Hume, Helvetius, and Paley, consists in making *general utility* the sole principle of action. "Nothing," says Mr. Hume, "can furnish just ground for moral distinction in any quality or action but its beneficial or pernicious tendency: reason informs us what these tendencies are." "To a rational being," says Mr. GODWIN, treating of the foundation of virtue, "there can be but one rule of conduct, justice; and one mode of ascertaining that rule, the exercise of his understanding." In opposition, it is contended by the author of this examination, on the solid ground that man is a creature of sympathy (the source whence all his moral feelings arise), and that a system of local relations is the only one adapted to his nature: it is contended, also, on the ground of his utter inability to pursue the result of his actions to their remotest ramifications, that general good can never be an adequate motive of vigorous action; and that virtue is not to be defined that course of conduct which tends to promote this general good, but it is to be defined that course the motive of which is benevolence, or *individual good*. Mr. G.'s antagonist meets him on very fair terms: "if," says he, "the fundamental principle be true, that morality consists in doing all the good we can, I admit that all the consequences are clear, concatenated, and of an irresistible conviction: Arachne never wove a juster web." This acute reasoner, however, admits, in another place (and without exposing himself to the charge of inconsistency), that the *end* of virtue is the general good. Mr. GODWIN, then, differs from him in the means of attaining this end: Mr. G. seeks it at once and immediately; to the neglect of those domestic endearments, those private affections which his antagonist, in our opinion, very justly considers, though in themselves as *individual enjoyments*, to be productive, from their number and extent, of the largest portion of human felicity †. Mr. G. has roused another antagonist of equal strength and dexterity with the former, Mr. PROBY, who, in a pamphlet intitled, "*Modern Philosophy and Ancient Barbarism*," &c. has succeeded in identifying the theory of Mr. GODWIN with the practice of Lycurgus. Mr. PROBY, in very animated and glowing language, has exposed the absurd, as well as the destructive consequences, which would result to mankind, were the monstrous system of Mr. G. carried into full unimpeded effect. To such readers as may have been seduced by the specious

illustrations

* No place so sacred from such fops is barr'd,
Nor is Paul's church more safe than Paul's church-yard. *Pope.*

† The author of this pamphlet may see some of his own arguments in the fourth number of Dr. ENFIELD's "*Enquirer*." *See Monthly Mag.* Vol. I. p. 273.

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illustrations of that writer, or who feel themselves entangled by the sophistry of his arguments, we earnestly recommend the perusal and the re-perusal of these two pamphlets. Dr. GEORGE CROFT's "Short Commentary, &c. on the Moral Writings of Paley and Gisborne," is written in so haughty and dictatorial a style, that the majority of his readers will laugh at his airs, and despise his arrogance.

From the subjects of Theology and Morals, we proceed to that of

METAPHYSICS.

The venerable and learned Lord MONBODDO has published a fifth volume of his "Ancient Metaphysics, containing the History of Man in the Civilized State." His lordship, it is well known, considers society in a state of such regular, rapid, and progressive degeneracy, that a total extinction of the human race must be the speedy and inevitable consequence: *money* he regards as one of the principal causes of this deplorable corruption; and England, as it contains more wealth than any country in Europe, is proportionately afflicted with its concomitant calamities, vice, disease, and indigence! "As to crimes," says his lordship, "they abound so much, that our gaols cannot hold our convicts; and we are obliged to send out colonies, such as no nation ever sent out before, to a very distant country, till of late quite unknown; to which they are transported at a great expence, and maintained, when there, at a still greater: these crimes, it is observed, and the observation is unquestionably just, are almost all the effects of wealth." According to Lord M. and here we heartily agree with him, the British nation, whose humanity and generosity are so arrogantly vaunted—by itself! is not merely degenerating at home, but is the cause of degeneracy and depopulation abroad. "We have destroyed," says he, "five millions of human beings in the East-Indies; our colonies in North America, from Hudson's Bay to Florida, have exterminated the natives by war and massacre, by vice and by disease, leaving no vestiges of them to be seen—except their burial places!"

It is inconsistent with the plan of our retrospect, or it would give us the greatest pleasure, to extract a few paragraphs relative to his lordship's management of his private estate. Suffice it to say, that, as in days of yore, many of his tenants are served by cottagers alone; one of the former, who pays no more than 30l. a year, has thirteen cottagers on his farm: seven other tenants, each of whom possesses about three acres of arable land, and some moorish ground for pasture, pay his lordship twelve shillings an acre for the former, and nothing for the latter. "I am persuaded," says he, "I could more than double the rent by letting it off to one tenant; but I should be sorry to increase my rent by depopulating any part of the country." On a number of small farms, *the rental of which, united, is under* 100l. *a year*, his lordship has contrived to settle and make comfortable 200 *inhabitants*. "There are many proprietors," says he, "who think that the number of cottagers on their land is a grievance, and they desire to be quit of them; but, for my part, I am fond of them, and call them *my people*, and have a pleasure in numbering them and seeing them increase, and am sorry when any of them leave my land." Venerable and beloved old man! may you live many years in the enjoyment of this pleasure, and the additional one of observing, that your own most excellent example is followed by thousands.

A translation has appeared, in four volumes, of the "*Système de la Nature.*" This simple annunciation is sufficient. The learned Dr. WILLICH has published the "Elements of Critical Philosophy, &c."; the object of this publication appears to be somewhat similar to a work, for which we are indebted to Mr. NITSCH, intitled, "An elementary View of Professor Kant's Philosophy;" every one who is, in any degree, aware of the almost impenetrable tenebrity of this system, and the almost unfathomable profundity of its principles, will readily exonerate us from the necessity of entering at large on the subject. We proceed to a more fascinating subject,

POETRY.

The lustre which taste and learning shed over the "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope," naturally raises our expectations concerning the merits of Dr. WARTON's edition of the "Works" of that most polished poet. Dr. W. has presented the public with a valuable performance, which, however, contains less original matter than was generally anticipated: the forced and far-sought interpretations of Warburton are omitted, while the notes and illustrations which accompany this edition are sufficiently numerous. The voice of the muses has of late, we think, been less than usually melodious: our recollection furnishes us with very few poetical publications of

merit. It is almost unnecessary to say, that the "Epistle to a Friend," by Mr. SAMUEL ROGERS, author of the Pleasures of Memory, is beautiful, interesting, and very highly polished. The five concluding cantos of the "Henriade" are published: we know not to whom we are indebted for this English translation, which we are strongly disposed to prefer, in point of elegance, and harmony of versification, to the original of Voltaire. Mr. GISBORNE's "Vales of Wever" is a loco-descriptive poem, evidently imitated, in regard to style, from DARWIN's Botanic Garden: some parts of it are beautiful. Mr. FOSBROOKE's "Economy of Monastic Life, as it existed in England," is a poem of considerable merit in itself, and has, moreover, the extrinsic value of philosophical and archaiological illustrations from Lyndwood, Dugdale, Selden, Wilkins, &c. &c. together with copious extracts from original MSS.: it is written in the stanza of Spencer. Mr. COTTLE, of Cambridge, has made a valuable addition to the literature of his country, in a volume of "Icelandic Poetry:" this gentleman has translated into English verse the Edda* of Sæmund. When the Edda of Snorro Sturleston was published in the "Northern Antiquities," about thirty years ago, the compilation of Sæmund was supposed to be lost; a MS. collection, however, in the king of Denmark's library of mythological odes from this Edda, was published at Copenhagen, in 1787. It is this collection which Mr. COTTLE has translated: it consists of twelve poems, all of which abound with imagery, the most romantic, novel, and sublime. Mr. HAYLEY's edition of Milton is completed in three volumes; the price of it is fifteen guineas. This magnificent work is adorned with the typographical beauties of Bulmer, and with engravings from the designs of Romney and Westall. Dr. BOOKER's "Malvern" is a descriptive poem of some merit: the Doctor's talent for this species of composition has been evinced on former occasions, and he appears to have cultivated it with considerable success. Dr. B.'s versification is easy and elegant, but not sufficiently animated. The Rev. JAMES MOORE, master of the free grammar-school in Hertford, has written, during his leisure hours, an epic poem, in twelve books, called "The Columbiad; or, the Discovery of America and the West-Indies, by Columbus:" a dearer and a duller book never issued from the press. Mr. PYE's "Naucratia, or Naval Dominion," is written with considerable animation; Mr. P. long since accepted an office which imposes on him the most gross and fulsome adulation; that the poet-laureat should have *volunteered* a few passages of similar import in his present production, is not wonderful. The design and execution of the Naucratia are creditable to the poetical talents of its author. Mr. HULL, of Covent-garden Theatre, has written some "Moral Tales," founded on real events: the versification is simple, animated, and easy; the matter is excellent. The errors of this work are trifling, and it would be an acceptable and a valuable present to young persons in particular. The "Critical, Poetical, and Dramatic Works" of Mr. JOHN PENN, are published in two octavo volumes; the first contains a translation of Calsabigi's letter to Count Alfieri, on tragedy, with various and learned notes; the poetical miscellanies are of unequal merit: in the second volume is an art of English poetry, imitated from Horace's epistle to the Pisos, an abridgment succeeds, of Milton's Samson Agonistes, Jonson's Silent Woman, and Voltaire's Semiramis; all of which Mr. P. has endeavoured to adapt for the theatre. Many beauties are pruned away, from Samson Agonistes in particular. Mr. SOUTHEY's "Joan of Arc," which, considered under all its attendant circumstances, is a wonderful effort of genius, has undergone a severe and scrutinizing revision by its author, who has published a new edition of it in octavo. The "Oberon" of WIELAND has been translated by Mr. SOTHEBY: the spirit of the poem is said to have, in some degree, suffered by the too rigid fidelity* of the translation; this, however, will probably be regarded as a venial error, and the English public will, doubtless, consider itself under obligation to Mr. S. for introducing it to acquaintance with one of the most polished epic

* Some few readers may require to be informed, that an Edda signifies a compilation of the system of Runic mythology; in these compilations were incorporated numerous particulars of Scandinavian manners and philosophy. Mr. MALLET supposes the object of them to have been, the instruction of those young Icelanders, principally, who intended to devote themselves to the profession of the scald, or poet, as they contain a system of poetics.

* The merit of fidelity is, however, disputed by Dr. WILLICH.—*See Monthly Magazine, page* 399, *Part* I. 1798.

poems

poems of modern production*. The Rev. Mr. POLWHELE has published a second edition of "The Influence of Local Attachment," much improved; to which a second volume is added of miscellaneous poetry. The same author has published the third part of an unfinished poem, intitled, "The Old English Gentleman:" the object is to display the manners and amusements of our forefathers. Several characters of this sort have been drawn by other hands, such as novel-writers and essayists, &c.: so far as we may judge from the specimen, it does not appear that Mr. P. is likely to excel his precursors. The childish sorrows of Mr. CHARLES LLOYD and Mr. CHARLES LAMB, in their volume of "Blank Verse," are truly ludicrous. The "Vision," a poem, on the union of Russia and Prussia against Poland, with other pieces, are the effusions of a young mind. Their merit, in general, is that of mediocrity; the Vision is written in a strain of laudable indignation, at the infamous partition of Poland. Mr. EUSTACE'S "Elegy to the Memory of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke" is solemn and appropriate; the same may be said of Mrs. WEST'S "Elegy" on the same occasion, which, of the two, is perhaps superior. The "Poems" by Mr. HUCKS, of Cambridge, display much fancy, feeling, and true taste. The lover of Scotch ballad will be gratified with a collection which lately appeared, of "Sangs of the Lowlands of Scotland:" they are stated in the title-page to have been carefully compared with the original editions, and are embellished with spirited and characteristic designs of the ingenious DAVID ALLEN; the readings of these 'sangs,' however, are not always correct, and the orthography is sometimes faulty. If Mr. ATKINSON has failed in doing justice to the scenery of "Killarney," it is perhaps, in some measure, because the scenery of Killarney would baffle any powers of description. The attempt of Mr. A. does him credit. Several random arrows have been aimed at the unknown author of the "Pursuits of Literature," who has prudently hidden his ignoble head in obscurity. The author of the "Progress of Satire" has drawn his bow with the most vigorous and manly arm. Mr. HUNTER'S "Tribute to the *manes* of unfortunate Poets" is interesting, rather on account of the subject than the execution; which latter, however, though not adequate to the occasion, is by no means despicable. When the memories of Homer, Ovid, Lucan, Dante, Petrarch, Camoens, Tasso, Corneille, Spenser, Otway, and Chatterton, are to be celebrated, we require the loftiest strain that elegy admits.

A great deal of pamphlet poetry has appeared of late; among which are "The Grove," by the author of the Pursuits of Literature, who in this, as in his former work, displays the pedantry of a schoolmaster, the vulgarity of a poissard, and the malevolence of a ———. The "Druriad," containing strictures on the principal performers of Drury-lane; "Effusions of Fancy;" Mr. SMITH'S "Scath of France;" &c. &c. &c. almost *ad infinitum*. Before we conclude this article, we must not omit to notice Mr. JONES'S "Hobby Horses," a poem which contains a good-humoured and lively satire on the fashionable follies of the day.

THE DRAMA.

We are happy to announce the commencement of "A Series of Plays," in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger passions of the mind; each passion being the subject of a tragedy and a comedy. The first volume only of this work has yet appeared: it contains three plays; love is the groundwork of the two first, and in this respect they differ not from the generality of tragedies and comedies which come before us. "But I have endeavoured in both," says the author, "to give an unbroken view of the passion from its beginning, and to mark it as I went along, with those peculiar traits which distinguish its different stages of progression." In general, our dramatic authors exhibit only what may be denominated the climacteric of the passion; they expose it when it is rendered furious by some exasperating circumstances; and the character who displays it diverts our attention from its operation, to the courage and ingenuity which are exerted in conquering the difficulties which oppose its indulgence. In the present dramas, however, the plot is remarkably simple, and the incidents are few—purposely few, in order that the interest may not be divided, and the attention diverted, from character, to the subordinate agents, imagery, sentiment, and adventure. We know not to whom the public is indebted for these plays, which contain many beautiful touches of nature, and many delicate delineations of passion. The author has introduced them by an elaborate and ingenious discourse, where

* An excellent and very entertaining review of the original poem appeared in the appendix to Vol. XXIII. of the Monthly Review.

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in he has communicated "those ideas regarding human nature, as they, in some degree, affect almost every species of moral writings, but particularly the dramatic, which induced him to attempt it." The subject of the third play is hatred. "Natalia and Menzikoff," is translated from the German of M. KRATTER. It is an historical play, where many characters well known in the Russian annals are introduced: the drama is founded on the conspiracy into which Menzikoff was seduced against his friend and emperor, Peter the Great. "The Maid of Marienburg," written by the same author, is a counterpart to the preceding play: the subject of it is the elevation of Catharine I. to the throne of Russia. Mr. K. has taken considerable liberty with historical truth, in the character of his heroine, who, in order to excite our interest in the fluctuation of her fortunes, is represented as inflexibly virtuous, accomplished, and 'chaste as the icicle!' The anonymous author of "He's much to blame," acknowledges himself to be, in some measure, indebted to *Le Complaisant*, a French comedy, and to GOETHE's tragedy of Clavigo. This is much superior to the ordinary run of dramatic compositions: the dialogue is lively, the sentiments are delicate, and the characters are supported with spirit and consistency. Mr. WALDRON's name is in the recollection of most of us; his continuation of Ben Jonson's Sad Shepherd, displayed no vulgar talent for poetical imitation. He has lately undertaken a task of uncommon temerity; namely, to write a sequel to Shakspeare's Tempest. Mr. W. has called his drama the "Virgin Queen;" in which he has shewn himself much better qualified, if not to impose on the public, at least to imitate Shakspeare, than the impudent author of Vortigern and Rowena. Mr. CUMBERLAND's "False Impressions," like all his other productions, has the high merit of moral tendency; so far as character, sentiment, and dialogue are concerned, his comedy has no claim to extraordinary commendation. Mr. REYNOLD's "Cheap Living," like the greater part of modern plays, is written in accommodation to the talents of some favorite performer: it may be observed, however, that a comedy whose existence depends on *acting*, is, of necessity, short-lived. The prevalence of party spirit has been able to impede the success which Mr. HOLCROFT's "Knave or not" very richly merited. As politics fix the standard of taste, the trash of the theatres is very easily accounted for. "The Castle Spectre" is the popular production of Mr. LEWIS, which, with "the Mysterious Marriage," "Blue-Beard," "Honest Thieves," and a few others, complete the barren catalogue of dramatical productions.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

This department of literature is cultivated with usual assiduity. "Emily de Varmont" is a translation from the French of Louvet. It is said to have had considerable influence in producing two memorable decrees of the national convention; the one authorizing divorce, the other allowing priests to marry! The characters are somewhat extravagant, and the fiction is somewhat improbable. "The Amours of Father Sevin," which are added to it, display the cruelty of compulsory celibacy, and are far more interesting and natural. Mrs. SUSANNA CUMMINS, a lady of eighteen, laudably desirous of living with that independence which her own exertions can alone secure her, has translated in an elegant and easy manner, a beautiful little pastoral of Florian, "Estelle," together with an essay upon that species of composition. Estelle will not detract from the reputation which M. FLORIAN has long since earned by his writings. Mr. MOSER's "Moral Tales," if not distinguished by much originality of conception or purity of style, are highly respectable from their object, which is to promote the cause of virtue. His ideas concerning filial obedience are not strictly accordant with the principles of modern morality. Mr. M. should reflect that where the father is a despot, the child will generally be a slave. Mrs. ROBINSON's "Walsingham" is, by no means, a happy performance: relying on a deceiving popularity, Mrs. R. has, in this instance, paid little or no respect to the judgment of those whose approbation is alone worth seeking; her characters are incongruous, her events incredible, her digressions tiresome, insipid, and often totally impertinent. Mrs. R. has considerable talents, which it is to be lamented are not more judiciously *regimened*: she can never write well, so long as to fill pages is the principal object: her poetry is highly beautiful and delicate. "The Knights, or Sketches of the heroic Age," is a tale of chivalry, wherein squires and damsels, combats and captivities, with all the paraphernalia of romance, are abundantly distributed. On the whole, it

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it is a respectable performance. Mrs. BENNET has displayed considerable talent for the *diffuse*, in her "Beggar Girl," a novel, which she has happily succeeded in spinning through seven volumes! "Count Donomar" is a translation from the German: it is, in every respect *but one*, entitled to the highest encomium: the story is original, the characters natural, the language rich, the imagery splendid, and the sentiments fine; but the tendency of the work is immoral; its scenery is shamefully voluptuous. Mr. J. FOX's "Santa Maria" is a romance which betrays unusual imbecility, and unusual licentiousness. "The Midnight Bell" is the production of Mr. FRANCIS LATHAM, a gentleman who has before employed himself in this species of composition. Mr. L. has a talent for invention, which, however, is not under sufficiently strict discipline: were the delineation of character an object of greater attention with him, he would avoid that intricacy of plot, that hurry and confusion of incident, which rather perplex than interest his readers. The Midnight Bell is said to be a German story; if so, Mr. L. is, of course, exonerated from any error which may attach to the original. "The Rector's Son," by Miss ANNE PLUMPTREE, is a work of moral tendency; a merit which places it in a higher station than many, which, in other respects, would, perhaps, be considered superior. "The History of Vanillo Gonzales" is a translation from the French of Le Sage, the well-known author of Gil Blas, which, in many respects, it resembles, but to which it is so much inferior, notwithstanding the originality of some characters, that its authenticity has been suspected. The author of "Ammorvin and Zallida" has chosen for the hero of his novel an emperor of China! This work is not destitute of ingenuity, and allows us to believe that the writer of it is capable of producing a work of fiction less exposed to critical objections than the present. "The History of Sir George Warrington" is written by the author of the Female Quixote, whose reputation will not suffer by his last production. Mr. WALKER's "Cinthelia, or a Woman of Ten Thousand," displays original invention, but the style is very contemptible, the language so grossly ungrammatical, that we are sorry the author, who is certainly a man of talents, did not solicit some literary friend to revise the manuscript. "Ellinor, or the World as it is," by MARY ANN HANWAY, though written incorrectly, contains many spirited and sensible observations. The author appears in no very amiable point of view, when she indulges herself in some splenetic, invidious allusions to contemporary writers, several of whom are certainly far superior to herself. A second volume has appeared of Miss LEE's "Canterbury Tales," which, like the first, are lively, elegant, and ingenious. We could enumerate a great many more novels and romances, but the catalogue would be tiresome and totally unprofitable.

It affords us the greatest pleasure to observe, that so important an object as moral and scientific

EDUCATION

meets with merited attention. Mr. DOWLING's "Elements and Theory of the Hebrew Language, &c." intended to facilitate the study of it: but so long as the dispute continues, *sub judice*, concerning the importance or inutility of the points, it can never be a book of general circulation. Mr. D. rejects the use of them. Mr. WALKER's "Key to the classical Pronunciation of Greek and Latin Proper Names, &c. &c." is a work, the plan of which is good. Mr. W. however, is somewhat dogmatical in his opinions, and particularly on a subject where diffidence would have been much more becoming, namely, the accentuation of proper names. This work, though by no means invariably correct, and consequently very far from perfect, may be of considerable use to many persons, and probably may serve as the foundation of some valuable superstructure. Mr. SALMON, the ingenious author of *Stemmata Latinitatis*, has published "A Comparison of English Grammar with the French," in which the principles and idiomatic expressions of the two languages are discussed and illustrated: this work is designed, and is extremely well calculated, to facilitate the study of the English language to foreigners: it furnishes our own youth, moreover, with a grammatical knowledge of their own tongue, at the same time that they are improving themselves in French. Mr. HORNSEY's "Short Grammar of the English Language, &c." is a compilation from the writings of Lowth, Wood, Johnson, Blair, &c. &c. and simplified to the capacities of children. The rules are short and perspicuous. An anonymous writer has published some "Thoughts on Elocution;" he appears to have studied his subject with attention, as he writes

on

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on it with discernment and good sense. "The Refuge" is written by the author of the "Guide to Domestic Happiness," who in this, as in his former work, displays much good sense and observation. "A Present for a little Girl" is neat, and, no doubt, will be an acceptable present to the young people for whom it is intended. The cuts are executed with unusual neatness and accuracy. The "Youth's Miscellany" consists of original essays, moral and literary; they are intended "to promote a love of virtue and learning, to correct the judgment, to improve the taste, and to harmonize the mind." It is sufficient to say, that they are well calculated to promote the important objects which the author professes to have in view. Mrs. PILKINGTON's "Obedience rewarded, and Prejudice conquered," is an useful little work. "The New Children's Friend" is translated chiefly from the German, and corresponds more completely than common with its title page, which announces the volume to contain "pleasing incitements to wisdom and virtue, conveyed through the medium of anecdote, tale, and adventure; calculated to entertain, fortify, and improve the juvenile mind." Mrs. SAUNDER's "Little Family" is a work of very considerable merit; it blends, as all books for children should do, instruction with amusement and morality. It may possibly be objected, that some of Mrs. S's observations are too refined for the comprehension of children in general. "Moral Biography;" a wretched performance, proposes to give the lives of persons eminently distinguished for their virtue and talents: it is deficient in language, sentiment, and anecdote. "Pastoral Lessons" are intended as an accompaniment to Mrs. BARBAULD's "Hymns in Prose," to which, however, they are by no means equal.

Our readers will, perhaps, be relieved to see, that we are, at last, come to the subject of Miscellaneous Literature. After which they shall receive a respite of six months.

MISCELLANIES.

Among the miscellaneous publications is to be distinguished, as a work of classical merit, the second volume of Mr. UVEDALE PRICE, on the "Picturesque, and on the Use of studying Pictures, for the Purpose of improving real Landscapes;" this latter subject is very warmly inculcated, and is never once lost sight of throughout the whole work. Most of us recollect, that, in the first volume, Mr. P. succeeded in proving the picturesque to possess as distinct and exclusive a character, as either the sublime or the beautiful. Its most efficient causes were stated to be roughness, intricacy (which implies sudden and unexpected variation), and irregularity. Thus it holds a sort of middle station between beauty and sublimity, and is evidently founded on principles opposite from either. Beauty, on smoothness, on soft, undulating outlines, on flowing forms, and almost insensible variation; on ideas of freshness and of youth. The picturesque, in addition to the constituent principles already mentioned, is founded on ideas of age, and decay. The sublime also, although it possesses some properties in common with the picturesque, differs from it in many essential points: in greatness of dimension, ideas of infinity, eternity, darkness, terror, stillness, and in many other qualities, which are separately the foundation of sublimity, but of which not one enters *necessarily* into the composition of the picturesque. From this enlarged view of the subject it appears, that the word picturesque is not to be narrowed in its application, and confined, as its etymology might indicate, to those objects alone which may be represented with effect on the canvass. Far from it: a piece of music, light and playful, with sudden unexpected variation in point of time and key, &c. may be called *picturesque* with equal accuracy, as

That "rich stream" which "winds along,"

"Deep, majestic, smooth, and strong,"

may be denominated *sublime*; or the soft, melodious melancholy of a Scotch air, *beautiful*. The application of picturesqueness to poetry, the lyric particularly, in opposition to the *sublimity* of the ode and the epic, or the polished *beauty* of the sonnet and the elegiac measure, is obvious, and equally correct; as also is its application to the different objects of art and nature, such as trees and waterfalls, buildings, birds and beasts, &c.

Mr. PRICE's second volume contains three essays, still farther illustrative of the subject, and explaining the mode of reducing to practice the theory of his former volume. The first essay is on artificial water, and on the method in which picturesque banks may be practically formed. In order to gain a just idea how the banks of *artificial* pieces of water should be formed, Mr. P. most judiciously begins with enquiring how those of *natural* lakes and rivers are formed. This is quite a novel enquiry; at least the application

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plication of the enquiry to landscape gardening is novel, and throws great light on the subject. Mr. P. is in truth a worshipper of nature, and may exclaim, with Peter Pindar,

Thou art my goddess, Nature! lo to thee,
Parent of dove-eyed peace, I bend the knee.

The second essay treats on the decorations near the house; Mr. P. conceives, that *here* the embellishments of art are not only to be employed, but even in some degree to be displayed: to go at once from art, from the obvious and avowed work of man, THE HOUSE, to simple, unadorned nature, is too sudden a transition; and wants that sort of gradation and congruity, which, except in particular cases, is so necessary in all that is to please the eye and the mind. The decorations, therefore, of an ornamental garden, like those belonging to some of the Italian villas, should be rich, regular, and symmetrical; according with the mansion, they may unite sculptured and architectural magnificence, such as terraces, fountains, parapets, statues, vases, balustrades, &c. Stiff and glaring formality, however, may be avoided by a judicious mixture of irregular and varied vegetation: the prevailing fondness for simplicity, therefore, and the desire of banishing all embellishments of art, are severely censured. Architecture and buildings are the subject of the concluding essay: here Mr. P. makes a judicious distinction between architecture in towns, where it may be said to be principal and independent; and architecture in the country, where it is, in some measure, subordinate and dependent on the surrounding objects. The building, which may be justly admired in a street or a square, where scarcely any thing but the front is considered, and little else is seen, if transferred to the country, where it does not blend with the scenery, may be bald and unpicturesque. An architect, therefore, should be acquainted with the principles of painting, and should apply them to his own art; such an one will not be solicitous to sink all the offices under ground, that his house may stand a sort of eye-trap to all passengers, staring and impudent; he will not remove every tree which intercepts the view, and level every hill which rises within sight; but, on the contrary, will rather wish to conceal some parts of the building, in order to give an interesting and picturesque effect to others. Mr. P. has directed the attention of painter-architects to a subject, which has not been sufficiently studied, namely, the summits of their buildings. Here again he has illustrated the effects of art, by similar effects in nature. The form and character of rocks are the most analogous to those of buildings: the different effects produced by the intricate and broken outline of some, and the flat monotonous summit of others, may instruct the architect how tame is the level slated surface of most modern houses, interrupted only by a few solitary and aspiring chimnies, in comparison with the rich and varied roof, with which Vanbrugh has so magnificently ornamented Blenheim.

A great variety of observations on this and the other essays, display the most chaste and cultivated taste; but Mr. P. has already fascinated us to dwell on his volume longer than is quite consistent, perhaps, with the nature of our retrospect. With regret we leave him.

Mr. JACKSON, that enchanting harmonist of Exeter, has published a miscellaneous volume of very great merit: the essay, which gives a title to his book, is called "The Four Ages." In this Mr. J. with great propriety, has inverted the order of the ages as it was established by the ancients: he affects, and we are sorry to be unable to discredit his assertion! that no golden age has yet existed, but in poetry. Those periods of uncivilized society, when each man made laws for himself,

Nullaque mortales præter sua littora nôrant,

are degraded into the iron age; to each age Mr. J. has attributed what he conceives to be its distinguishing characteristics, and from them it appears, that we are advanced into the silver period. Mr. J. has touched on a variety of other subjects in this volume, poetry, painting, music, architecture, literary compositions, &c. &c. in all of which he has displayed considerable genius, taste, and discernment. A collection, in three volumes, has lately appeared, of Oliver Goldsmith's "Miscellaneous Works:" this collection is a very acceptable present; for the essays, criticisms, and *jeux d'esprit*, of that eccentric character, have hitherto been buried among the periodical rubbish of the time when they were written. Dr. BANCROFT has published the first volume of his "Experimental Researches, concerning the Philosophy of permanent Colours, &c." In this volume Dr. B. treats of all the *phlogistative* colours, and of those *adjective* colours from among the animal and vegetable kingdoms, which produce the yellows. To understand the meaning of this division of the articles used in dying, we

must

must recollect, that there are some, which require a previous preparation to *bite in* the colour which is afterwards to be added; and that there are others, which of themselves fix on the substance to be dyed. The former are called adjectives, the latter substantives. Dr. B. attributes the permanent change of colour to the attraction of substances for particular rays, which are absorbed, and remain latent, while others are reflected. An elegant and concise essay on the history of dying is given in this volume, which is replete with sound philosophical research, which abounds with sagacious reflections, and which relates to a variety of accurate and ingenious experiments in relation to the subject of it.

A more agonizing appeal to the feelings can scarcely be conceived, than Mr. MACKAY's "Narrative of the Shipwreck of the Juno on the Coast of Arabia:" this narrative, which appears to be perfectly authentic, is addressed by Mr. M. the second officer of the ship, in a series of letters, to his father the Rev. Thomas Mackey, minister of Lairy, Sutherlandshire, North Britain. Out of 72 persons on board this ship, 58 actually perished, either by fatigue or famine, in the course of 23 days and nights, which had elapsed before the surviving 14 (who, during that long period, existed without food) had the happiness of gaining the land by means of rafts and spars: the protraction of life during such a period of inanition, exceeds, perhaps, whatever has been before recorded. Mrs Brenner is a survivor of this disastrous shipwreck: her husband, the captain of the vessel, died in her arms! Mr YOUNG's "Essay on Humanity to Animals" does high honour to his heart: the subject is not always sufficiently attended to in the education of our youth; this little publication, therefore, rendered interesting by the insertion of some histories characteristic of the affection which animals bear to their offspring, is particularly proper to be put into the hands of children. "The Spirit of the Public Journals for 1797" is a judicious selection of the best essays, *jeux d'esprit*, anecdotes, &c. from the fugitive publications of the day, and promises to form a very entertaining annual miscellany. Mr. JONES's "Masonic Miscellanies, in Poetry and Prose," is an entertaining, and, probably, an useful manual. "The Prompter" is the production of an American moralist, Mr. NOAH WEBSTER, who has shewn his good sense, in taking the manner and the matter of Dr. Franklin as subjects of imitation: it is an useful little work.

We have now finished our Retrospect of the domestic Literature of the last six months; some few books, it is obvious, must escape the most rigid research. Should this be the case with respect of any of literary eminence, we shall be happy to bring them forward on a future occasion.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF
GERMAN LITERATURE.

IT has frequently been remarked, and perhaps with justice, that the Germans, since the middle of the present century, have made greater efforts in every department of the arts and sciences, than their learned ancestors collectively from the times of Tacitus. Although the same remark may apply in great measure to the present, or rather the *late*, state of French literature, yet it is by no means so characteristic, nor so general, as when applied to the Germans: they were much behind in various departments of science, at a time when France produced many eminent writers in almost every branch, particularly in history, belles-lettres, and political economy.

The new era of German literature began with the conclusion of the septennial war in 1762, when the muses of Germany were once more relieved from the horrid clangour of arms, by the long-wished-for peace, concluded between the Empress Queen Mary Theresa, and Frederick the Great of Prussia. Long before this period, the *groundwork* of national erudition, *philology*, had met with many able and successful professors; but as their laborious researches were almost exclusively directed to the cultivation of the dead languages, that of the natives was till then unaccountably neglected. The works of *Klopstock**, *Lessing*, *Haller*, *Gessner*, *Burger*, *Gellert*, *Rabner*, *Ramler*, *Herder*, *Jacobi*, *Göthe*, *Schiller*, &c. but particularly those of the inexhaustible and accomplished WIELAND†, however, afford ample proofs that the Germans, be-

* The first edition of *Klopstock's Messiah* appeared as early as the year 1750.

† See an account of his works, in the Monthly Magazine for April, 1797.

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fide their peculiar industry, perseverance, and a singular propensity to abstruse inquiries, also possess taste and genius.—We cannot, without injustice, omit to mention in this place the name of ADELUNG, the excellent and profound philologist, of whom the Germans have just reasons to be proud. By his indefatigable exertions to improve his native language, he has produced such works, as whole academies and *royal* societies, convened for that purpose in other countries, have not been able to accomplish. We allude to his "*Elementary Grammar of the German Language, in two Volumes, large Octavo*," which may serve as a model of a systematic grammar in any language; and to his "*Complete Dictionary of the High-German Language, in five Volumes, Royal Quarto*," of which, the second edition is already in the press. As this would not be the most proper place to expatiate upon the merits of this extraordinary publication, the work of a single man, who spent the greater part of *thirty* years in the composition of it; we must content ourselves with briefly saying, that this dictionary contains a greater stock of words than any other yet published since the invention of the art of printing; that every word is scientifically arranged as to its real and metaphorical signification; that the words are either clearly defined, or amply illustrated with the most apposite examples; and that the various uses of them are *unequivocally* determined. It is to this incomparable work that the Germans are chiefly indebted for the orthography, as well as the syntax, of their language, which by it have been settled on the most solid basis of just etymology and sound analogy. Animated by the incessant efforts of such a leader, his countrymen have of late years bestowed a laudable degree of attention to the improvement and refinement of their copious and energetic language. Hence the numerous grammars and dictionaries of all sizes, published during the last twenty years; hence the endless variety of philological questions proposed by academies and societies in every part of Germany; hence the great diversity of critical essays on language, which continually appear on the Leipzig book-fairs; and hence, lastly, the bold attempts of their dramatic and poetical writers, to delineate the genuine sentiments of the heart, and to express the various emotions of the mind, in words and phrases that cannot be *satisfactorily* translated into foreign languages.

In this place, however, it behoves us for the present, to afford only a concise view of the state of Literature in Germany, during the last six months.

HISTORY.

Although the Germans cannot boast of many good historians, and, perhaps, of none who writes with the elegant simplicity of a Robertson, or the powerful colouring of a Hume, there nevertheless have lately appeared several valuable publications in this department. At the head stands the veteran SCHLÖZER, aulic counsellor, and professor of universal history, in the university of Göttingen, whose acute and chastising pen has long been dreaded by the arbitrary princes of Germany. We hope, for the good of his country, he will continue his monthly "Statistical Accounts," begun about 20 years since, and containing every information required by foreigners upon the true state of Germany, in its political relations to foreign states, as well as to the different sovereign co-states of the German empire. His latest work, under the title of "Critical and Historical Disquisitions in Leisure-Hours," contains three very interesting articles; namely, 1. "*Origines Osmanicæ*, or an Inquiry into the Origin of the Osmanian History;" 2. "Proofs, that the Mongols have been the Inventors of Paper-money, in the thirteenth Century;" and 3. "An Introduction to the Knowledge of the political History of Asia."—Prof. MANGELSDORFF's "Epitome of universal History, &c." in one volume, 8vo. is a concise and elaborate abstract from his larger work, on the subject of ancient history, and well adapted for the use of academies, and as a compendium for private study; it is written in a pleasant, easy, and instructive style, and contains no tenets adverse to the prevailing religious and political opinions.—Another valuable work, but confined to a particular province, is, "WIARDA's History of East-Friesia;" the seventh volume of which appeared lately, and brings it down to the year 1734. The author is secretary to the States of East-Friesia, and a man of unquestionable veracity; his sources are genuine, as he has free access to all the archives of the state. "Prof. WOLTMAN's History of France," being the first volume of a "History of the European States," is likewise a book of great merit; in as

much as it abounds with excellent philosophical reflections, and is written in a correct and manly style. If the ingenious professor continue the history of all other European states, with the same degree of accurate discrimination between facts and opinions, we venture to pronounce, that he will justly deserve the first rank among modern historians. As he has undertaken a very arduous and fatiguing task, we can only wish him the necessary portion of indefatigable industry, which characterizes his native contemporaries, and we make no doubt but his labours will be crowned with success. —We cannot better conclude this department, than with "SCHILLER's Historico-genealogical Almanack, for the Year 1798," in which the historical picture of Germany, on 288 pages, 12mo. is the principal and most interesting article. The author is well known to the English reader by several dramatic pieces, which have been translated and read with avidity, but particularly that of "The Robbers." Within the compass of a few sheets, Schiller has furnished us, in a masterly manner, with "A Concise History of the Germans, from the Abdication of the Emperor Charles V. to the reign of Francis II; or, from the Reformation of Luther, and the subsequent Foundation of religious Liberty in Germany, down to the present Time, when the Critical Philosophy begins to manifest its Influence, and to develope as well as to spread progressively the Consequences of that Revolution in Church and State; *i. e.* from the year 1556 to 1797." KANT, the professed founder of the *Critical System*, naturally finds a warm panegyrist in our historian; and, in order to give a short specimen of Schiller's didactick mode of writing, we shall faithfully translate the concluding lines of this historical sketch: "The Germans," says he, "must now endeavour to satisfy the loud and universal wishes for "ameliorating the abject condition of "the lower classes of society; to banish "the immoral practices carried on in "the political departments of their "country; to conciliate that opprobrious "and in reasing contest between the "civil and religious establishments with "the spirit of the times, and the prevailing opinions and wishes of nations "to act and to be treated consistently "with the more correct notions and "ideas of things they have acquired. "Thus only will they pave the way "which leads to the highest degree of "human happiness; a happiness, which "consists only in the dominion of "reason, in thinking justly, and acting "uprightly."

POLITICS.

It can scarcely be expected, that in a country, where the political interests of so great a variety of sovereign states are not cemented by *one common* tie, there should appear many impartial disquisitions. By far the greater number of books, published on the subject of politics, in Germany, are translations from the French or English, not unfrequently accompanied with notes and commentaries. This circumstance, however, affords no proof, that the Germans possess no political talents, nor, that they have no original writers in this favourite branch of *English* literature. We have already mentioned the names of Schlözer, and Schiller, in the preceding article, to which we might add a long list of others, if we were not limited in our plan. We must content ourselves with mentioning one or two publications, that have *lately* appeared in this department. Mr. GENZ, a gentleman in a high station at the court of Berlin, presented the new king of Prussia, Frederic William III. on the day of his ascension to the throne (November 16th, 1797), with a very spirited address, which is now printed, and which, though it fills only 26 pages, octavo, is replete with the most curious and interesting matter, such as was, perhaps, never before exhibited to the view of an absolute monarch, by a private individual. It is confidently reported, that the young king received this truly patriotic advice of Mr. Genz with marks of satisfaction, and has not only munificently rewarded him, but has *actually* adopted the principal suggestions of this modern Theophron. It is impossible to abridge the important truths conveyed in these few pages, which are already so much condensed; but we shall gratify our readers with the perusal of one passage only, relative to the liberty of the press, and which we deem worthy of being translated. "Of all ob"jects," says Mr. G. "that groan "under the detestable weight of fet"ters, none are more oppressed by it "than the opinions of man. This spe"cies of oppression is not merely per"nicious, because it prevents the good, "but also, because it immediately pro"motes the bad. Without attending to "any other argument, there is one es-

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"sential circumstance, which exclusively "and peremptorily condemns every law "imposing restrictions on the press; and "this circumstance is indisputable, name-"ly, that such a law cannot be main-"tained, or, in other words, that it may "be easily evaded. The facility of cir-"culating ideas among the public is so "great, that restrictions of this kind are "turned into ridicule. And though "such laws be ineffectual, they are, ne-"vertheless, calculated to produce ani-"mosities; and this is the most mischiev-"ous part of them, that they are apt to "irritate the very class of men, against "whom they are directed, and to stimulate "them to a resistance, which frequently is "not only successful, but is likewise con-"sidered as meritorious. The most wretch-"ed productions, which, on account of "their intrinsic merit, could not expect "to live two hours, make their way "with the public, because a sort of rage, "or fatality, seems to be connected with "their origin. The only antidotes, the "productions of better writers, lose their "effect, because the ignorant are but "too prone to confound him who speaks "of limitation, with him who approves "of what is unjust; hence, sire, let the "*liberty of the press* be the unalterable "principle of your government! Never "*will* this system foster dangers in a "well-regulated state; never *has* this "system proved dangerous to such a "state: for, in those countries where it "has become destructive, destruction had "already preceded, and the voracious "insects were generated only beneath "the mouldering ruins."—Dr. DORN's small, but classical, work, intitled, "Reflections on Luxury, the Taxations of Luxury, and their Objects, principally in a Political and Statistical View," deserves to be read by every financier, particularly in those countries, where the objects of taxation must be occasionally *shifted*, as they become nearly exhausted; or, perhaps, from the lamentable circumstance, that the *premiers* of such devoted countries are equally obstinate in their ruinous plans, and unacquainted with *real* life. The author has taken a comprehensive view of this subject, and premises his profound and just observations with the following definition of *luxury*: "It consists," says he, "in the consumption of "things which aim at such a degree of "convenience and enjoyment of life, as "may be dispensed with in our indi-"vidual situation, without detriment "to our physical, civil, and intellectual "existence;" things, therefore, which can be considered as objects of luxury, "carry along with them a certain de-"gree of inutility, of scarcity, and of re-"finement; yet always in a relative sense "only, never absolutely."

BIOGRAPHY.

Although the Germans possess, perhaps, a greater number of individual descriptions of the lives of eminent men; yet in collections and biographical dictionaries the English have obviously the advantage. Among the few publications of the latter kind, we take notice of a "Collection of Pictures, representing learned Men and Artists (of Germany), together with short Accounts of their Lives." Of this publication the nineteenth and twentieth numbers have lately appeared: the plates are well executed; and the biographies, though rather too concise, are well and impartially written. Among the variety of other "Lives" poured forth by the German press, we shall mention only that of John Henry Tischbein, formerly counsellor and aulic painter to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel. His life, which is here described by Prof. ENGELSCHALL, of Marpurg, is uncommonly instructive and important, in as much as it exhibits the subject in his double capacity, as a *man* and an *artist*. There is further annexed to this life, a "Lecture in Commemoration of *Tischbein*, read in the Society of Antiquaries at Cassel, in April, 1790, by Counsellor and Professor *Casparson*." In this, the merits of the deceased are duly appreciated; and we meet with many valuable remarks, which may be read, with equal satisfaction, by every lover of the arts, as well as by future biographers.

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

In these branches the accuracy and industry of the Germans is universally acknowledged. Since the days of BÜSCHING, the names of FORSTER, FABRI, KLÜGEL, ZACH, and EBELING, stand foremost among modern geographers. As an elementary book there has appeared lately, "An Introduction to Mathematical and Physical Geography, Part I, with two Maps by STOTZMANN, and two Plates, 145 pp. large quarto, Berlin, 1797" (without the author's name). This elegant and accurate work is chiefly designed for the use of young people, and females in particular, who are not in a situation, in which they can acquire a profound knowledge in physics and mathematics. We must only regret, that the

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anonymous author has copied the *physical* description of the globe, *verbatim*, from Professor KLÜGEL's valuable *Encyclopedia*, without acknowledging the source from which he has taken it. PLESMANN's "Manual of a general Physical Geography, for the Use of Schools and Academies," is likewise, upon the whole, a good compilation, though we meet with several inaccuracies, particularly in the geognostical part of it. "The New Picture of Vienna," lately published by an anonymous author, affords the best and most correct view of this metropolis, since the "Sketches," by PEZZL, appeared, in the reign of Joseph II. The most interesting, as well as the most comprehensive, of all geographical works now carried on in Europe, however, is the "General Geographical Ephemerides," composed by a society of men of letters, and edited by F. von ZACH, major in the service of the duke of Saxe-Gotha, and director of the ducal observatory at Seeberg, near Gotha. The professed aim of this work is, "to serve as a repository for the astronomical observations and discoveries made in all countries, and thus to form a *point of union between all the astronomers and observatories in Europe*." Of these 'Ephemerides' a number has appeared every month, since the 1st of January, 1798, illustrated occasionally with maps: and as Mr. v. Z. is one of the first astronomers of the age, a man of profound skill and indefatigable industry, a man who is already connected with the most distinguished geographers of Europe, the public may reasonably expect to find, in this publication, one of the greatest *desiderata* happily accomplished*.

NATURAL HISTORY

has lately received many valuable accessions from the German press. T. M. BECHSTEIN's "concise and popular Natural History of foreign and native Plants, in two large Volumes Octavo, forming together 1316 pages," is an excellent work, and well adapted to serve as a school-book and for private study, and to facilitate the acquisition of other sciences. The author has introduced whatever is important and remarkable in the vegetable kingdom; he has enumerated with accuracy all the genera of plants, at the end of every class, and has provided the whole work with an useful, systematic, and an alphabetical index.—JACOB STURM's "*Flora Germanica*, exhibited in Pictures drawn from Nature, with Descriptions: II. Part. Numb. 1. contains the Class *Cryptogamia*, in sixteen coloured Plates, Octavo, and an equal Number of Leaves of Letter-press." Fidelity in the description, accuracy in the delineation, and neatness in the execution of coloured plants, have, perhaps, never before been united in so eminent a degree as we find them in this elegant publication. A. W. ROTH's "Remarks on the Study of the aquatic Plants of the Class Cryptogamia," also deserves to be mentioned with praise, as it contains many ingenious and original hints. One of the most accurate, as well as most instructive, publications on botany is CHRISTIAN SCHKUHR's "Botanical Manual," of which we have seen the 20th number, containing from the 265d to the 284th plates octavo, concluding the third volume, that begins with the genera of the 18th class, *Polyadelphia*, and extends as far as the *Polygamia necessaria*. The author is one of the most celebrated artists in Germany, and holds a high rank likewise as a botanical observer. We are indebted to him for many sound critical remarks, with which he has greatly enhanced the value of this extensive publication. Another work, equally useful, though of less magnitude, is "The Botanical Dictionary, or an Attempt to explain the principal Ideas and technical Terms in Botany," by Dr. M. B. BORKHAUSEN, in two volumes octavo. The short history of botany given in the second volume, is well calculated to initiate the young tyro in the study of that science; and throughout the whole work, the author shews, by his original remarks on the physiology of plants, that he has not merely compiled, but well digested his materials. "The Annals of Botany," by Dr. PAULUS USTERI, of which the 21st and 22d numbers (or the 15th and 16th numbers of the new series) have lately appeared, and are enriched with several fine plates. In this collection of botanical essays the author communicates his own observations, as well as those of his friends, with a view of improving the Linnæan system. Many of the late discoveries in that science, particularly some made by HAYNE, SAVI, ROTH, HOSE, WILDENOW, CAVANILLES, RAMOND, DESFONTAINES

* The readers of the Monthly Magazine will be carefully presented with every new and interesting fact continued in Mr. ZACH's valuable journal. The letters respecting the African traveller, Hornemann, contained in our last number, were derived from this source.

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TAINES, MASSON, LAPEYROUSE, SCHRADER, and others, are highly interesting. Before we conclude this article, we must notice a work lately published in Latin, at Nürenberg, and which contains a selection of some very valuable and partly scarce botanical essays, relative to Spanish plants; it is entitled "*Scriptores de Plantis Hispanicis, Lusitanicis, Brasilienſibus, adornavit & recudi curavit J. J.* RÖMER, M.D. cum tab. æn. viii."

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

This is one of the favorite pursuits of the Germans, and it is uniformly allowed that, in physics, they are second to none: we shall mention a few of their latest publications. "The Outlines of Natural Philosophy," by Dr. D. L. BOURGUET, prof. of chemistry, in the royal Medico-chirurgical College at Berlin, 326 pp. octavo, with two plates (1798), is a very excellent compendium for students. And though the author does not throughout claim the merit of originality, as he has chiefly followed the principles of GREN and KLÜGEL, two naturalists of the first rank; yet, upon the whole, his book is one of the best and neatest on that subject. Another work of a similar nature, is, "The Elements of experimental Philosophy, sketched in its chemical Department, according to the modern Theory, and designed for a Guide to academical Lectures, as well as for the Use of Schools," by J. G. F. SCHRADER, Dr. and Prof. of Philosophy at Kiel, 18 sheets, with 66 cuts printed on the paper with the letter-press. In this useful compilation, too, the editor has chosen GREN and LICHTENBERG as his guides; but, with respect to the external form, and the internal arrangement of the work, Dr. S. appears to have adopted ACHARD's elementary book on the same subject, as his model. Although we cannot pronounce this small book altogether free from errors and inaccuracies, it still remains one of the most instructive, and unquestionably the cheapest book of the kind. "The Pocket-book for the Use of Chemists and Apothecaries, for the Year 1798, pp. 212. with a plate," continues to furnish a select variety of chemical and pharmaceutical treatises, as well as the latest discoveries made in these sciences. It may, perhaps, not be known to every English reader, that the present already is the 19th continuation of this 'Pocket-book,' which is edited by the celebrated Mr. GÖTTLING, prof. of chemistry at Jena.

ASTRONOMY

has been cultivated among the Germans with uncommon industry and success. Since the days of COPERNICUS and GALILÆO, this has been one of the most fashionable pursuits on the continent, and particularly in Germany, where, at a very early period it assumed a systematic form. It is with pleasure we find the indefatigable BODE, astronomer to the king of Prussia, continuing his "Collection of astronomical Essays, Observations, and Accounts, being the third supplementary Volume to his Astronomical Annals." This volume is chiefly indebted for its rich materials to the learned major v. ZACH, who has furnished the editor with the greater number of the facts here stated; for among the twenty-five articles contained in this continuation, twenty of them are communicated by that gentleman. We must further announce the appearance of Mr. BODE's "Astronomical Annals for the Year 1800, together with a Collection of the latest Treatises, Observations, and Accounts, relative to the astronomical Sciences." As the merits of this author, and especially his incomparable accuracy, are fully established and acknowledged by all the literati of the age, it is needless to enlarge upon them in this place. We, however, think it our duty to remark, that Mr. B. would be not a little puzzled at the questions lately agitated in *certain* literary circles in this country, respecting the beginning of the *nineteenth* century!!! To those curious gentlemen, therefore, who are in good earnest respecting this frivolous problem, we must refer Mr. B.'s Astronomical Almanack, which, it is to be hoped, will distinctly explain to them, that the nineteenth century cannot begin before the eighteenth is actually expired, i. e. after the last hour of the 31st of December, 1800; or with the first hour of the 1st of January, 1801. Another work of original merit, or at least a new edition of it, is IMMANUEL KANT's "General History of Nature, and Theory of the Heavens; or, an Essay on the Constitution and mechanical Origin of the Fabric of the World, according to the Principles of Newton." The first edition of this profound work appeared at Königsberg, in 1755; but as it has of late years become scarce, the author was prevailed upon to revise the work himself, and to present the public with a corrected edition. The rank which K. holds among the philosophers of the present

sent day, and his mode of reasoning on subjects of the first importance, are already known in this country, by two different publications, which have lately appeared on the elements of the critical philosophy*.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

It cannot be said with justice, that the Germans excel either the French or the English, in this profitable department; but if they are deficient in the practical part of technology, their method of writing on subjects of the arts and manufactures certainly is more systematic than in other countries, where human ingenuity tends to perfectionate the practice, rather than the theory, of the arts. The latest and most important work in this branch of knowledge is "The Commercial Encyclopedia, or a complete Manual of Trade and Commerce, reduced to a systematic Order," by G. H. BUSE. The first part of this work, which only appeared in May last, contains a systematic arrangement of all articles of merchandise, accompanied with their chemical tests or criteria, which are pointed out and described in the plainest manner by one of the first German chemists, Prof. TROMMSDORF. We wish for a speedy continuation of this valuable work, which, on account of its general utility, systematic arrangement, and conciseness, surpasses every work of the kind hitherto published. Another work, not unlike the English Repertory of the Arts and Manufactures, but on a more extensive plan, is "J. G. GEISLER's Description and History of the principal Instruments and Machines of the most recent Invention, and their mechanical Application explained upon scientific Principles; for the Use of Artists and Amateurs." In Part VIII. we find, besides many other curious articles, a description of WIESENMANN's sailing windmill, and a well written view of the labours of Messrs. BLAKE, COOKE, FRANÇOIS, THOMSON, MAURA, and FITZGERALD, on the subject of steam and steam-engines. The editor concludes this volume with an account of a new invented reel, by Mr. PRASSEN, and an interesting examination of astronomical rings, by COUNT DE BRÜHL. A work chiefly designed for the use of schools, and the amusement of *dilettanti*, is "The Conjuror's Mechanism, or a Description of mechanical Amusements, with the Apparatus belonging thereto, by J. C. GUTLE." It is well calculated to afford amusement, and to stimulate beginners to the farther prosecution of the study of mechanics. "The new Miscellany on Subjects of the Arts, &c. being a Continuation of the new Museum for Artists, by J. G. MEUSEL." The eight numbers, which have appeared of the new series, are no less interesting to the man of letters, than they are instructive to the practical artist. "The Correspondence relative to the Arts, between C. L. v. HAGEDORN and his friends, published by T. BADEN, Prof. in Kiel, &c." contain valuable strictures on painting, and an impartial examination of many pictures belonging to the gallery of the late Mr. H. His letters are replete with sound remarks on every species of painting; and his style evinces the passionate lover of the arts. The characters here exhibited, of several painters of eminence, deserve to be read and studied by every friend of the arts, particularly those of BOTH, BEICH, l'ORIENT, QUERFURT, NICH. BERCHEM, MIERIS, F. MILET, OKSER, and CARREE. "The Directory (*Address-Lexicon*) of the Manufactories of Germany, and some neighbouring countries; or a List of the Manufacturers in those Countries, their Productions, and the Fairs which they frequent," is a work of general utility, and the *first* attempt of the kind in Germany. As the goods and articles of trade are alphabetically arranged, and accompanied with concise explanations relative to the value and quality of merchandise, this 'Directory' is peculiarly calculated to instruct the young beginner, as well as the experienced merchant.

MATHEMATICS.

Mathematical learning is by no means neglected in Germany; the names of Wolf, Leibnitz, and Bernoulli, have been honoured among modern mathematicians. As a proof of our assertion, we will quote G. VEGA's "Logarithmical and Trigonometrical Tables, together with other Tables and Exemplifications, adapted to Practical Mathematics," two volumes quarto. As we cannot enter into particulars, suffice it to say, that there is no publication extant, in any language or country, which contains such a treasure of mathematical knowledge as the present, particularly in the article of '*Integration*.' We are happy to observe, that the pious wish of l'HUILIER, for a concentrated view of this subject (see his "Princip. Calc. Diff. etc,

* We refer to the works of Mr. NITSCH and Dr. WILLICH.

etc. page 42), has been, in great measure, fulfilled by this careful collection, though it is far from being so complete as to require no further improvements; but, upon the whole, Mr. V.'s industry and accuracy cannot be disputed by impartial judges. Another demonstration of the peculiar diligence of the Germans, in this department, is "The Archiv (Magazine) for Pure and Practical Mathematics;" edited by G. F. HINDENBERG, at Leipzig. Of this we have seen the sixth number, which is filled with several valuable essays, written by the following eminent mathematicians, namely, HENNERT, KLÜGEL, BUZENGLIGER, KÄSTNER, FISCHER, ROTHE, and LÜDICKE. We cannot conclude this article without pointing out a work which promises to afford great satisfaction to every lover of literature; viz. "The literary History of the mathematical Sciences; Vol. I. containing the Literature of Mathematics in general, of Arithmetic, and Geometry:" or, with a Latin title, "*Bibliotheca Mathematica.* auctore F. GU. A. MURHARD, Vol. I. continens Scripta generalia de Mathesi, de Arithmetica, & Geometria." Besides the systematic catalogue of books, chronologically arranged in every branch of mathematics, the editor has carefully abridged the criticisms, that have from time to time appeared in the German as well as in the foreign reviews.

JURISPRUDENCE.

In this department we find but a few books which can interest the English reader. That Germany has produced great lawyers, such as PUFFENDORF, WOLFIUS, PÜTTER, and many others cannot be denied; but the public and private law of that country being national in spirit and form, it would be an unprofitable task to introduce any other than such works as treat upon general principles. Of this nature is "The Library of Criminal Jurisprudence, and the Knowledge of Law in general," by Dr. C. GROLMAN. No science has a greater influence on the welfare or destruction of society, than that of criminal law; and yet it is perhaps the most unsettled in theory, as well as the most wavering in practice. With the benevolent intention of removing these obstacles, and of advancing a step farther than his predecessors have done, the same author has very lately published "The Principles of Criminal Law, together with a systematic View of the Criminal Law of Germany," 1798, pp. 500, octavo. In this excellent treatise Dr. G. not only exhibits the spirit of the positive law, according to the German constitution, but he also unfolds in a complete and perspicuous manner the whole system of law, by reducing it to the clear and tenable principles of the law of punishment in general. In

MEDICINE

we find the Germans more busily employed than in any other department. Every branch of medicine is cultivated among them with uncommon ardour; and anatomy, in particular, has of late years been successfully studied. There is, perhaps, no medical man in this country who is unacquainted with the works and merits of WALTER, SÖMMERING, LEBER, MECKEL, LODER, METZGER, and many other celebrated anatomists of the present day in Germany. One of the latest publications is "SAM. THOM. SÖMMERING *Tabula Sceleti feminini, junctis Descriptione*, fol. roy." By this table the learned professor has endeavoured to fill up a chasm in anatomy, that has existed ever since the appearance of the masterly plates of ALBINUS, which exhibit the male skeleton. And though the female skeleton by Sömmering be not, in every respect, equal to that by Albinus, it is nevertheless a valuable accession to the latter work. In physiology and pathology several excellent works have lately been published, of which we must notice Prof. SPRENGEL's "General Pathology," in three volumes, octavo, and Prof. REIL's book, "On the Knowledge and Cure of Fevers;" the first part of which contains the general doctrine of fevers, in 580 pages, octavo. The former work renders that of GAUBIUS, on the same subject, obsolete: the latter is the production of a man who neither involves himself in theories, or subtle hypotheses, nor wishes to explain every thing by explaining nothing; but it is the work of a physician, who, through many new and fertile ideas, discovers a genuine philosophic spirit, who, after a long experience, only wishes to theorize, who confesses, with modesty, that much remains to be explained, and whose acknowledged merits, in medical science, receive additional lustre from this valuable publication. The same author continues to publish the "Physiological Magazine," begun in 1796, of which two volumes have been completed. Of this publication we can only say, that the first medical characters in Germany support it by their correspondence; and that it is chiefly designed

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designed as a repository for promoting a more extensive investigation, and a more accurate analysis of the laws by which animal bodies act. "The Outlines of a System of Nosology," by Dr. W. G. PLUCQUET, deserve to be read with attention by every medical student. The author of this book is well known in the literary world, by his "*Reflexiones Medico Practicæ*," which is now near its conclusion, as the 9th volume of it, in quarto, is in the press, and another volume will probably conclude it. "On the Conduct on of Physicians at the Patients' bed and upon their relative Duties in general," by J. STIEGLITZ is an ingenious and well-written treatise. But the curious phenomenon on the German horizon, is, "The Examination of the Brunonian System of Medicine, by the Test of Experience, at the Bed-side of Patients," dited by Dr. A. F. MARCUS, first physician in the infirmary at Bamberg. We purposely refrain from saying any thing for or against the application of *Brano*'s paradoxical tenets to the practice of medicine; we shall, however, remark, that the Germans look upon every *new* discovery or invention, proceeding from this country, with much veneration, which seems, as it were, to fetter their inquisitive minds, and make them the dupes of our bold adventurers. It is further worthy of notice, that the last publication by Dr. M. is of a periodical kind, and that he proposes to continue it every three months. The last medical publication we shall mention, is not less deserving of notice: "The Medical National Gazette of Germany," begun in January last, and supported by a great number of respectable physicians; this paper is intended as a vehicle, or point of union, through which medical men may have a fair and constant opportunity of communicating their reciprocal opinions. As speculative matters form no part of the editor's plan, there is no doubt but a work of this nature will be of real and extensive utility.

DIVINITY.

Formerly this was a flourishing branch of study among the Germans; but it is now in a rapid decline, if we except biblical criticism and exegesis. Controversial, and particularly, symbolical writings, are almost exploded by the more captivating (though not less abstruse) inquiries, carrying on with great vigour by the '*Critical Philosophers*.' With the hoary Professor KANT at their head, they have nearly expelled the arrogant and odious system of *dogmatism*, at least, from the protestant schools. It is not our province to decry either the one or the other of the prevailing systems; but it will afford pleasure to every friend of science, when he learns, that man no longer submits to be ruled by mysterious and arbitrary doctrines, which are neither calculated to make him happier, wiser, or better. Let the terrorist and alarmist keep up the *cue* and *cry* against *reason*, as long as they may; this powerful goddess will ultimately prevail. It is not *philosophy*, as they are pleased to style it, which produces infidelity, anarchy, and confusion; it is a *false* system of philosophy, that converts man into a sensual and selfish being. To return to the subject of Theology, we cannot help remarking, that, within these few years, the German divines breathe a very different spirit from that lately manifested in Great Britain. Religious perfection is every where detested, and their pulpits are not profaned by political digressions.—"Religion, a Concern of Man," is a late production of the venerable SPALDING, consistory-counsellor at Berlin, and now 84 years of age. We do not remember to have ever found so much vivacity, and knowledge of mankind, combined in an individual of Mr. S's age, and, at the same time, such a variety of important matter concentrated within the compass of a few sheets. His language is perspicuous and energetic, and his sentiments are expressed in a most animated manner. Dr. A. H. NIEMEYER's "Letters, addressed to the Professors of the Christian Religion," display much ingenuity and recondite learning, and ought to be studied by all those who wish to become more intimately acquainted with the present state of the two opposite systems, '*Critical* and *Historical* Theology.' "The Manual, containing the Literature of Biblical Criticism and Exegesis," by E. F. K. ROSENMÜLLER, professor of the Arabic language, in the university at Leipzig, is a laborious undertaking, inasmuch as the editor not merely points out every work belonging to biblical literature, but likewise states the design of every author, in what degree he has attained it, and for what particular period and subject his book has been, or is, useful. Among the inexhaustible stocks of "*Sermons*," which appear in Germany, as well as in every other country, we shall point out the latest and most popular. "The Sermons on the prevailing

Errors

Errors and Exigencies of the present Age," in one volume, octavo, by an anonymous author, are not only written in correct and beautiful language, but the sentiments do honor to the author. "Sermons," by G. W. C. STARKE, consist of seven of the best in the German language, not inferior to those of the celebrated ZOLLIKOFER, whose name stands as high among his countrymen, as that of BLAIR in this country. Of V. C. VEILLODTER's "Sermons on the Epistles of the Sundays and Holydays of the whole Year" we cannot speak with a similar degree of praise. "The Museum for Preachers," by I. R. G. BEYER, contains useful sketches of sermons, essays on important subjects of theology, accounts of the ecclesiastical constitution in the protestant and catholic parts of Germany, reviews of new books on divinity, &c.

POLITE LITERATURE.

Under this head, we meet with a very large catalogue of publications of various merit, from which we have selected the following:—F. MATHISSON's "Poems" deserve the attention of every lover of rural poetry, as the author possesses peculiar powers of description, and is not only a happy painter of rural scenes, but equally successful in delineating their effects upon the mind. That the Germans are susceptible of the beauties contained in this little volume, is sufficiently obvious, from the circumstance that four double editions* have been printed of it since 1794, that is, of two different sizes. Mr. M. may be justly compared to the British THOMSON, whose "Seasons" will be read as long as there shall be admirers of the simplicity of nature.—Prof. NASSER, of Kiel, has just published the first volume of his "Lectures on the History of German Poetry;" a work replete with judicious criticism, and much interesting matter: the second volume of these lectures, the ingenious author proposes to publish in September next.—"*Alix*, Countess of Toulouse, a Tragedy, in five Acts; with a Preface on the present chivalric Romances," is better calculated to exhibit the refined taste and just sentiments of the author, than to convince us, that he has bestowed due attention upon historical criticism relative to heroic romances. "Outlines of the Theory of the Art of Acting, with an Analysis of the comic and tragic Parts of Shakspeare's Falstaf and Hamlet," abound with excellent remarks, and both characters are commented upon with uncommon critical sagacity. This pamphlet is considered as an introduction to an elementary work, on this subject, of greater extent: its author is understood to be the Chamberlain VON EINSIEDEL, of Weimar.—In the department of

NOVELS AND ROMANCES

we are obliged to be concise; for, as our limits will not admit of any more than the bare titles of the books, we have been at some pains of selecting the most popular which have *lately* appeared: and, with a view of affording the reader some opportunity of ascertaining their relative value, we shall place those of superior excellence at the head of the list; though, *in respect to the whole of this retrospect*, the publications are to be considered as being above mediocrity; viz. "Family Stories," by A. LAFONTAINE, vol. i. pp. 509, vol. ii. pp. 495, vol. iii. pp. 494, 8vo. 1798; each volume embellished with a plate and vignette. "The Calendar of Romances," for the year 1798, with six plates, edited by K. REINHARD. "Pocket-book, devoted to the Friends of Mirth and Satire," edited by I. D. FALK, pp. 323, pocket-size, for the year 1798. "Man, and the Heroes;" two satirical poems, by the same author, 1798, pp. 172, pocket-size. "Julia Grünthal;" with title-plates, and vignettes. "The youngest Productions of his Muse," by A. V. KOTZEBUE, vol. vi. pp. 290, 8vo. "The Hobgoblins, or short Narratives from the Empire of Truth," by S. C. WAGNER, part i. 24, and 400, pp. 8vo. "The Quarry," a story, by the author of Jacobina, pp. 334, 8vo. Are all works of singular merit.

EDUCATION

is now conducted in Germany upon a more rational plan than it was in the times of LEIBNITZ, WOLF, GOTTSCHED, and even GELLERT. Since "Pedagogical Lectures," by Prof. KANT, were first delivered in the university of Königsberg, as a regular *semestrial* course, many excellent systematic treatises have, from time to time, appeared, by various authors; the venerable founder of the *Critical System*, however, has not yet published his own original ideas upon this important subject. One

3 X of

* Editions of Books in Germany do not generally exceed those of books in England. Of works of moderate sale, a fair edition is about 1000; works of standard sale extend, in each edition, from 3, to 5,000; the established periodical works run from 3, to 6, and 8,000.

of the most valuable works, in the period of our retrospect, 1 "The Moral Sciences, a Book of Instruction on Ethics, Religion, and Jurisprudence," by F. H. C. SCHWARZ, pastor in the Hesse Darmstadt dominions, part the first. "The Catechism of Reason." "A complete Elementary Book for Schools and Adults, designed for the Improvement of the Heart and Understanding." Another more recent work of considerable merit is "The Catechism of the Moral Doctrine of Religion, consonant to the Principles of the Sacred Writ."

MISCELLANIES.

Under this head, we might fill several pages with the bare titles of the books which, within these few months, have appeared. For want of room, however, we must proceed upon a similar plan, to that which we adopted in the article of 'Novels and Romances.' In the *first* class, we shall mention: "The Attic Museum," edited by C. M. WIELAND, of which no more than three numbers have yet appeared. "The Graces" (or, in German, *Die Horen*), by F. SCHILLER, of which a number has appeared every month, since January, 1795. "Miscellaneous Philosophical Essays, relative to Theology, Politics, Religion, and Morals," by L. H. JAKOB, professor of philosophy, at Halle. "The Göttingen Journal of Natural History, and Natural Philosophy," edited by J. F. GMELIN; and "The Leaves of Miscellaneous Contents," published at Oldenburg, six volumes, 8vo. from the year 1786 to 1797. In the *second* class, we place the following: "The Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Magazine," edited by J. C. FABRI, professor of philosophy, three volumes, 8vo. "The Pocket-book, for the Lover of Nature and Gardening, for the Year 1798," with designs, and other plates. "Transactions and Writings of the Hamburgh Society, for the Promotion of the Arts and useful Trades," four volumes, 8vo. with 17 plates, and double indexes, from 1792 to 1797. "An Attempt towards a Systematic Encyclopedia of the Sciences," by W. T. KRUG, doctor of philosophy, &c. part i. pp. 174, part ii. pp. 242, and part iii. is in the press. "The German Magazine," edited by Professor von EGGERS, in monthly numbers, since the year 1793, containing seven sheets every month, with plates and Music. "An Address to the Genius of the departing Century, relative to the Extirpation of the Small-pox" (a poem), 32 pp. 8vo. and "MAKROTHYMIA, or Essays on the Improvement of the Human Race," No. i. 208 pp. 8vo. In the *third* class, we enumerate the following works: "The Magazine devoted to the Friends of Natural Philosophy and Natural History," edited by C. E. WEIGEL, four volumes, 8vo. "*Delusion*, or a practical Essay on the actual Relation subsisting between the Spirits of the Deceased and those of their living Friends," in two parts, by G. E. DIEDEKIND; a whimsical production indeed! "Interesting Scenes, selected from the History of Mankind." "The Fruits of Reading," in two parts, alphabetically arranged (by Mr. M. DENIS); and "Rhapsodies," selected from the papers of a solitary philosopher, edited by K. L. M. MÜLLER.

We have thus explored the extensive regions of German literature. It is such a rapid glance, as is made by many modern travellers. The object, however, is perfectly NEW, and, doubtless, will be curious and interesting to the English observer. In the future Supplements the article will be continued; and, as the sources of information will be multiplied, it may be expected to furnish additional gratification.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF THE STATE OF SPANISH LITERATURE,

DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1797.

(To be continued in our future Supplements.)

UNDER the administration of the late premier, the Prince of Peace, while every branch of public and private wealth severely suffered in Spain, from the general stagnation of navigation and trade; while his public counsels were distracted by the overbearing influence of a foreign power, and the domestic dissentions of the parties of Alcudia, Saavedra, Azzara, &c. and while a general discontent prepared

and

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and foreboded the downfall of the envied favourite, LITERATURE alone flourished under his powerful protection. That, within so short a period, theology should have divested itself of monkish bigotry and prejudices, will hardly be expected, but in every other department of science and learning, stronger and purer lights were rapidly diffused throughout the country. The stock of medical and historical knowledge was considerably increased; in the department of natural history, and of the arts, works were published, which would do honour to a country in the very zenith of its prosperity; and novels and romances, which, in our romantic era, spread themselves with wild luxuriancy over the literary soil, kept within bounds, which circumstance bears an honourable testimony to the prosperous state of useful literature in Spain.

As vouchers for the truth of these remarks, we shall lay before our readers the following selections from the Madrid-Gazette, which form a pretty correct table of the literary productions of Spain, within the last six months of the year 1797.

There being *no* critical work published in Spain, on the plan of the English and German reviews, this retrospect forms rather a *catalogue raisonné* than a critical synopsis, such as we have given of the literature of England and Germany.

THEOLOGY.

1. *Escuela del Salvador, &c.* The School of our Saviour. &c. Extracted from the works of Santa Teresa de Jesus, and other mystic authors.

2. *Meditaciones sobre los Novisimos, repartidos por los Dias del Mes con la Regla por vivir bien, por el P. Pinamonte, &c.* Meditations on the last Things, adapted to the Days of the Month, with the Rule for living a virtuous Life, by Father Pinamonte, &c.

3. *Disertacion de Disciplina ecclesiastica sobre la assistencia de los Fieles á la Misa Parroquial, y á oir la Explicacion del Evangelio de Boca de su Parroco, por D. Domingo Ugena, Presbitero.* A Dissertation of Ecclesiastical Discipline, the Presence of the Faithful at the Mess, and to hear the Explanation of the Gospel, from the Lips of their Curate, by D. Domingo Ugena, Presbiter.

4. *Prontuario practico de las Exequias Funerales, &c. por el Dr. Antonio Civit y Nadal.* A practical Repository of Funeral Rites, &c. by Dr. Antonio Civit y Nadal.

5. *El buen Soldado de Dios y del Rey, armado de un Catecismo, y seis platicas, que contienen sus principales Obligaciones escrito, por el Padre Antonio Codorniu, &c.* The good Soldier, armed with a Catechism, and six Discourses, containing his principal Duties, by F. Antonio Codorniu, &c.

6. *Embriologia sacrada ó Tratado de la Obligacion, que tienen los Curas, Confesores, Médicos, Comadres y otras personas, de cooperar á la Salvacion de los Ninos que aun no han nacido, &c.* Sacred Embryology, or a Treatise on the Duty of Curates, Confessors, Physicians, and Midwives, to cooperate for the Salvation of Children, yet unborn.

MEDICINE.

1. *Tratados Médicos en dos tomos, &c. por el Dr. D. Antonio Mendal y Villalba, Academico de la Real Academia Medica Matritense, &c.* Medical Tracts, in two volumes, &c. by Dr. Antonio Mendal y Villalba, Fellow of the Royal Academy of Physic, at Madrid. &c.

The author treats, first, on the inflammations of the throat, and the most proper and easy means of curing them; secondly, on the power of nature, and the most rational mode of curing all sorts of diseases; and thirdly, on the medical use of the waters of *Graena*, which he analyzes, and points out the cases, wherein they may be either useful or hurtful.

2. *Pharmacopœia Hispana, editio altera; Regis jussu et impensa.* Matriti ex typographia Ibarrjana, un tomo en 4to. The Spanish Dispensatory, or Pharmacopœia; the second edition; by the King's command, and at his expence, at Madrid; printed by Ibarro, 1 vol. 4to. sold by Martinez, street de las Carretas.

The first edition of this Pharmacopœia, published in 1794, being entirely exhausted, the Royal College of Physicians caused it to be reprinted, enriched with several improvements and additions, which have been printed separately, for the accommodation of those who possess the first edition, and to whom they are delivered *gratis* by the above booksellers.

3. *Guia Veterinaria original: dividida en 4 tomos, &c. por D. Alonso y D. Francisco de Rus Garcia.* The original Guide to the Veterinary Art, divided into 4 vols. &c.

The authors treat on the principal diseases of cattle, expose the errors committed in the cure of them, point out the most proper method for curing the different diseases, and conclude with a table of veterinary aphorisms, for the use of the beginners in this art, and the owners of cattle.

4. *Disertacion fisico-chimica, y Analysis de las Aguas Minerales de la Villa de Alhama*

en el Reyno de Murcia, por D. Agustin Juan y Poveda, Profesos de Botanica, &c. A Physico-chemical Dissertation on the Mineral Waters of the Town of Alhama, in the Kingdom of Murcia, with an Analysis thereof, by D. Augustin Juan y Poveda, Professor of Botany, &c.

5. *Tratado Medico teoretico practico, compuesto por el Dr. D. Antonio Corvella y Fondevila, Profesor de Medicina y Cirugia, retirado, &c. un tomo en 8vo.* A Medical Treatise, Theoretico-practical, composed by Dr. Antonio Corvella y Fondevila, Ex-professor of Physic and Surgery, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

The author, who has dedicated his work to the Prince of Peace, treats on the distempers of the bowels, gives an anatomical description of the œsophagus, and the other digestive organs, and concludes with pointing out the most proper means for curing each peculiar disorder.

6. *Noticia de las Aguas Minerales de la fuente de Solan de Cabras, en la Sierra de Cuenca, escrita por D Juan Pablo Forner, &c.* Account of the Mineral Waters of Solan de Cabras, in the Mountains of Cuenca, written by D. Juan Pablo Forner.

This work contains, besides the analysis of the waters of Solan de Cabras, an analytical description of the waters of Betea, made by order of the Spanish government, by Dr. Domingo Garcia Fernandez.

7. *Tratado de las Enfermedades de la Boca sobre todas las Partes del Arte del Dentista: escrito por D. Francisco Antonio Pelaez, Cirujano en esta Corte, y Dentista de los Reales Hospitales.* A Treatise on the Diseases of the Mouth, throughout every Branch of the Art of the Dentist, by D. Francisco Antonio Pelaez, Surgeon of this Place, and Dentist of the Royal Hospitals.

This work is the result of 40 years experience and observation; it embraces all the distempers and diseases of the mouth, and points out the most proper and efficacious means for preserving the teeth.

8. *Disertacion acerca del verdadero Caracter y Método curativo de las Heridas de Armas de Fuego, &c. por D. Agustin Pelaez, primer Adjutante de Cirujano-mayor de los Reales Exercitos.* A Dissertation on the true Character of Shot-wounds, and the Method of curing them, &c. by D. Agustin Pelaez, chief Assistant of the Surgeon-general of the Royal Armies.

9. *Experimentos acerca de la Digestion en el Hombre y en diversas Especies de Animales; Obra dada á luz en Italiano, por el abate Lázaro Spalanzani, Profesor de Historia Natural, en la Universidad de Pavia, traducida al Frances por Juan Senebier, Bibliotecario de la Republica de Ginebra, y al Castellano, con muchas aditiones importantes, recogidas de varios escritos, por el Lic. D. Joseph Bonillo.* Experiments on Digestion in Man, as well as in divers Species of Animals; a work published in the Italian language, by the Abbé Lázaro Spalanzani, Professor of Natural History in the University of Pavia, translated into French by Jean Senebier, Librarian of the Republic of Geneva, and into Spanish, *with a great variety of important additions, selected from several authors*, by D. Joseph Bonillo, B.A.

10. *Tratado Fisico-médico de las Enfermedades de los Oidos, escrito por D. Juan Naval, Medico de Familia de S. M.* A Physico-medical Treatise on the Diseases of the Organs of Hearing, by D. Juan Naval, Physician to the Royal Family.

The author sets out with a physiological and anatomical description of the organs of hearing, then proceeds to an enquiry into the most proper methods for curing deafness, and concludes with an account of several instruments, invented with a view of increasing the sensibility of the organ, and rendering deafness less irksome to the persons afflicted with this disease.

11. *Elementos de Veterinaria, que se han de enseñar á los Alumnos de la Real Escuela de esta Corte: tomo 1. por D. Segismundo Malats, primer Director de dicha Escuela.* Elements of the Veterinary Art, wherein are to be instructed the Students of the Royal School in this Place; vol. 1st. by D. Sigismundo Malats, chief Director of the said School.

The volume before us contains the pathology of the learned author, whose Anatomy, Materia Medica, and new physical Observations on the rearing, preserving, and multiplying of Cattle, have obtained considerable praise.

12. *La Práctica moderna de la Inoculacion, con Observaciones y Reflexiones fundadas en un Discurso sobre la Utilidad de esta Operacion, y un compendio de su Origen y estada actual, particularmente en España, &c. escrito por el Dr. D. Timetes O-Scalan.* The modern Practice of Inoculation, with a brief Account of its Origin and present State, particularly in Spain, &c. by Dr. Timetes O-Scalan.

LAW.

1. *El Teatro de la Legislacion universal de*

de España é Indias, tom. 20 y 21. The Theatre of the universal Legislation of Spain, &c.

These are the 20th and 21st volumes of the voluminous work, which, under the title of "The Theatre of the Universal Legislation of Spain and the Indies," comprizes all the ordinances, edicts, laws, &c. enacted since the origin of the Spanish monarchy, both for Spain, and the Spanish possessions in America. Subscriptions are received for the 22d and 23d volumes.

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2. *Crónica General de España del Mtro. Florian de Ocampo y de Ambrosio de Morales, con los tres tomos de Opusculos del mismo, y las Vidas de los Sres. D. Fernando el Magno. D. Sancho de Zamora, D. Alonzo* VI. *Dona Urraca, y D. Alonso* VII. *que en seguida escribió D. Fr. Prudencio Sandoval, 15 tomos, en 4to.* A General Chronicle of Spain, by Florian de Ocampo and Ambrosio de Morales, with three volumes of the Works of the latter, and the Lives of Ferdinand the Great, of Sancho de Zamora, King Alphonsus VI. Dona Arraca, and King Alphonsus VII. written by D. Fr. Prudencio Sandoval, 15 vols. in 4to.

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This is the second edition of the history of Spanish poetry, by Velasquez, which holds a distinguished rank among the literary productions of Spain. We cannot discern any additions or alterations in the body of the work, but the typographical part has been carefully corrected and considerably improved in this new edition.

8 *Historia del Rebellion y Castigo de los Moriscos, del Reyno de Grenada, por Luis del Marmont Carvajal, segunda impression, dos tomos en 4to.* The History of the Rebellion and Chastisement of the Moors, in the Kingdom of Granada, by D. Luis del Marmol Carvajal, the second edition, 2 vols. in 4to.

The first edition of this important work was published at Malaga, in 1599, in folio, which having become extremely scarce, this new edition has been published, augmented by two tables of the cities, villages, and mountains, mentioned in the work, and of the most memorable things it contains, and by a topographical map of Granada, by Ambrosio de Vico. The third volume is preparing for the press, which is to contain the letters written by D. Juan de Austria to the King, on the subject of this conquest, the originals of which are in the possession of D. Eugenio de Llaguno.

9. *Memorias*

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9. *Memorias para la Historia de la Poesia y Poetas Españoles; obra postuma del Rmo. P. Mro. Fr. Martin Sarmiento, Benedictino, un tomo en 4to.* Memoirs relative to the History of Spanish Poetry and Poets; a posthumous Work of the Revd. F. Martin Sarmiento, a Benedictine Monk, 1 vol. 4to.

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This work is divided into three parts; the first considers monarchy in an abstract view, the second in its relations with the people, and the third with respect to the sovereign.

EDUCATION AND MORALS.

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This work contains the most important prescriptions, for preventing the excessive mortality which is generally observed among children, and is peculiarly intended to root out the pernicious maxims which, from ignorance or prejudice, have crept into the physical education of children.

4. *Perjuicios, que acarrean al Genero humano y al Estado los Madres que rehusan criar sus Hijos, y Medios para contener el Abuso de poner los en ama, por D. Fayme Boncllo, de varias Academias, un tomo en 8vo.* The Injuries done to Humankind, and to the State, by Mothers who refuse to bring up their own Children, and the Means for checking the Abuse of putting them out to Nurse.

The author treats on the most unquestionable method of bringing up strong and healthy children; of preserving them from many physical and moral evils, of avoiding the dissentions which disturb domestic tranquillity, on account of mothers refusing to bring up their own children, and of preserving the beauty and health of the former.

5. *Discernimiento de Ingenios para Artes y Ciencias, un tomo en 8vo.* The Discernment of Genius, or of the Natural Disposition for Arts and Sciences, 1 vol. 8vo.

The author sets out with observing, that there exists no human being, however rude it may appear, without some innate disposition or talent for some art or science; points out the means of discerning this talent, and of preserving it in children; enumerates the various talents requisite for theology, philosophy, poetry, &c. and refutes several erroneous opinions, advanced by the celebrated Juan Huarte, on this subject.

6. *Plan de Educacion, ó Exposicion de un nuevo Método para estudiar las Lenguas, Geografia, Cronologia, Historia, Matemáticas, Filosofia, Politica, &c. en 4to. por D. Juan Antonio Gonzalez.* A Plan of Education, or Exposition of a new Method of studying Languages, Geography, Chronology, History, Mathematics, Philosophy, Politics, &c. in 4to. by D. Juan Antonio Gonzales Canaveras.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

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MATHEMATICS.

1. *Tratados de Matemática, compuestos para la Instruccion teórica de los Aprendices del Taller del Real Observatorio de Madrid, tomo 2. por D. Joseph Radon.* Tracts on Mathematics, composed for the Instruction of the Pupils of the Academy of the Royal Observatory at Madrid, in the theoretical Part of that Science, vol. 2. by D. Joseph Radon.

2. *Lecciones de Aritmética, puestas en Forma de Diálogo, por Lúcas María Romero y Serrano, &c.* Lessons of Arithmetic, drawn up in Form of a Dialogue, by Lucas María Romero y Serrano, &c.

This work is an easy and luminous introduction into the science of numbers, and the second part is rendered peculiarly useful to the Spanish youth, by an exact comparative table of the coins, weights, and measures, of Catalonia, Valencia, Arragon, Navarre, Majorca, and Minorca, and their reduction to the rial de Vellon, and the Castilian pound and yard.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE, AND CRITICISM.

1. *Obras de Safo, Erinna, Aleman, Stesichoro, Alceo, Ibico, Simonides, Bachilides, Archiloco, Alfeo, Pratino y Menalipides, traducidas del Griego en Verso Castellano, por D. Joseph y D. Bernabé Canga Argüelles, un tomo en 4to.* The Works of Sappho, Erinna, Aleman, Stesichorus, Alceus, Ibicus, Simonides, Bacchylides, Archilocus, Alpheus, Prutinus, and Menalipides, translated from the Greek into Spanish verse, by D. Joseph, and D. Bernabé Canga Argüelles, 1 vol. 4to.

This volume contains the odes and epigrams of the said authors, which are still extant, preceded by their lives; at the end are introduced some of the best Spanish lyric poems. The translation of the remaining Greek lyric poets, is to be continued with the utmost assiduity.

POETRY.

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2. *Tomo 2d. de las Fábulas en Verso Castellano de D. Joseph Agustin Ibanez de la Rentéria.* Fables in Spanish Verse, by D. Joseph Agustin Ibanez de la Renteria, vol. 2.

3. *Obras Poeticas de D. Ignacio de Merás Gueipo de Llano, Ayuda de Cámara del Rey, nuestro Senor, tomo 1. en 8vo.* The Poetical Works of D. Ignacio de Merás Gueipo de Llano, Groom of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, vol. 1. in 8vo.

This volume contains the following compositions: *Teonea*, an original tragedy, in five acts; the Death of Barbarossa, a famous pirate and usurper of the kingdoms of Tunis and Tremesen, and of the city of Argel; an heroic poem, in one canto; a variety of sonnets in praise of the kings of Spain, and other personages; funeral eulogiums on the Spanish infant D. Luis, on Frederick II. king of Prussia, on Catherine II. empress of Russia, and other illustrious characters; amorous odes, &c.

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5. *Poesias, de D. Joseph Mor de Fuentes, parte 2.* Poems, by D. Joseph Mor de Fuentes, p. 2.

THE ARTS.

1. *Explicacion de las Estatuas, Fuentes, y Jarrones del Jardin del Real Sitio de S. Ildefonso, Sucesos y Personages, que representan, &c.* An Explanation of the Statues, Fountains, and Basons, of the Royal Seat of St. Ildephonso; of the Events and Personages they represent, &c.

2. *El juego de los seis Estampas grandes que representan las principales vistas de las evoluciones y maniobras del combate naval de Cabo Sicié, entre la Squadra combinada de Espana y Francia, al mando de D. Juan Joseph Navarro y M. Ducouré, y la Inglesa, del*

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del Almirante Matheus, ocurrido en 22 de Febrero en 1744. A Set of the ſix large Engravings, which repreſent the principal Views of the Evolutions and Manœuvres in the Sea-fight off Cape Sicie, between the combined Spaniſh and French Fleet, commanded by D. Juan Joſeph Navarro, and Mr. Ducouſt, and the Engliſh, under the Orders of Admiral Matthews, which took place on the 22d of February, 1744.

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This is the firſt volume of the works of Paladio, which the preſent king of Spain has ordered to be tranſlated, in imitation of his father, by whoſe orders, and at whoſe expence, the works of Vitruvius were tranſlated into Spaniſh. The volume before us contains 96 engravings, including the Portraits of Paladio, and of the Prince of Peace, to whom the work is dedicated.

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The author points out, in a clear and inſtructive manner, the beſt methods of cultivating and improving this uſeful root, and treats, in a peculiar chapter, on its cultivation, uſe, and utility in the kingdom of Peru.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. *Mapa geografica del Obiſpado de Placencia, que comprehende el Partido de ſu Nombre,*

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Nombre, las Vicarias de Truxillo, Béjar, Medellin, Jaraicejo, Jaraiz, y Cabezuela, y tambien la Abadia de Cabanas: por D. Tomas Lopez, &c. A geographical Map of the Biſhopric of Placencia, comprehending the Diſtrict of that Name, the Vicarages of Truxillo, Bejas, Medellin, Jaraicejo, Jaraiz, and Cabezuela, and alſo the Abbey of Cabanas: by D. Tomas Lopez, &c.

2. *Dos Cartas eſféricas de los Reconocimientos en* 1792, *en la Coſta N. O. de América, para exâminar la Entrada de Juan de Fuca y la Internacion de ſus Canales navegables, levantadas de Orden del Rey, nuebro Senor abordo de la Goleta Suxil y Mexicana, por los Capitanes de Navio de la Real Armada D. Dionyſio Alcala Galiano y D. Cayetano Valdés.* Two ſpherical Maps of the Survey of the north-eaſt Coaſt of America, made by his Majeſty's Command, in the Year 1792, with a View of exploring the Entrance of Juan de Fuca, and the Extent of its navigable Canals, on board the Sloops Suxil and Mexicana, by D. Dionyſis Alcala Galiano, and D. Cayetano Valdés, Captains in the Royal Navy.

The various opinions entertained by the geographers of the laſt two centuries, with reſpect to the exiſtence and extent of the above canals, and their pretended communication with the Atlantic, render the account of the voyage of theſe two ſloops, which is preparing for the preſs, extremely important; for the reading of which theſe maps are as indiſpenſibly requiſite, as they are neceſſary for navigators, who viſit that coaſt.

TOPOGRAPHY.

1. *Compendio de las Grandezas del Real Monaſterio de S. Lorenzo del Eſcurial, unica Maravilla del Mundo.* An Abridgment of the Grandeurs of the Royal Monaſtery of St. Lorenzo of the Eſcurial, a matchleſs Wonder of the World.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

1. *El Viagero univerſel ó Noticia del Mundo antiguo y nuevo, obra recopilada de los Mejores Viageros, por D. Pedro Eſtaia, Preſbitero,* Quaderno 30. An univerſal Collection of Travels, or Introduction to the Knowledge of the ancient and modern World, recompiled from the beſt Collections of Travels, by D. Pedro Eſtata, Preſbyter, No. 30.

This number of the voluminous work, contains the voyage to the ſlave coaſt, and to the kingdoms of Ardra, Benin, Congo, and Loango, and completes the tenth volume.

2. *El Viagero univerſal, &c.* Quaderno 31. An univerſal Collection of Voyages, &c. No. 31.

This number of the above work compriſes the voyage to the Canaries, and the iſland of Madeira.

3. *El Viagero univerſal, &c.* Quaderno 33. An univerſal Collection of Voyages, &c. No. 33.

This preſent number, which completes Vol. XI. contains the diſcovery of America, and a deſcription of the iſland of St. Domingo.

4. *El Viagero univerſal, &c.* Quaderno 37. An univerſal Collection of Voyages, &c. No. 37.

This number concludes the deſcription of the province of Guayaquil, and contains the beginning of the journey to Quito.

5. *El Viagero univerſal, &c.* Quaderno 38. An univerſal Collection of Voyages, &c. No. 38.

This number contains a continuation of the deſcription of the kingdom of Quito, of the river Maraxon, and of the Amazons, &c.

6. *El Viagero univerſal, &c.* Quaderno 39.

This number contains an account of the cuſtoms of the Indians, and of the productions of the province of Quito.

7. *El Viagero univerſal, &c.* Quaderno 40.

In this number is contained the voyage to Lima.

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2. *Armida y Reynaldo, primera y ſegunda parte, eſcritas por D. Vicente Ramirez de Arellano, y repreſentadas por la Compania de Navarro.* Armida and Reinaldo, firſt and ſecond part, written by D. Vicente Ramirez de Arellano, and repreſented by the Company of Navarro.

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10. *Ino y Neivile, drama en dos actos, por D. Luciano Francisco Comella.* Ino and Neivile, a play in two acts, by D. Luciano Francisco Comella.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

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The author delineates the dangers to which young girls expose themselves, by listening to the artful advice of a false friend; and inculcates the necessity of watching over the education of daughters with the utmost care.

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The first was about A.D. 1660.

3. *El Alcazar de la Sensibilidad, ó los Matrimonios Felices; anecdota de Jacinto y Estuardo; novela asaz desventurada: el libro á la moda ó el tocador, escrito en letra de color de rosa, pulimentado y barnizado; obra útil y necesaria á la juventud que desea lucir y brillar en las ferias de Madrid.* The Castle of Sensibility, or the Happy Marriages, an anecdote of Jacinto and Estuardo; a novel tolerably dismal: the book of fashion, or the *buck*, written in pink-coloured letters, polished and varnished; a work useful and necessary for young gentlemen, who wish to figure and shine at the Madrid fair.

4. *Romance jocoso, intitulado, Avisos baratos, que da á sus caros Amigos el Lic. D. Juan Escarmiento, á fin de que en las presentes ferias sean todos guardianes de su bolsa,* &c. A ludicrous romance, intitled, Cheap Advice, given to his dear Friends, by D. Juan Escarmiento, that they may all well husband their purse during this present fair, &c.

5. *Biblioteca Entretenida de Damas, tome* 1o. Entertaining Library (or Magazine) for Ladies, vol. 1.

This is the first volume of a collection of novels and moral tales, either translated from foreign publications, or selected from the best Spanish compositions of this kind, for the amusement and instruction of ladies; to this volume is prefixed an account of the origin, nature, progress, and present state of novels.

6. *La Leandra, novela original que comprehende muchas, por D. Ant. Valcalarces de Sotomayor.* Leandra, an original novel, which comprehends more than one, by D. Ant. Valcalarces de Sotomayor.

7. *Coleccion de Novelas escogidas de los mejores ingenios Espanoles, 8 tomos, en 8o. que contienen 53 novelas, historicas, tragicas, morales, jocosas é instructivas.* A Collection of select Novels by the best Spanish authors, 8 vols. in 8vo. containing 53 historical, tragic, moral, ludicrous, and instructive novels.

MISCELLANIES.

1. *Viages Politicos y Filosoficos, en que se enseña el camino de inquirir el origen de las ciencias y artes, agricultura, y pastoria,* &c. *un tomo en* 8. Travels, Political and Philosophical, wherein is pointed out the way of enquiring into the origin of sciences and arts, of agriculture, and the rearing of sheep, &c. 1 vol. in 8vo.

2. *Miscelanea instructiva, curiosa, y agradable, numero* 8. A Miscellany, pleasing, curious, and instructive. No. 8.

This number contains an historico-critical dissertation on the capture of Rome by the Gauls; a letter from Mr. Pastoret to Mr. de la Cratelle, on the observations of the latter, on the use of eloquence at the bar; an historical account of the dresses of the Roman matrons; remarks on several

ral treatises on education; description of the interior parts of the Etna, by the Abbé Spalanzani; observations on the lion, extracted from SPARMAN's Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope; a conversation of Emily with her mother; an historical account of the mine of Huencavélica, in Peru, &c.

3. *Coleccion de Papeles critico-apologeticos, que en su juventud escribio el P. Joseph Francisco de Isla, contra el Dr. D Pedro de Aguenza, y D. Diego de Torres, en defensa del R. P. Benito Gerónimo Feixoo y del Dr. Martin Martinez, dos tomos, en* 8. A Collection of critico-apologetical Papers, written in his youth, by Father Joseph Francisco de Isla, against Dr. Pedro de Aguenza, and D. Diego de Torres, in Defence of the Reverend Father Benito Gerónimo Feixoo, and of Dr. Martin Martinez, 2 vols. in 8vo.

4. *Miscelanea instructiva, curiosa, y agradable, No.* 9. A Miscellany, pleasing, curious, and instructive, No. 9.—This number contains an account of the capture and destruction of Carthage by the Romans; an answer to the remarks on the treatises on education; a reply from Mr. de la Cratelle to Mr. Pastoret, on the abuses of eloquence at the bar, &c.

5. *Memorial Literario de Abril y Mayo, partes 1ª y 2ª.* The Literary Memorial (or Magazine) for April and May, part 1 and 2.—

These two numbers of this literary magazine, the first number of which was published in 1783, contain a funeral ditty on the death of the duke of Alba; a dissertation on the means of promoting the public happiness; an account of the new colonies in the Andes of Guamalies; a prospectus of a seminary of agriculture; a prospectus of the elements of philosophy of the Abbé Para; ordinances relative to the management and direction of the royal college of physic at Madrid; premiums offered by the academy of physic at Madrid; &c. &c.

6. *Querella del pueblo Cristiano contra los Medicos en el Tribunal de la Razon y Respuesta de estos, por D. Guillermo Gimel, Medico de la Junta de Sanidad de la Ciudad de Malaga.* Complaint of the Christian People against the Physicians before the Tribunal of Reason, and the Reply of the latter, by D. Guillermo Gimel, Physician of the Board of Health of the City of Malaga.

7. *Obras de Mtro. Fernan. Perez de Oliva, &c. en 2 tomos, en* 8o. The works of M. Fernan. Perez de Oliva, in 2 vols. in 8vo.

This work contains a dialogue in Latin and Spanish; a dissertation on the elegance and abundance of the Spanish language; a dialogue on the dignity of man; a dissertation on the powers of the soul, and the good use of them; the comedy Amphitrion; the Vengeance of Agamemnon, a tragedy; the doleful Hecuba, a tragedy, by Euripides; a report to the council of Cordova, on the navigation of the Guadalquivir; and fifteen other dissertations on curious and interesting subjects.

8. *Miscelanea instructiva, curiosa, y agradable, ó Anales de Literatura, Sciencias, y Artes, No.* 10. A Miscellany, pleasing, curious, and instructive, or Annals of Literature, Sciences, and Arts, No. 10.

This number of the interesting work before us, contains Mr. Sulzer's observations on comedy; a discourse on the origin and progresses of Botany; a letter on various excavations intended to be made in Greece; medico-practical observations on the Havanah; general observations on fortified places, by Citizen Arzen; remarks on the effects of music in diseases; letter from a lady to her friend, on education; a description of the naval academy at Amsterdam, by Citizen Thouin; an account of the anatomical works of Citizen Laumonier; &c.

9. The 11th and 12th numbers of the same work contain the following articles: an enquiry into a passage in Plutarch, on the death of Statira, mother of Darius; premiums offered by the society at the Havanah; on the various species of Peruvian bark, and the different use to be made of them, according to the different nature of diseases, by Dr. Mutis, physician in America; a letter from Mascagni, on the lymphatic system; a dissertation on silk, and the culture of mulberry-trees; &c.

Memorial Literario, Junio, &c. The Literary Memorial (or Magazine) for June.

This number contains, besides several royal ordinances, the funeral eulogium on F. Henrique Florez, of the order of St. Augustine; a dissertation on experimental agriculture, &c.

11. *Memorial Literario, Julio, parte 1ª.*

In this number are contained two royal ordinances on the mode of examining surgeons; and, on prizes, a discourse on the study of jurisprudence, &c.

12. *Memorial Literario, Julio, Parte 2ª.*

This number contains a royal ordinance respecting the loan of 100 millions rials; a discourse on the utility of the study of mineralogy, by D. Andres del Rio, professor of mineralogy in the seminary of Mexico; the sixth letter from D. Isidoro de Antillon, containing a description of the district of *Albarracin*, &c.

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RETROSPECT OF THE PRESENT STATE OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

(To be continued in our future Supplements.)

IN compiling this retroſpect, we ſhall chiefly have recourſe to the two literary journals now publiſhing at Paris. The *Decade Philoſophique* appears every ten days, about thirty-ſix numbers forming a year; it conſiſts of four ſheets, large octavo, and the price is thirty francs by the year, or 1l. 5s. about ninepence each number. The *Magazin Encyclopedique* is publiſhed every fortnight, and conſiſts of nine ſheets, octavo; ſix volumes, of four numbers each, complete the year*. Theſe twenty-four numbers coſt thirty-ſix francs, or 1l. 10s. each number about 1s. 3d. We confeſs we much prefer the form, and time of publication, obſerved in the Engliſh journals.

HISTORY.

Hiſtoire des Vaudois, &c. The hiſtory of the Vaudois, inhabitants of the weſtern vales of Piedmont, 2 vols. 8vo. Theſe people are already noted in eccleſiaſtic ſtory; their name is derived from the valleys which they inhabit on the weſt of Piedmont, between the Briançonnois and the province of Pignerol, between the marquiſate of Suza and that of Salluces. Theſe valleys form a ſquare of about twelve Italian miles; their chief denominations are Luzerne, Perouze, and St. Martin: the population exceeds not 17,000 ſouls. In this ſmall receſs, religious liberty and perſecution have long ſtruggled. The author, himſelf a Vaudois, delineates theſe ſtruggles in an intereſting manner.

Hiſtoire des Révolutions, &c. The hiſtory of thoſe celebrated revolutions which have changed the face of empires, 3 vols. 8vo. This work compriſes conſpiracies, as well as revolutions. The firſt volume begins with the conſpiracy of Arbaces againſt Sandanapalus, and ends with that of the Swiſs againſt the Houſe of Auſtria; the ſecond preſents thoſe of the north of Europe; and the third, thoſe of Spain, Portugal, Italy, and France. This collection of thoſe ſcenes, which are moſt ſtriking in the drama of hiſtory, cannot fail to be intereſting.

Hiſtoire de la Révolution de Pologne, en 1794. par un témoin oculaire, à Paris, chez MAGINET, *Quai des Auguſtines*, An. VI, 8vo.

The diſſolution of Poland, and her laſt convulſive ſtruggles, belong, no doubt, to the prominent features of our eventful era; and yet, the latter military operations in that country were hitherto involved in a myſterious darkneſs, which the hiſtorian, whoſe only ſources of information were the partial reports of Ruſſian generals, was hitherto not able to diſpel. This work is, therefore, the more important, as it contains the accounts of the oppoſite party, and is written by a man, who, having been an eye-witneſs of the tranſactions he relates, deſcribes them, though with ſome apparent generous bias towards the cauſe of oppreſſed liberty and juſtice, yet with fidelity and truth. His work is divided into two parts; the firſt of which contains a brief account of the Poliſh revolution; and the ſecond, twenty-four ſtate-papers relative to that event. After having briefly delineated the internal ſtate of Poland, previous to the year 1794, and the reign of the late king Staniſlaus, againſt whom the author adduces the charge of timorous irreſolution, and want of ſincerity towards the inſurgents, he unfolds the ſecret ſprings of the revolution which broke out in 1794, and relates the events of the war againſt the Ruſſians; the iſſue of which, from the obvious inſufficiency of means, could not but prove unfortunate. The hiſtorical account concludes with the capture of Prague, and the diſbanding of the army of the inſurgents, which was immediately followed by the political diſſolution of Poland.

Hiſtoire abrégée des Republiques, anciennes & modernes, par le Citoyen BALARD, *avec figures, à Paris, chez* CAILLOT, *Imprimeur Libraire*, l'An. vi. 4 vol. 12mo.

This work affords an additional proof of the truth of an obſervation, which has been as frequently conteſted as made, that the French revolution differs from ſimilar events recorded in the annals of hiſtory, merely from a peculiar complexion of circumſtances, and the temper of the times. The author gives a brief hiſtorical account of ancient and modern republics, and delineates, in a pleaſing manner, their origin, organization, and the cauſes of their decline and downfall. The work compriſes the Grecian republics of Athens, Lacedemon,

* This journal is inferior to the other, being filled with inſipid antiquities by the antiquary Millin, the publiſher.

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Lacedemon, and Thebes, the republics of Carthage and Rome, down to the battle of Actium, the late republic of Venice, and the republics of Genoa, Lucca, San Marino, Ragusa, Holland, Switzerland, Geneva, and America, and concludes with a succinct impartial account of the Republican revolution in France.

Campagnes du General Buonaparte, &c. The Campaigns of General Buonaparte in Italy, during the fourth and fifth Years of the French Republic, by a General Officer, 8vo. This is an interesting account of these two wonderful campaigns, which reconcile us to the miracles of ancient history.

Mémoire Militaire sur Kehl, &c. A Military Memoir respecting Kehl, containing an Account of the Passage of the Rhine, by the Army under General Moreau, and of the Siege of Kehl, by an Officer, 8vo. with Maps. This work will be useful to the future historian, by presenting minute and exact details of important military operations. According to this account, the siege of Kehl, by the Archduke Charles, was one of the most disgraceful and destructive operations which the Austrians ever undertook. It was a puerile piece of obstinacy; while, had he advanced in imitation of the French mode, Kehl must have fallen of course.

Memoires de Paul Jones, &c. Memoirs of Paul Jones, written by himself, analysed and translated under his own eye, by the Cit. André, 16mo. In this little work Paul does not boast of his own maritime exploits: it is chiefly occupied with complaints against the ignorance of the French ministry, and corruption of their clerks, which frustrated his operations. He has likewise occasion to complain of ingratitude, both from France and America.

L'Inde en rapport avec l'Europe, &c. India considered with regard to its Connexions with Europe, by Anquetil du Peron, 2 vols. 8vo. After his researches into the antiquities and geography of India, this author descends to its modern connections with various European powers. He attempts to shew, that the English commercial conquests in that country cannot be lasting; and recommends the Marattas, as the surest allies of France, in eradicating the English power.

Mémoire sur les trois Departements, &c. Memoir on the three Departments of Corcyra, Ithaca, and the Egean Sea, by the citizens Darbois, brothers, Officers of the Staff of the Army of Italy, division of the Levant, 8vo. This is a clear and concise account of the late French acquisitions in the Levant. The authors begin with an historical detail concerning the islands, and proceed to a description and a valuation of their importance.

It appears that Venice was in a state of complete dotage before her fall, and was only supported by her ancient reputation. The forts, arsenals, &c. were found in a miserable condition.

Precis de l'Histoire des Hebreux, &c. An Abstract of the Hebrew History, from Moses to the taking of Jerusalem by the Romans, &c. by Edm. Mentelle, 12mo. In this abridgment, intended for the French schools, all the miracles are omitted, or explained from natural causes.

POLITICS.

Observations, &c. Observations on the Proscription of General Laharpe, by the patricians of Berne, in 1791, octavo pamphlet. The violent persecutions of the friends of freedom, by the Swiss aristocracy, was one great cause of the late revolution in that country. Violence, on either side, always defeats its own purposes in the issue. This pamphlet may be useful in forming a proper estimate of that revolution.

Des Résultats, &c. On the Results of the last Campaign, by Matthew Dumas, one of the Members of the Council of Elders, 8vo. This pamphlet was published when Lord Malmsbury was trying to subdue by gold a force, against which steel had been found ineffectual.

Talibus auxiliis, perfidique arte Sinonis,
Credita res, captique dolis lachrymisque coactis,
Quos neque Tydides, nec Larissæus Achilles,
Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinæ.

Dumas was for peace on almost any terms.

Système Maritime, &c. The maritime and political system of Europeans, during the eighteenth century, founded on their treaties of peace, commerce, and navigation, by the Citizen Arnoud, &c. The intention of this work is to estimate the power of the various naval states in Europe; and to shew that an union of all is necessary to combat the maritime despotism of England.

De la Situation, &c. On the Internal State of the Republic, by Charles Theremin, French citizen, son of a protestant, who left France on account of religion, with this motto from Chancellor l'Hopital's speech in the Council before Charles IX, "For my part, I shall ever endeavour to mitigate, and not to inflame." 8vo. This patriotic pamphlet is divided into seven chapters, and is a moderate and sensible

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sible defence of the French constitution, as now established. The author begins with shewing the various changes in the national character; he asserts, that Richelieu first broke the power of the people, as he did that of the nobles; and that it was only from the date of his administration that the English looked upon the French as slaves. In this the ingenious author is grossly mistaken. for Fortescue, in the fifteenth century, forms a comparison between the English and French, and formally terms the latter slaves, because in France the people had no share in the government, the boasted states-general being arbitrarily summoned by the king, and arbitrarily ruled by him and the aristocracy; whereas England had a *House of Commons* apart, an institution totally unknown, at all times, to all other countries in the world. Does M. Theremin imagine, that the French states-general had the slightest connexion with freedom? What could a miserable *third*, the *tiers etat*, do against the nobility and clergy, united to oppress them? If this third had ever had the smallest influence, would they have permitted the privileged orders to saddle them with all the taxes? He has only to look into Froissart, and other early French writers, to see the blessed power of the states-general; the assembling of which the people, in fact, abhorred, as they knew well it was only a signal of fresh taxations. In 1384, such enormous taxes were imposed by, or rather through, the states-general, that vast numbers of French emigrated.

The author proceeds to shew, that the public opinion is not yet fixed and decided, on account of the ferment excited by the change of property, in the disorders inseparable from a great revolution, in the sale of the national property, and in the transfer of places and power, from the former monopolists of rank to men of merit. A natural consequence of this transition of property into the hands of friends of the revolution was, that the new constitution requires property as a qualification to vote; for a great number of those without property either had lost it by the revolution, and were, of course, its enemies; or hoped to gain by another change.

Our space will not permit us to extend our extracts much further. Theremin, in pointing out the advantages which have followed the revolution, observes, that the very features of the fair sex have been improved by it, and especially those of the rising generation; the hard-constrained countenances of slaves begin to disappear, and are succeeded by the soft beauty, and Grecian form, so common in England: old ladies, accustomed to the former court, are astonished at the change. He then demonstrates the superior advantages of a government, conducted by men of letters, like that of France at present, to any other form, "because it is that of men of skill, who desire no applause, save what is given to science and virtue; who are, so to speak, branded with infamy if they enrich themselves at the public expence, having a fame to lose, and being anxious to preserve it; and being, moreover, accustomed to exert themselves for the advantage and instruction of others, without any view of pecuniary reward." A military government, he says, is so completely bad, that a desert is preferable: next to this, in producing evils, is the sway of the nobles. That of men of property has great inconvenience, for it assigns every thing to wealth, and nothing to personal merit, or skill. In Germany, says he, a man is valued by birth, in England by wealth, in France by merit only. What would Epaminondas, Miltiades, Regulus, Fabricius, or any ancient hero, proud of virtuous poverty, have done in England? Could any of them have bought an enfigncy? Theremin proceeds to state, that the rule of the military, of nobles, or of people of property, always partakes of tyranny, while men of letters can rule by nothing but reason; instead of weapons and prejudices, the sole supports of the former, they only use arguments. "Where such men shew themselves in a public station, they evince an extent of mind, a facility of conception and general ideas, only to be acquired by study; and they soon surpass those who have only the activity of intrigue, personal interests, or the experience of *routine*. Hence, amongst the ancient Romans, the most illustrious of the people and patricians, whether of the sword or of the gown, cultivated letters and philosophy, as indispensable in the government of the state."

The citizen Anquetil lately read in the *Institut*, a memoir on the peace of the Pyrennées, in 1659. Don Louis de Haro, the ambassador for Spain, never spoke positively; and Mazarin, for France, was always equivocal. Lockhart, the English ambassador, was a match for both in this respect; and England being then floating between republicanism and monarchy, was asked which he preferred? He answered,

swered, "*Je suis le très humble serviteur des événements :*" I am the most humble servant of the events.

Des Réactions, &c. On Political *Reactions*, by Benjamin Constant, 8vo. This writer and Theremin are two of the ablest defenders of the present constitution of France; which, if in the eyes of some not sufficiently democratic, is, at least, an excellent school for democracy.

La Politique d'Aristote, &c. Aristotle's Politics, translated from the Greek, with notes, by the Cit. Champagne. 2 vols 8vo. The French revolution has brought the Grecian history and politics home to our doors; and we are become familiar with aristocracy and democracy. This translation is said to be well executed.

Des Causes de la Révolution, &c. Of the Causes of the Revolution, and of its Results, 8vo. A moderate author in defence of the revolution, which, as he shews, was produced by no particular events, or intrigues, but by the progress of reason among the people at large, arising mostly from the mere spectacle of faults and errors, presented to their eyes by the antiquated government.

Les Soirées d'un Solitaire, &c. The Evenings of a Solitary Man, or Considerations on the Constitutional Principles of States, by J. E. Chappuzzi, 8vo. This work chiefly consists of reflections on the leading events in the French revolution. The French press teems with political works and pamphlets, of which we shall only notice the chief. Who would undertake a review of the pamphlets published during our civil commotions in the last century, which fill an entire room in the British Museum, and may be computed by thousands?

A good translation of Mr. Erskine's pamphlet on the present war has appeared at Paris.

Des Effets de la Terreur, &c. On the Effects of Terror, by Benjamin Constant, 8vo. This pamphlet completes the first edition of the *Réactions Politiques* of the same author.

Reflexions sur le Culte, &c. Reflections on Public Worship, on Civil Ceremonies, and National Feasts, by L. M. Reveillere-Lepaux, Member of the National Institute, 8vo. The celebrated director, author of this pamphlet, inquires, 1. If certain dogmas and a religious worship be necessary? He believes that no nation can omit them: 2. If this worship ought to be adopted and regulated by the legislation? He decides for the negative.

He then examines if pomp be useful and necessary in religious worship. In granting that the multitude must be attracted by their eyes, he asserts that the time is not yet proper, and that sound politics oppose the permission of displaying pomp in whatever worship. Perhaps one of the divisions of this pamphlet, which may attract the most general approbation, is that relative to the civil ceremonies, or those which ought to be practised at the three principal epochs of life, birth, marriage, and death. Pomp appears to him indispensible in civil institutions, and particularly in national festivals. On these occasions ought to be displayed all that can kindle the imagination, elevate the soul to the most sublime ideas, and the heart to the most noble sentiments.

This little tract abounds with great and benevolent views.

Vues d'un Citoyen, &c. Ideas concerning Sepulture, by a citizen formerly Member of the Legislative Assembly, 8vo. The author, a friend to the arts, recommends perfect freedom to all persuasions, to erect sepulchral monuments. It had been agitated, whether a tree planted on the grave should not be the only memorial.

De la Famille, &c. Family considered as the Element of Society, by T. Guiraudet, 8vo. This work is founded on the well-known basis, that every society, every state, is a composition of families; it is not deficient in learned illustrations of this interesting topic, and abounds with documents of pure morality.

De l'Egalité, &c. On Equality; or general Principles concerning Civil, Political, and Religious Institutions, 2 vols. 8vo. This work is a supplement to a former production of the author, "The Correspondence of an Inhabitant of Paris, on the Revolution," 1791. This writer is a count of the Holy Roman empire; and it is not surprising that he should look on objects with the green spectacles of aristocracy.

Plan d'un nouveau Tarif, &c. Plan of a new Tarif of Contributions, or a Method of diminishing the Land-tax, and increasing the Revenue of the French Republic; presented to the Council of Five Hundred, by Citizens Loire-Duchemin, surveyors in the canton of Liancourt, department of the Oise.

Manuel administratif, Judiciaire & Commercial.

This is the title of a periodical publication, the first number of which was presented to the Executive Directory and the Councils, which ordered honourable mention

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mention thereof to be made in the minutes of the sitting, and the book to be deposited in the library of the Legislative Body). It contains full and exact accounts of the contributions, of the public debt, and of all other subjects, which relate to the finances, judicial proceedings, commerce and trade, &c.

Subscriptions are received, at Paris, at Citizen Darmaing's, No. 1112, Cour des Fontaines.

Code sur la Contrainte par Corps en Matière Civil & de Commerce, &c. A Code of Arrests in Civil and Commercial Matters, pursuant to the law of the 15th Germinal, and to that of the 4th Floreal (6th year), by Citizen Pierre Louis Tiffandien. &c.

This work is peculiarly useful to merchants, traders, bankers, brokers, lawyers, collectors, agents, &c.

De la République, ou du meilleur Gouvernement, ouvrage traduit de Cicéron, &c. On Republics, or on the best Form of Government, a work translated from Cicero, and restored after the Fragments and his other Writings, with Notes, historical and critical, and a Dissertation on the Origin of the Sciences, Arts, and Philosophy, &c. among the Romans, 1 vol. 8vo.

This work is extremely interesting, not only on account of the name of the author, but also from the manner so successfully employed to restore this ingenious composition, which contains the neatest and most authentic notions on the constitution of the Roman Republic, and the most interesting discussions of a variety of moral, political, philosophical, and historical subjects.

BIOGRAPHY.

Vie de L. Hoche, &c. The Life of L. Hoche, General of the Armies of the French Republic, by A. Rousselin, followed by *his public and private correspondence* with government, and the ministers and generals, &c. in his different commands of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle, of the coast of Cherbourg, of Brest, of the West and the Atlantic, of Ireland, and of the Sambre and Meuse; the second edition, corrected, and augmented with three engravings, representing the blockade of Dunkirk, the affair of Quiberon, and the theatre of the war on the Rhine, 2 vols. in 8vo.

This second edition is far superior to the first, on account of the numerous corrections made by the author; and the addition of the above three engravings, or plans, renders this work peculiarly useful to military gentlemen. A *History of the War of La Vendée*, which, in the true import of the word, was not yet written, is fully contained in the life and correspondence of General Hoche; and there can remain no doubt of its being authentic, for surely no one was better qualified to write this history, than the pacificator of La Vendée.

Biographie de Suicides, &c. A Biography of Self-murderers, by Ch. H. Spies, translated from the German, with additional Philosophical and Moral Remarks, by J. H. Poll, 2 vols. 12mo.

Histoire des Hommes illustres, &c. The History of those illustrious Men, who have done Honour to France by their Talents and Virtues, arranged by the Days of the Year; a Work useful for the Education of Youth, 4 vols. 12mo. This French biography is on the plan of the Lives of the Saints: it presents a short life of each illustrious person, under the date of his birth or his death. "My intention," says the anonymous author in his preface, "has solely been to furnish rising generations with precepts and examples; my wish is that of Horace, *Di probos mores docile juventæ!* (Ye gods, teach virtuous habits to our youth!) What enlightened teacher will not make it a daily duty to shew to his scholars, sometimes a tender father, sometimes a respectful son, sometimes a patriotic priest, sometimes a pacific hero? In every family a new source of instructive conversation will arise. To-day Fenelon was born; to-morrow is the anniversary of the death of Turenne; who will not delight to talk of Fenelon and Turenne?" The lives are chiefly modern; the work is well executed, and has nothing to offend men of any persuasion.

TRAVELS.

Le Voyageur à Paris, &c. The Traveller at Paris, a picturesque and moral Picture of that Capital, 3 vols. 12mo. This is a kind of abridgment of the works of St. Foix, Dulaure, Mercier, &c.

Une Journée de Paris, &c. A Day's Ramble through Paris, 18mo. This little work is in imitation of Sterne, but has likewise original pictures. The author is rather inclined to place the new institutions in a ridiculous point of view; but, that ridicule is a test of truth, is a maxim now completely exploded. Two of the best pictures are the eating-house, in which the characters are delineated on the Lavaterian system of physiognomy; and the chess-room, presenting a singular delineation of the enthusiasm and abstraction of the devotees of that enchanting game.

Voyages Physiques, &c. Journies to the Pyrennees

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Pyrennées in 1788 and 1789, illustrating the Natural History of a Part of these Mountains, with Maps, by Francis Pasumot, 8vo.

Voyage dans l'Intérieur des Etats Unis, &c. A Journey to the Interior Parts of the United States of America, during the Summer of 1791, by F. M. Bazard, 8vo. America is to a philosopher what Italy is to an amateur, replete with interesting subjects of observation. Bazard offers important additions to the accounts given by Chatelleux and Brissot. He now particularly considers the private life, the labours, and amusements, of the American people. It is only to be regretted, that the work is too short.

Voyage en Angleterre, &c. A Voyage to England, Scotland, and the Hebrides, chiefly illustrative of the Sciences and Arts, Natural History, and Manners, by B. Faujas St. Fond, 2 vols. 8vo. with Plates. The author of this interesting work had before distinguished himself by his researches concerning volcanos, and other topics of mineralogy. Arrived at London, our traveller becomes acquainted with Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Whitehurst, and Mr. Cavallo; and he gives a particular account of Mr. Sheldon's mummy of his mistress. He afterwards goes to Greenwich, and to the more important observatory of Mr. Herschel, at Slough. Kew gardens are next delineated, in the glowing colours of an enchanted botanist. The British Museum he describes as an ill-arranged mass of curious productions of nature and art. The opticians, Ramsden, Dollond, Nairn, the manufactures of Wedgwood in clay, and Parker in glass, successively engage his attention. The respectable class of Quakers, innocent of the fashionable crime of murder, is mentioned with due respect.

But the chief object of this journey was to inspect the volcanic appearances in Scotland, and particularly the island of Staffa. Our ingenious traveller proceeds to Newcastle, and dwells, with complacency, on the grand mineralogic operations there displayed; nor can he refrain from pointing out to his countrymen the numerous advantages that would arise, if the coal-mines in France were explored. Arrived at Edinburgh, his first object is to visit the greatest iron-foundry in Europe, that at Carron; the grandeur of the objects is delineated in correspondingly language: "I wish," says M. Faujas, "that the painter of Vesuvius, that Voltaire, who has so well described the effects of that volcano, in its strongest nocturnal eruptions, could have exercised his pencils on this artificial volcano, not less striking in its effects than the other." He afterwards visits Sterling, the ancient residence of the Scottish monarchs: but the inflamed coal-mines at Culros (erroneously put *Kukroos*) present objects more analogous to his pursuits. These mines extend under the sea, a phenomena which surprises M. Faujas, who had not visited Whitehaven. Whence he proceeds to the Highlands; he is struck with the singular dresses and manners of the inhabitants, and pleased with their hospitality: for their monotonous music he, however, expresses great contempt. At Oban he embarks for Mull; and terminates his voyage at Staffa, which strikes him as the most sublime volcanic production in the world.

On his return to Mull, he discovers another great volcanic appearance, "This is a kind of circus on the ancient plan, formed by natural walls of basaltro, rising vertically with such regularity, that it is difficult at first to conceive that it is not a work of art and industry; but all the power of human strength, assisted by mechanical means, could not move such enormous masses, the productions of fire, which, instead of destroying, has formed results analogous to creation.—Another point, not less curious, is, that the adjacent objects which accompany this singular production of subterraneous fire, seem as if placed by design in the neighbourhood, on purpose to explain the problem of its formation." The columns are near twenty-six feet high, and about seven feet broad; the length is eighty-nine, breadth seventy-six, feet. This circus is 102 feet from the sea, on a small eminence formed of lava. The manners and customs of the Scottish islanders are contrasted with those of the English. In returning through the Highlands he observes numerous volcanic appearances. He crosses to Lock Tay, where pearls are found, and points out to the fishers a mode of discerning the shells which contain pearls, by the perforations of an insect observable on the outside. Perth and St. Andrews are afterwards described. M. Faujas returns to Edinburgh, and forms an acquaintance with several men of science. Dr. Cullen recommends to him the use of punch, as an excellent warm stimulant in cold and wet seasons. He is present at the trial of skill on the bagpipe, exhibited by the Highland Society, and expresses his astonishment at the barbarism of the music: indeed, to preserve the old music, or lan-

guage, is merely a barrier against the progress of civilization.

Our traveller returns by Manchester, Buxton, the Peak of Derbyshire, which gratifies his curiosity, Birmingham, Warwick, and Oxford. His remarks are always those of a scientific and liberal mind; and a translation of his work would, doubtless, form a pleasing accompaniment to the tour of Pennant, and other modern travellers.

Voyage Philosophique, &c. A Philosophical and Picturesque Journey in England and France, in 1790, &c. with an Essay on the History of the Arts in Great Britain, translated from the German, with Critical Notes on Politics, Literature, and the Arts, by Charles Pongrus, 8vo. with Plates. An interesting work; but the prints are ill-chosen views of common edifices.

MATHEMATICS.

Réflexions sur la Metaphysique, &c. Reflections on the Metaphysics of the Calculation of Infinites, by the Citizen Carnot, 8vo. This work we only point out to the curiosity of our readers, as the production of the celebrated director Carnot, known, before the revolution, by his *Essai sur les Machines en général*. It is a singular phenomenon in the history of the human mind, to see a good mathematician become a great minister at war.

MEDICINE.

A Collection of Researches and Observations on the different Methods of treating Venereal Diseases, and especially on the Effects of the Remedy, known under the name of *Rob Anti-syphilitique*, &c. by Lafferteur, street *des Petits Augustins*, No. 1276, at Paris.

MORALS.

Principes & Questions, &c. Principles and Questions of Natural Morality, a new edition, intended to serve as a supplement and *corrective* of the works of Rochefoucault, 12mo. An useful and pleasing little work.

BELLES LETTRES.

Oeuvres de Moncrif, &c. The works of Moncrif, member of several academies, a new edition, augmented with the history of cats, two volumes octavo, with portrait and other plates. This author was born at Paris in 1687, and died there on the 12th of November, 1770. His chief works are: 1. An Essay on the Necessity and Means of Pleasing; an agreeable production, elegantly written; 2. Several Little Tales, full of grace and nature, seasoned with gaiety and morality; 3. Fugitive Poetry, Songs, Odes, and Operas; 4. The History of Cats are ingenious trifles, styled, by himself, a production gravely frivolous. His language is strictly pure, his images clear and luminous.

Oeuvres completes de Freret, &c. The complete works of Freret, secretary of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, published by M. Septchenes, 20 vols. 12mo.; an injudicious compilation of the works of a learned and acute writer. The small form, and, above all, the omission of the references and quotations, give an air of trifling to erudition, and destroy the exactness of the researches.

Carite & Polydon, &c. 12mo. This tale is now printed with the celebrated name of Barthelemy, author of the Anacharsis, by whom it is now indubitably known to have been written.

Idylles de Théocrite, &c. The Idylle of Theocritus, translated by Gail, 2 vols. 4to. with plates. Gail is one of the most eminent Greek scholars now in France; and this translation will not detract from his former fame in this branch of literature.

Memoires de Gibbon, &c. Memoirs of Gibbon, with some of his posthumous works, and some letters, 2 vols. 8vo. A judicious abridgment of Lord Sheffield's large volumes.

Histoire Critique des Mysteres, &c. A Critical History of the Mysteries of Antiquity, 18mo. A miserable performance, and what, in England, would be termed a catchpenny.

Halicarnasse, &c. Halicarnassus, Pricuni, Paphos, and Mount Evix; posthumous pieces of the Abbé Barthelemy, 18mo. We only mention this publication to warn our readers, that it is an imposture, generally disavowed by the Abbé's replies.

A French journalist lately gave the following remarks on the state of literature in his country, which we think too interesting to be omitted: "How much the times are changed, especially in France! The trade of a bookseller has completely fallen; and even when peace may return, it is doubtful whether it can ever become as flourishing as in former times. The political revolution has produced a great change in ideas, as well as in fortunes. Printing, in successfully serving opinion, has occasioned incalculable mischief to itself. How many works of theology, law, genealogy, even history, &c. are become useless! The capital of these books, which was an hereditary property, is lost beyond recovery. The destruction of an infinite number of libraries of the suppressed

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pressed bodies; and of particular emigrants, and ruined persons, diminishes by two-thirds the sale, which was assured to works of labour and solidity, on their first appearance. The new rich people have either not yet learned to read, or trouble themselves very little about instruction. The ravages of war have withdrawn from foreigners the means, and almost the desire, of purchasing the modern productions of our press. As long as the reign of assignats lasted, they purchased from us many books, which, as they were procured for almost nothing, tended to the real detriment of our trade; now they hardly buy a few pamphlets, and their whole correspondence is not capable of occupying or maintaining two or three shops in this capital (Paris). The booksellers, who, notwithstanding this state of things, still wish to hazard some enterprises, cannot raise money, except at an exorbitant interest for so much by the month, and can procure no credit with the paper-maker, or printer, so that it is impossible for them to accomplish any great object.

"Men of letters are not in a situation less deplorable. After having lost, for the most part, their annuities or pensions, their places, their scholars, &c. and some even their books, they have only a precarious existence, which has compelled many to embrace professions little analogous to their taste; others, and those are the greater number, abandon their toils entirely, despairing of deriving any advantage from them, or of ever seeing the fruits of their labours. If this state of things should continue, they will even survive, as one may say, their own thoughts; and the issue of their long studies will be lost for this age and for posterity. Young men of letters, alarmed at the prospect, must, of necessity, renounce a career, to which, in former times, glory, fame, which sometimes supplies its place, consideration, sometimes even interest invited them. What should they do now in that career? In a short time they will find neither judges, nor spectators, nor crowns; soon becoming as deserted as the ancient *stadium* of Olympia, this career will only resound with the discordant voices of some barbarians."

It must not, however, be concealed, that the journal whence this extract is taken (*Magazin Encyclopedique*) is not favourable to the present order of things in France. That the property in works of vain erudition, and no utility to mankind, should have evaporated, cannot be an object of much regret; and the new literary institutions must certainly furnish occupation and bread to greater numbers of men of letters, than the ancient *regimen*.

Lettres de Platon, &c. Letters of Plato, translated from the Greek by A. J. Dugour, formerly Professor in the College of La Fleche, 12mo. These letters are well known to the learned. The general reader will be chiefly attracted by some passages on the Sicilian government, applicable to the present state of affairs in France.

Essai sur les Ouvrages, &c. An Essay on the Physico-mathematical Works of Leonarde de Vinci, with Fragments from his Manuscripts, brought from Italy; by J. B. Venturi, 4to. pamphlet. Among the prizes derived from the French war in Italy, are thirteen volumes by the celebrated Leonardo da Vinci, who, endowed with extraordinary talents, was not only a capital painter, but also a sculpter, musician, mathematician, philosopher, excellent engineer. Venturi, residing in France, obtained leave to inspect these volumes; and having extracted all that appeared worthy of publication, proposes to publish, in separate and complete treatises, all that concerns mechanics, hydraulics, and optics. It appears from the present pamphlet, that Vinci, by his sublime genius, had, before the year 1500, forestalled many discoveries, esteemed honourable to the two succeeding centuries. At the end, Venturi gives a catalogue of Vinci's pictures and drawings, and the prints taken from them, and forms a just and high estimate of the perfections of this surprising painter. Rubens seems justly to have said, that it was impossible to exaggerate his praise, or to imitate his skill.

Essai sur les Antiquités, &c. An Essay on the Antiquities of the North, and on the ancient Northern Tongues, by Charles Pongeus, 8vo. This little work presents a short analysis of works on Northern Antiquities. But the French antiquarians are not much versed in this branch of learning; and we must warn them against two radical errors, 1. The runic piece on the story of Hialmar, republished by Hickes, and often referred to as a genuine monument, is a mere forgery: many late Danish antiquarians have put this beyond all doubt: 2. A far more important error is, that the French antiquaries, misled by Peliontier, confound the two grand divisions of Scythic and Celtic nations. The former spake the Gothic tongue, from which spring the German,

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English, Scandinavian, Icelandic, &c.; the latter the Celtic, of which the Irish, Welch, Armoric, are daughters. For ample illustrations on this subject, we must refer them to Bishop Percy's preface to the "Northern Antiquities," London, 1770, 2 vols. 8vo. and to Pinkerton's Dissertation on the Scythians, London, 1787, 8vo. An English reader cannot help being impressed with the idea of profound ignorance, when he sees the Edda quoted as a Celtic monument, and the Gothic languages denominated Celtic, which is just the same as to say, that the people of London speak Welsh!!!

La France Litteraire, &c. Only the first volume of this work is published: it is an alphabetic account of all the French authors, who wrote between 1771 and 1796. The author, M. Ersch, is a learned German.

Oeuvres, &c. The complete Works of Du Marcoes, 7 vols. 8vo. The works of this philosophical grammarian had not been before collected.

Choix de Costumes, &c. A Collection of the Costume, civil and military, of ancient Nations; with their Furniture, and the interior Decorations of their Houses; taken from ancient Monuments, and accompanied with a Description derived from ancient Authors, drawn, engraved, and illustrated by N. X. Willemin, small folio. This useful work is commenced, and will contain 150 plates. A work of the same kind, for the middle ages, would be of great use, our artists erring daily in the costume, in spite of the publications of Montfaucon and Strutt.

Mémoires, ou Essais sur le Musique, &c. Memoir, or Essays, on Music, by the Cit. Geotry, Member of the National Institute of France, 3 vols. 8vo. This is a most interesting work, displaying the gradual reform of French music, which now presents an union of German and Italian harmony. Gluck was the master, who, with an Herculean club, broke the old barbarous idol. Geotry succeeded. What mighty genius shall teach the French the charms of blank verse, so superlative in epic and dramatic poetry, and familiar to all the other nations of Europe? How much is it to be regretted, that the modern universal language should be deficient in most important advantages!

Oeuvres Posthumes de Montesquieu, &c. The Posthumous Works of Montesquieu, to serve as a Supplement to former Editions, 12mo. These pieces, undoubtedly genuine, were found among the family papers. One of the chief is a chapter belonging to the work, On the Grandeur and Decline of the Roman Power; it is intituled, "On the Politics of the Romans with regard to Religion," and was too bold to be printed under the old government. Montesquieu shews, that the Egyptians and Jews were the only ancient nations, among whom the priests were a separate and peculiar body of men: and he evinces the great advantages of the Roman policy, in blending the sacerdotal with the civil character and duties; others are an eulogy on the duke de la Ferer, and some memoirs on literature, read in the academy at Bourdeaux. At the end are thoughts on different subjects, among which are the following:

"Timidity has always been the scourge of my life: it seems even to obscure my organs, tie my tongue, cloud my thoughts, derange my expressions. I was less subject to these townesses before people of wit, than in the company of fools, because I hoped that people of wit would find some in me: this gave me confidence."

"I have a singular disease, that of making books, and being ashamed of them afterwards."

POETRY.

Le Docteur Pancrace, &c. Dr. Panerace, a satire by Chenier, 8vo. This poet is esteemed one of the best modern satirists, but is sometimes too personal, and has more of the spirit of Pope and Voltaire, than of Horace and Juvenal.

Epitre aux Femmes, &c. An Epistle to the Women, by the female citizen Pipelet, 8vo. The cause of the ladies is here defended in very tolerable verse. The author infers an absolute equality between the sexes; if so, it is surprising that the equality remains to be proved. The ancient Amazons, how unhappily, left behind them no monument of science, or art, or even conquest.

Les Francs, &c. The Franks, an heroic poem, in ten cantos, by the Citizen LESUR, 8vo. This is a history, in verse, of the conquests of the French in this war, closing with the taking of Mantua. In the spirit of freedom it rivals Lucan; but is far inferior in point of poetry.

Essais, en vers, &c. Essays, in verse and prose, by Joseph Rouget Deisle; Paris, printed by Didot, 8vo. This author is at once, poet, musician, and friend of freedom. The *Chant des Combats*; or Marcellois Hymn; the song of Roland at Roncevaux, &c. are known all over Europe.

Epitre sur l'Italie, &c. An Epistle on Italy,

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Italy, with some other poems relative to that country, by Theodore Desarguro, 8vo. The author, who has travelled in Italy, and writes the Italian language, here pays a poetical tribute to that fair country, and the great men it has lately produced.

La Religion vengée, &c. Religion avenged, a Poem in ten cantos, 8vo. The first edition of this posthumous work of Cardinal de Borius was printed at Parma by Bodau; the subject is the triumph of religion over idolatry, atheism, &c. In the opinion of the French critics, it is inferior to the similar poem of Louis Racine.

The celebrated poet Delille has published a new work at Basle, his *Georgiques Françoises*. From the extracts we have seen, it is worthy of the translator of Virgil's Georgic, and of the author of *Les Jardins*. France possesses an excellent lyric poet, Lebrun, whose productions in the French journals breathe the real spirit of the ode.

NOVELS.

Peregrinus Protes, &c. Peregrine Proteus, translated from Wieland, 2 vols. 18mo.

Gerard de Velsen, &c. Gerard de Velsen, or the Origin of Amsterdam, an historical novel, in seven books, by Mercier de Campigne, 18mo.

La Religieuse, &c. The Nun, by Diderot; a new edition, 3 vols. 18mo. This has a portrait of the author, and other prints.

Les Bataves, &c. The Batavians, by Barbé, 12mo. This is a kind of historical romance, founded on the deliverance of the United Provinces from the power of Spain. The historical romance is an unpleasing species of composition to readers of genuine taste, who would wish to keep truth and fiction in their peculiar spheres.

Alphonse d'Armencourt, &c. Alfonso d'Armencourt, or the Fair Widow, by Madame de Sancy, 18mo. This novel, far inferior to those of Madame Riccoboni, has nothing to recommend it either in plan, characters, or situations.

Alexandrine de Bannay, &c. Alexandrina de Bannay, or Innocence and Wickedness, an historical Anecdote by Le Brun, Tasso, 12mo. The heroine of this novel, daughter of a country gentleman, and educated in the country by a devout mother, is seduced, or rather violated, by a curate, her confessor; becoming pregnant, her seducer, to preserve his character of holiness, accused her own brother, &c. The profligacy of the French clergy was sufficiently notorious, without adding invented crimes.

Marie de Sinclair, &c. Marie de Sinclair, 12mo. This novel is of the sentimental cast, and seems to have no particular claim to recommendation.

MISCELLANIES.

Essai sur la Propreté de Paris, &c. An Essay on cleansing Paris, by Cit. CHAUVET, 8vo. This pamphlet deserves great praise. The author begins with shewing the advantages of cleanliness in general, in a moral and salutary way. In a more particular consideration of his subject, he points out the defects in the capital, the dirtiness occasioned by the want of drains and sewers, the height of the houses, the narrowness of the streets, the filthy red with which the outside of the shops is daubed, by way of ornament, stalls permitted even in narrow places, horses shod in the street, carriages and casks left standing, clothes scowering, and, of late, even butchers killing and cleansing, skins suspended by tanners, and linen by washerwomen. The author justly observes, that it is in vain to ornament a city with magnificent edifices, if the avenues be suffered to remain thus obnoxious. "It is," says he, "like hanging of fine paintings in a room spread with spider-webs."

Essai sur la Physiognomie, &c. An Essay on the Physiognomy of living Bodies, from Man down to Plants, &c. by J. J. SUE, &c. 8vo. The absurdities of Lavater soon fell in England, but seem to thrive in France. Fielding says, "we may look in a man's face, to see if he have had the small-pox, but for nothing else.

☞ *These Retrospects will, in future Supplements, be extended to the State of Literature in the* NORTH *of* EUROPE, ITALY, *and* AMERICA.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE study of medals is by many considered a frivolous and unprofitable pursuit; and by many made the subject of satire. But satire may strike what is not vulnerable, and the blow may recoil on the assailant. Triflers, I confess, are proper objects of ridicule, and triflers are found among the collectors of coins: but on what subjects may not men trifle? Are not painters, poets, philosophers and divines frequently triflers, insufferable triflers? *Dulce est desipere in loco*—to trifle in season is sweet—is unquestionably an excellent maxim, but is liable to misinterpretation, and may be carried beyond reasonable bounds, particularly if that rule of philosophy, laid down by an ancient writer, be admitted, "to perform nothing merely for the sake of pleasure, but with the profitable always to mix the agreeable."—Being convinced that the abuse alone of the medallic art is entitled to ridicule, I beg leave, agreeably to my former notice, to submit to the consideration of your readers the following remarks:

1. The study of coins may be rendered subservient to literary pursuits: I more particularly refer to ancient literature. It is not necessary to inquire, at present, concerning the period when medals were first invented: this would be a question rather curious, than useful; and though agitated with plausibility, could not be satisfactorily settled. Suffice it to observe, that the original method of commerce was, to exchange one commodity for another; and that when medals were first employed as substitutes, they were made use of in rough bars. These bars were valued according to weight and bulk: hence the SHEKEL, the principal coin among the ancient Hebrews is derived from SHAKEL to weigh; to which ςατηαρ, from ιςαναι, to weigh, answers among the Greeks. In like manner *pendere*, to weigh, among the Latins, is the origin of the words impendere, expendere, and other similar words, for paying and spending money.

An acquaintance with antient medals may be serviceable to men of letters in various ways.

1. The RELIGION or MYTHOLOGY of a country may be illustrated by them. On considering the usefulness and importance of any discovery, the ancients were ambitious of ascribing the invention to their gods. Ceres, we are told, discovered corn; Bacchus, the vine; Pallas, the olive; and Triptolemus, the plough.

Liber & alma Ceres, vestro si munere tellus
Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit aristâ,
Poculaq. inventis Acheloia miscuit uvis.

Bacchus, and fost'ring Ceres, pow'r divine,
Who gives us corn for meat, for water wine.
Virgil Georgic: lib. i.

———Oleæq. Minerva
Inventrix, unciq. Puer monstrator aratri.

Inventor, Pallas of the fatt'ning oil,
Thou founder of the plough and plowman's toil. *ibid.*

Some have, in like manner, attributed the discovery of medals to Janus or Saturn. Be this as it may, the ancients carried their religious ideas to their coins, and to treat disrespectfully a coin stamped with the head of their princes, was considered an impiety. They were fond of adorning the reverse of their medals with the heads of their deities, with their appropriate characters, and offices, or with the more striking circumstances and distinctions of their religious ceremonies. Thus we have Castor and Pollux on horseback; Apollo with his lyre: Cupid sharpening his darts, and with a quiver of arrows: Mercury with his caduceus, and Pegasus; and the like. The ancient Hebrews, in like manner, shewed particular attention to their religious ceremonies on their coins, examples of which may be seen in the writers on Hebrew antiquities*. The religion of the Greeks is supposed by some to be nothing but an uniform and impressive species of personification. Its peculiarities may be illustrated by medals. With respect to this view of the subject, then, a good collection of coins may be considered not only as a kind of MEMORIA TECHNICA, but as so many expositions (laid immediately before the eyes) of the religious rites of remote periods.

2. The knowledge of HISTORY, and inquiries connected with history, may be expedited by an acquaintance with medals.

Many of the designs on modern coins are as trifling and impertinent as the execution of the artist is mean and homely. This observation, however, is not intended as an insinuation, that antient art is entirely blameless. Some of the Roman coins, stamped under their emperors, speak the language of adulation: but even in those few instances, it was the

* Vid. Villalpandus de Pond. & Numismat. lib. ii. Diss. iv. cap. 22.

language

language of government, not the language of private individuals, confounding the cuſtoms of remote periods, and of different nations, or trumpeting forth their own praiſes, and preſenting you with repreſentations of their own perſons. Mint-maſters were appointed by the government, and the devices, more particularly in the pureſt days of the republic, were ſignificant and inſtructive. Every event of national importance is recorded on them, and many are noticed, that are left unrecorded by the hiſtorian: ſo that ancient coins may be conſidered as monuments thrown over the deva[illegible]ſtation of ages, or perhaps, more properly as cabinets, in which are preſerved the arcana of ancient hiſtory.

Baron Spanheim, who, with ſome diffuſeneſs, has written on the uſe of medals, eſtabliſhes their importance from theſe long conſiderations: firſt from the injury of barbarous times, which tranſmitted the hiſtory of the firſt ages in an imperfect form: ſecondly, from the contradictions of the Greek and Roman hiſtorians: thirdly, from the character of hiſtorians, who, through hatred, partiality, or negligence, have miſtated facts: fourthly, from the conduct of hiſtorians, in many reſpects of great authority, but who have omitted circumſtances of the utmoſt conſequence to the perfection and integrity of hiſtory *.

The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,
Through climes and ages bears each form and name:
In one ſhort view ſubjected to our eye,
Gods, emp'rors, heroes, ſages, beauties lie.

In like manner, the *dates* of remarkable events have been fixed, which, but for the light derived from ancient medals, would have been unknown; ſo that the ſtudy of coins may aſſiſt *chronology*: the *names* of various cities have been reſtored, and light has been thrown on ancient *geography*; the *remembrance* of remarkable *cuſtoms* has been preſerved; the form not only of the Greek and Roman letters, but of the Phœnician, the Hebrew, and Samaritan have been aſcertained; and other particulars, throwing light on hiſtory, have been elucidated, confirming dubious facts, or diſproving erroneous ſtatements.

3. The medals of antiquity have been beneficial in the art of painting. This divine art was advanced to great perfection by the Greeks. But where are the immediate proofs of its excellence? They are periſhed. The very few remains of the Grecian painters rather create ſorrow and regret, than pleaſure and ſatisfaction. Even Apelles only lives in reputation. The Venus, that obtained ſo many admirers; the Alexander, with his thunder, that ſtruck horror into beholders; thoſe prodigies of ſkill, the productions of Parrhaſius, Zeuxis, and Protogenes, are now no more: ſo periſhable are the moſt exquiſite exhibitions of the art of painting! The beautiful ſimile of Cicero comparing the republic of his time to a picture periſhing through age, and loſing its genuine colours and lines, conveys a ſerious and affecting truth, that one of the moſt faſcinating arts is the moſt fleeting, and indebted for its remembrance to foreign aſſiſtance.

The importance of medals, with regard to painting, conſiſts not merely in their exhibiting patterns or exemplars, executed with taſte and ingenuity, but in their being, in ſome inſtances, the only means of preſerving the deſigns of the moſt perfect maſters of painting. Nor need it ſurpriſe us, that painters have ſo much contributed to promote the ſtudy of medals. Piſani, Bolderi, and other painters, firſt revived it in the 15th century: Raphael had thoroughly ſtudied the ſubject, as well as Le Brun, and Rubens had a fine collection in his own poſſeſſion.

It has been frequently obſerved, that painters, ſtatuaries, and medalliſts worked from the ſame deſigns. The moſt beautiful ſtatues extant, all of them, make their appearance on ancient coins, though the figures that repreſent them were never conceived to be copies of ſtatues, till the copies themſelves were diſcovered. This is true of the Hercules in the Farneſe Palace; the Venus de Medicis; the Apollo in the Belvidera; and the celebrated Marcus Aurelius on horſeback †.

4. The fourth uſe, that I ſhall mention, to which the ſtudy of ancient medals may be rendered ſubſervient, is, to illuſtrate the ancient poets.

When it is recollected that the mint, as before obſerved, was, in ancient times, entirely under the direction of government; that the medalliſt and the poet frequently worked from the ſame models, lived at the ſame period, and were habituated to the ſame cuſtoms; it is a natural

* Ezechielis Spanheim Diſſertatio de præſtantia et uſu numiſmatum antiquorum, p. 97.

† See Addiſon's Dialogues on the uſefulneſs of Ancient Medals, dial. i.

conſequence,

consequence, that the reverse of a medal should often explain some verses of a poet, and that the verses of a poet should unfold the design or the inscription on a medal. One of our English artists has availed himself of this parallelism of design, and given an elegant edition of one of the Latin poets: Elegant, I mean, in reference to engravings, accompanied with copper-plate coins, illustrative of the poet †.

On this subject it would be very easy to multiply quotations: but I should unavoidably exceed my limits, and be in danger of merely repeating observations already made so well by Mr. Addison, and therefore familiar to your readers. I shall satisfy myself from a survey of the "*Three Series of Medels*," brought forward by Mr. Addison, to deduce one general observation, which is, that as the medallic art, and the art of poetry, as practised by the ancients, reflect light on each other, so modern poetry, by a comparative view of their qualities, may derive to itself considerable embellishment, provided it indulge not in unnatural imitations, and incongruous imagery, and content itself with imitating the manner, rather than the matter of the ancients, otherwise it will lie exposed to the censure,

Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam
Jungere si velit, &c.

II. I proceed to the second object of this essay, which is to consider the medallic art in reference to modern times.

Among persons acquainted with ancient and modern coins, I run no hazard of being contradicted, or charged with bigotry, when affirming, that the medals of antiquity are very superior to the modern. At present we seem rather ambitious of making new coins, than of collecting old ones. To give this propensity then a useful direction, and with respect to antiquity, to carry the imitative art so far only as consists with propriety, would deserve commendation. To keep alive the remembrance of important events, whether they regard the cause of literature and humanity, of public liberty, and of public happiness, or to describe useful institutions, public buildings, or national customs, some way or other connected with the intention of striking the medal, would be no less honourable to the present times, than useful to posterity: and the parties concerned would not be exposed to the imputation of useless ingenuity or of personal vanity.

† Horatii Opera, Londini Æneis Tabulis incidit Johannes Pine, 1733.

Instead of writing a dissertation on the subject, I send a medal by way of illustration, together with a short account of its origin and object.

June 3, 1796, was a memorable day to the freeholders of Herefordshire; several consider it as the æra of their independence. The character of that county, beyond many other counties in England, naturally inclines to independence, in consequence of the number of small freeholds, into which it is divided, and the productive quality of the land.

Notwithstanding this, through the interest of great families, the county had been long represented in parliament by persons who had not espoused the interests of the people, and one (Sir G. Cornwall) had recently exposed himself to suspicions detrimental to his popularity. These circumstances, together with the critical situation of public affairs, and the impatience of the people on account of the high price of corn, which they supposed to proceed from the war, agitated the minds of the yeomanry, and they determined to do themselves justice.

Accordingly, a few days before the last general election, the people of the county rose, as it were, by one general impulse. Till the Wednesday previous to the election, they had done nothing actively. The day of election, however, being fixed for Friday the 3d of June, a meeting of highly respectable and patriotic freeholders assembled, who finally determined to nominate candidates, to afford the people an opportunity of expressing their sentiments to the old members. The persons in contemplation were, Colonel JOHN SCUDAMORE, Capt. SYMMONDS, and ROBERT BIDDULPH, Esq. all equally entitled to the character of friends to liberty, and only preferable one to the other as accidental circumstances might render them more or less the objects of public confidence.

Considerations of long and acknowledged services rendered every preference in favour of the name of SCUDAMORE natural; and the recent injustice heaped on Mr. BIDDULPH, at his late contest for Leominster, excited a general indignation in the breasts of the people. It was, therefore, determined to put these two gentlemen in nomination, to the present exclusion of Capt. SYMMONDS, the object of their equal attachment, and of their future hopes.

The yeomanry of Herefordshire considering

fidering the 3d of June, 1796, the æra of their triumph over the powerful influence of great families, and of their aſſerting and obtaining their independence, had an appropriate medal ſtruck, which I ſend you.

The figure of a bull has long been received as ſymbolical of the dullneſs or tameneſs of the Engliſh character. On the FACE of the medal, therefore, appears a bull breaking its chains, and trampling them under its feet. The inſcription on the edge, or, as it is called, the LEGEND, is ſimply Herefordſhire. The exergue, June 3, 1796.

The reverſe is deſcriptive of the agricultural character of Herefordſhire, which is well known to abound with the apple tree, the pride of that county, and with the oak tree. A circle of oak leaves, an apple tree, and plough, are, therefore, devices properly illuſtrative of this character. The ſimplicity and appropriateneſs of this medal render it unneceſſary for me to offer any more obſervations. I ſhall be happy, ſir, if to the excellent medal ſent you from Edinburgh, you ſhall ſee reaſon to add this. I remain, reſpectfully, yours, G. DYER.

[The preſent Eſſay was ſent to the Editor nearly a twelvemonth ago, but was miſlaid.]

TOUR IN THE VICINITY OF DUBLIN,

PERFORMED IN THE AUTUMN OF 1797.

[*Continued from the Magazine for June.*]

THE next houſe which claims any attention as an architectural front, in Dublin, is Lord Powerſcourt's, in William ſtreet; the architecture is ſound, and not devoid of taſte; it has a large ruſtic gateway upon either ſide, but its being ſituated in one of the narroweſt ſtreets, together with one of the moſt crowded meat markets in that city, being within a few feet of the hall door, renders it almoſt wholly unpleaſant, and unworthy of notice.

The marquis of Waterford's houſe, in Marlborough ſtreet, is a good, plain, ſtone-fronted building, detached from the ſtreet by a heavy wall, but it has a ſpace of ground in the riſe, forming a lawn and ſhrubbery, and occupied by offices, &c. of not leſs than four acres in the whole. The former beauty of this ſituation is almoſt entirely deſtroyed, by the number of houſes recently built in that vicinity, which, at preſent, nearly ſurround it.

Lord Aldborough is now building, in a ſituation the moſt ſwampy, and one of the loweſt levels in Dublin (called the North Strand), a very handſome houſe, as to external appearance; the north or principal front is of Iriſh granite, or mountain-ſtone, which is of a very durable texture, and of a very bright colour, being much whiter than Portland ſtone, and of a grain which works perfectly neat and ſharp, as far as is requiſite for mouldings, cornices, &c. but not for ornamental carvings; the other three fronts are of a compoſition of plaiſter laid upon brick walls, and are intended to reſemble ſtone aſhlers; there is a neat baluſtrade ſurrounding the roof, decorated with ſome ornaments of Code's artificial ſtone-manufactory at Weſtminſter-bridge, from whence they were carried thither, as likewiſe his lordſhip's arms in *baſſo-relievo*, placed in a pediment in the north front; but ſuch a houſe, in and upon ſuch an ill-choſen ſpot, is the aſtoniſhment of every perſon who ſees it, even of common taſte: it is, beſides, beſpattered upon all fronts with mottos, which makes it appear extremely vulgar: in a freize immediately below the cornice, in the principal front, is engraved, in capital letters, SIT, SITI, LÆTANTUR.; and in the freize of a ſmall portico over the hall-door, in the ſame front, is alſo engraved, in large letters, OTIUM CUM DIGNITATE. This is rendered the more ludicrous, by a circumſtance which preſented juſt at the time of this motto being exhibited, namely, that of the preſent Lord Chancellor of Ireland having declared, in the Houſe of Peers, his intention of moving for a cenſure upon Lord Aldborough, for mal-practice; this intention, however, the Chancellor waved, but, neverthelels, ordered his Majeſty's Attorney-General in that kingdom, to proſecute Lord Aldborough for a libel againſt the dignity of parliament, and his ſtation, which was accordingly done in obedience to that order, and his lordſhip was found guilty of the ſame in the court of King's-Bench, in laſt Michaelmas Term. There is erecting, cloſe to the principal front of this houſe, a building which, from its ſtrange appearance, induced me to enquire for what it was intended? when the workmen anſwered,

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"*a Play-house,*' *please your honour,*" meaning a theatre; it would, perhaps, be unfair to call all this either madness or folly, but something like one or the other, or both, it certainly most strongly resembles.

The city of Dublin has been highly improved within the last two years, by the completion of a very great undertaking, namely, docks of great magnitude, now finished by the company of proprietors of the grand canal. The *two*, or rather *one* great floating-dock (there being no lock dividing them), the only division being a drawbridge of a peculiarly light, yet durable construction, is capable of containing 800 sail of merchant-ships, and give sufficient space for each to carry on their trade with ample room; there are besides attached to this dock, three graving docks for building or repairing shipping; the dimensions of the largest is 180 feet long by sixty feet wide; and they appear to me to be built upon the same improved construction as that of the great dock at Portsmouth, which I remember to have seen in the year 1795, a little after it was finished. The walls which inclose, or, in other words, the embankments of these docks, are built in the most perfect and durable manner, and reflect infinite honour upon the spirit of the Grand Canal Company of Dublin. This inland navigation is now so far completed, as to form a perfect water carriage from St. George's Channel, or the Irish Sea, at the eastern side of Dublin, into the river Shannon, which empties itself into the Atlantic Ocean, at the western side of Ireland, and thus completely intersects the whole kingdom through its centre.

These docks were, upon the 23d of April, 1796 (being St. George's day), opened with much pomp and ceremony, in the presence of his excellency Earl Camden, the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Countess Camden, and a vast concourse of nobility, and others; his Majesty's yacht, the Dorset, commanded by Sir Alexander Scombergh, first entered, with all her colours flying, displaying the royal standard, and firing a royal salute of twenty-one guns; all the revenue cutters then in Dublin doing the same, as they followed in succession according to rank. The Earl and Countess of Camden, with their suite, then went round the great floating dock, as well as into each of the locks (which were then, in form, named after Lord and Lady Camden), by which it is joined to the sea, and also into each of the graving docks, in a very elegant barge; after which his excellency conferred the honour of knighthood upon the chairman of the Grand Canal Company, Mr. Macartney (now Sir John), an eminent attorney of Dublin.

The '*Pont enfemble*' of the city of Dublin had been, for the last ten years, in a daily habit of improvement, but seems to have received a check within the last two years, from the awful hand of terrific solemnity, which seems to be elevated and set ended for the purpose of striking some decided blow, more wonderful, if possible, than is daily occurring in the European world.

The general appearance of the city of Dublin (which is about two miles and a half long, and one and a half broad) is extremely beautiful, from the number of public buildings, &c., the *principal* streets are well paved and lighted, and the flagged way at either side, with some exceptions, broad and tolerably clean, which is a difficult matter to preserve, from the almost continual wetness of the climate; but the *inferior* streets are equally filthy and diabolical. The places of that city which form squares, are St. Stephen's Green, in the centre of which is an equestrian statue of George the Second, finely executed in copper, and elevated upon a large pedestal; the ground in this square, being one mile in circumference, is occupied by cattle grazing in the winter season, and laid down as meadow in the summer, the produce of which belongs to the lord mayor of Dublin, for the time being. This square might be made much more beautiful, by being inclosed with iron railing, which is now only by an ugly and uneven parapet wall.

Merrion-square, delightfully situated, most of the houses having a view of Dublin Bay and Wicklow Mountains; the centre is inclosed by an iron paliſade, erected upon a handsome cut-stone plinth and base, and a neat shrubbery running round the whole, immediately within-inside the railing; the houses are all of a very large size, much uniformity has been preserved in building them; and the appearance altogether is highly improved by the rear of Leinster-house, and lawn, forming the west side of this square.

Rutland-square already described, from its lofty trees and handsome walks, situated upon the declivity of a hill, adds much to the beauty of Dublin; and Mountjoy-square, not yet finished, but began upon a piece

piece of ground so eminently and beautifully situated, as to command various delightful prospects.

Hospitality reigns throughout the city with as much profusion as in the rest of the kingdom; the people of fashion can no where be found more refined and splendid; the middle order too much (I fear) imitate their superiors, as to luxury of the table, cards, balls, and routs; the wives and children of persons in business, shop keepers, &c. affume and affect all the airs of the *beau monde*; and, when a man in business has accumulated a very few thousand pounds, he is induced by the influence of this baneful example, and the additional entreaties of his wife and children, to set up his carriage, take a more expensive house in town, a country lodge and demesne, and become a private gentleman retired from business, just at a time when wisdom would say, *begin*, and with your present stock arrive at wealth.

The working people, and all the lower order, are ruined by an unceasing habit of devouring a liquid poison, called *whiskey*; this spirit, which is distilled from grain, is of such strength, that nine pennyworth is sufficient to produce intoxication, so prevalent, that to find a sober workman, or labourer, upon a Sunday, or Monday, is a rarity, nay almost a curiosity; and thus is this useful class of society likely to continue in this truly wretched and deplorable state, until the humanity of the Irish legislature shall condescend to abandon a part of the revenue arising from the distilleries, for the preservation of the peoples morals, and substitute a more wholesome beverage.

England was almost as bad in this respect, previous to the passing of what is called the Gin Act.

The only public entertainment in Dublin is a badly-attended theatre, open about eight months in the year; and Astley's troop of equestrians for three months in the winter season.

Vice has not arrived at that pitch of audacity in Dublin, as in London; a woman of easy virtue would not be suffered to mix with the company in the lower boxes of the theatre, they must go aloft; nor is the Cyprian tribe there either proportionably numerous, or alluring; the Irish women are characteristically virtuous; and should a woman in that country deviate from that path, she is sure to have the unremitting assistance of many *good-natured friends* to obtain *full credit*.

Genius in Ireland lays dormant; there is no encouragement for the fine arts and sciences; and whenever such dawn there, they must emigrate for existence. A foreigner is always preferred by the Irish nobility.

The Phœnix Park, belonging to the crown (and which takes its name from a lofty pillar in white marble, of the Corinthian order, with a phœnix on the top), is situated at the western extremity of Dublin, extending westward upwards of three miles, and about two from north to south; in this park is the phœnix lodge, which was purchased by government about the year 1782, for the summer residence of the lord lieutenants; it is nothing more than a neat, plain, brick building, but the rooms are conveniently disposed, one of which is a very spacious saloon; the offices projecting on either side are joined to the house on the north front by semicircular sweeps, and the south front commands a fine view of the adjacent country, and the Wicklow Mountains. There is annexed to this lodge about 100 acres of this park, inclosed and laid out in a demesne, gardens, &c; adjacent to this there are also two other houses, purchased by government at the same time, one for the summer residence of the lord lieutenant's chief secretary, the other for the secretary of the civil department; to both of these is also annexed an inclosed part of this park laid out with great taste; and as all expences in these places are defrayed by the public, it is not to be wondered that the improvements are unceasing.

In this park is the Salute Battery, on which is erected twenty-two pieces of cannon, which are fired upon all occasions of public rejoicing; and a little more to the westward is the magazine for containing ammunition, &c. for his majesty's forces, a strong fortification, always occupied by an officer's guard of the Royal Irish artillery, and latterly considerably augmented. In the eastern part of this park there has been, a few years since, erected a simple, but beautiful building, an infirmary for the soldiery, which is most pleasingly situated upon an elevated piece of ground, and adds much to the "*tout ensemble*" of this charming spot, from which you have a view of the city and bay of Dublin. This extensive place being open to the public, is much frequented by equestrians, as well as pedestrians; and here are performed all military reviews.

In the summer of 1788, a camp was formed in this park, by direction of the present Marquis of Buckingham, who was then lord lieutenant of Ireland, as is

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likewiſe, at this time (September, 1797), another camp formed by direction, and under the immediate inſpection of Earl Camden, the preſent chief governor of Ireland. The principal part of the woods in this place, which are now very conſiderable, were planted by direction of the Earl of Cheſterfield, when lord lieutenant of Ireland, about the year 1745; it is well ſtocked with deer, and the whole is incloſed by a ſtone wall.

From the weſtern gate of this park, the approach to which commands a view of a moſt beautiful valley, taking in the villages of Chapel-izod and Palmerſtown, through which the river Liffey grandly glides, forming different caſcades, and the whole terminated by the finely-ſituated houſe of Lord Donoughmore. You enter upon the top of Knockmaroon Hill, a village about three miles diſtant from Dublin, commanding a moſt delightful proſpect; and, deſcending more to the weſtward, you enter one of the moſt beautifully-ſituated roads perhaps in the world, called the *low road* to Lucan, being about four miles in length; it is through a winding valley on the right hand, of which is, for the moſt part, a very high hill, richly cultivated, and from its ſouthern aſpect is extenſively planted with ſtrawberries, which fruit it produces in great abundance, and in conſtant ſucceſſion, from May until September, both months inclusive.

The road is ſhadowed by plantations of oak, elm, and aſh trees; and all along the left hand, from Knockmaroon, is the river Liffey ſilently flowing its courſe, the grandeur of which is ſometimes interrupted by mill-weirs croſſing the river, but which amply compenſate the feaſt of the eye, by the caſcades which they form; and hence it is, that the navigation of the river Liffey is, in this part, impeded. Farther to the left hand, and to the end of this road, beyond the river, the ground riſes in a gradual aſcent; in ſome parts next the water are mills, in others bleach-greens for linens, but, for the moſt part, the ſide of the hill preſents the highly decorated improvements of Lord Leitrim, Lord Carhampton, and Lord Pery, which terminating by a bridge, you arrive at the village of Lucan, ſituated between ſix and ſeven miles weſt from Dublin. Here is the celebrated Lucan Spa, much reſorted to, and deemed extremely efficacious in ſcorbutic and nervous complaints; the ſpa has lately been decorated, and is now ſheltered by a building, forming a *nimegon* neatly executed; and upon the top of the pump is placed a handſome urn. There is a rural thatched ſeat for the water drinkers, erected in a ſpace which has been allowed to be taken off the demeſne of the late Rt. Hon. Agmondiſham Veſey, now inhabited by Major Veſey, and is a beautiful villa on the banks of the river Liffey; the houſe, which, in general, is called Lucan Houſe, was finiſhed in the year 1780, it has an elegant, but ſimple, Ionic front, four columns of that order ſupporting the entabliture and pediment; the hall is adorned with pillars, and a frieze of the ſame order, enriched with medallions from the deſigns of Angelica Kauffman. The late Agmondiſham Veſey, who was well known among the profeſſors of the fine arts in his time, as a patron and a man of ſcience, having always been extremely partial to the works of Mrs. Angelica, that charming artiſt, has, in teſtimony for that compliment, dedicated ſome of her fineſt productions to him, as a mark of her reſpect and eſteem. The apartments are in a ſuitable ſtyle of ſimple elegance, the gardens are laid out with great taſte, the ſituation is low, ſhady, and ſequeſtered, but extremely pleaſant, being, in ſome degree, a continuation of that delightful valley I have before deſcribed; the river Liffey runs on one ſide of the grounds for near two miles, the high-road confines them on the other, and though this makes them narrow, they do not want ſufficient variety.

On the oppoſite bank of the river is St. Catherines, the ſeat of David La Pouche, jun. eſq. formerly occupied by the Earl of Laneſborough, a beautiful villa; it had been ſuffered, for many years, to fall into decay, but, in the year 1792, was purchaſed by Mr. La Touche, jun. the preſent proprietor, who repaired and beautified the houſe and grounds; the houſe is plain, but roomy and convenient, and contains a great variety of fine paintings and original drawings, brought by that young gentleman from Italy, and other parts of the continent, a few years ſince, when upon his travels; alſo ſome ſculpture, among which is an incomparable parian marble ſtatue of a Cupid, four feet ſix inches high; this *chef d'oeuvre* of ſculpture is placed upon a round pedeſtal, brought from Florence, of moſt curious workmanſhip. The grounds are ſituated upon the ſide of a hill, having a ſouthern aſpect, and exhibiting as much variety as the extent will permit; theſe, and the oppoſite grounds of Mr. Veſey, being connected and divided by a rural wooden

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wooden-bridge and the river Liffey, form a moſt delightful valley.

The town of Lucan is ſmall, very neat, and clean, and, in the ſummer, much inhabited by perſons reſorting there for the benefit of the ſpa, and for whoſe accommodation there has been an excellent hotel erected within theſe three years, in addition to the many lodging-houſes already in the town.

About a mile weſtward of Lucan is another neat and beautiful village, call'ed Leixlip, principally inhabited by an humble ſet of people, who, in addition to their induſtry in huſbandry, let lodgings in the ſummer ſeaſon, to ſuch perſons as reſort there for the benefit of the Lucan Spa, and thus obtain a decent livelihood; there is, in this town, a good inn or tavern, for travellers, and a poſt-office.

The caſtle of Leixlip is an old plain brick building, partly gothic, formerly the ſeat of General Sandford, now moſtly occupied as a barrack. The grounds being diverſified by ſeveral hills are extremely beautiful, and the entrance to them from the town of Leixlip exceedingly ſo; in a part of this demeſne is a moſt beautiful and remarkable ſpot, called the *Salmon Leap*, to which you approach from the caſtle, by a walk at the ſide of the river, richly ſhadowed by old oak, beech, and aſh trees. This ſalmon leap is a waterfall, or rather cataract, occaſioned by a rock which in that place runs acroſs the channel of the river Liffey, about eighteen feet high; the top of this ridge of rocks is paſſable when the water is low, and with the aſſiſtance of a ruined arch, a communication is formed with the oppoſite ſide of the river, the ſeat of Charles Croker, Eſq: the breadth of the whole is about one hundred and eighty feet. In floods which fall from the mountains, this cataract's height is ſometimes encreaſed to thirty feet. The ſalmon generally begin to run in March or April, and to return in Auguſt and September, when many perſons frequent this place to ſee them leap. Soon as they arrive at the bottom of the fall, they riſe juſt above the water for near half a minute, as if to obſerve the height and diſtance, then ſinking, they preſently dart ſtraight up from the ſurface, ſhaking their fins and tails with a quick motion, and often clear the leap at the firſt ſpring; but frequently the force of the falling water throws them back upon the ſhelving rocks, from whence they leap back again, and wait ſome time before they make a ſecond attempt. The writer of theſe ſheets, upon the twenty-fifth day of Auguſt, 1797, ſaw upwards of one hundred ſalmon leap this fall in the ſpace of two hours. Theſe fiſh are taken in great abundance near Dublin, by Sir William Worthington, proprietor of a ſalmon-fiſhery there, from whence the citizens of Dublin are moſtly at all times ſupplied with live ſalmon, of nearly whatever ſize they ſend for, at ſixpence per pound, the more eſpecially if ſuch is beſpoke in the preceding evening of the day they are wanted.

Upon that ſide of the river Liffey, oppoſite to this cataract, is the ſeat of Charles Croker, Eſq. highly decorated, and laid out to the beſt advantage. Upon the ſide of a richly planted hill, almoſt immediately oppoſite the fall, is erected a very handſome gothic temple, which commands a full view of the ſalmon leap, and adds much to the beauty of this charming ſcene; here is alſo a rural cottage, to which many companies reſort, and bring refreſhments. Fiſhing nets are placed in this cottage, ſo as to form window-curtains in feſtoons; the utmoſt liberality is granted to ladies and gentlemen, to ride or drive through theſe grounds.

At the diſtance of about half a mile from this place is the celebrated manſion of the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, at Caſtletown, nine miles weſt from Dublin. Permiſſion is given to all decent perſons to drive through this demeſne, which extends above three miles in different directions, the one is towards the town of Maynooth, the other towards the town of Celbridge; but the only time at which the public is permitted to view the *houſe* is upon Sundays, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock; but permiſſion is given at any time to ladies or gentlemen who make application for that purpoſe. The houſe is a moſt ſplendid manſion, large and ſpacious, the ſtair-caſe exceedingly magnificent, the great ſaloon very ſuperb, and containing many fine paintings, with ſome excellent ſculpture; at each ſide of the houſe the out-offices are connected by a ſemicircular colonade; the aſcent to the hall door is by grand ſtone ſteps, about twenty in number, fifty feet wide, and a baluſtrade at each ſide, projecting boldly from the houſe into the lawn; upon each ſide of the hall door, when you aſcend theſe ſteps, is a green garden chair, each capable of affording reſt to ſix perſons. The architect to this building was *Caſtells*, who ſome years ſince erected many of the beſt buildings in Dublin, and its vicinity. Within theſe few years, Lady Louiſa Conolly, wife

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wife to the preſent proprietor, and ſiſter to the preſent Duke of Richmond, has erected a moſt ſpacious piggery, adjoining to the houſe, planned with the greateſt neatneſs and convenience for the breed of that ſpecies of animal, containing ſeveral hundreds of beautifully-mottled and ſtriped ſwine, of very curious colours.

Mr. Conolly, the preſent proprietor, was twenty-two years a member of the Britiſh Parliament; and, ſome years ſince, was ſo attached to horſe-racing, and the breed of that noble animal, as to be *nick-named*, as is the phraſe in Ireland, *Tom Turf*. Mr. Conolly has always borne a moſt amiable character, as the friend of his country, and of the poor in general, but more particularly the poor in his neighbourhood; yet, ſtrange to tell, a plot was lately diſcovered, of an intention being formed to aſſaſſinate this good man, in conſequence of which, a corporals' guard have, for many months paſt, and to this hour do duty every night in this houſe, for his protection.

Near this manſion is the town of Celbridge, which I have before mentioned, a neat village, and though hitherto very unuſual, it is like moſt places now in Ireland, ſprinkled with the military. At the extremity of this village is the country ſeat of Doctor Marlay, now Biſhop of Waterford; and as it is with the greateſt civility permitted to be ſeen, is extremely well worth the attention of perſons viſiting the environs of Dublin. The outſide of the houſe is gothic, executed in a ſtile of peculiar neatneſs; the rooms are ſmall, very handſomely furniſhed, and the Biſhop has, in his collection, ſeveral very excellent pictures, ſome of which are antique. The grounds are planted with infinite variety, and through their centre runs a bold body of the river Liffey, over which is a rural bridge, built in imitation of a ruin, and has a very picturesque effect; the whole of the lawns, gravel walks, &c. are kept in the neateſt manner.

From this you can proceed in another direction, through Caſtletown demeſne, and about one mile beyond which, you turn off the great road into a part of the Duke of Leinſter's extenſive demeſne, in the county of Kildare, called *Carton*, through which all genteel perſons have liberty to ride and drive. This demeſne is upwards of five miles in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth, well watered, and richly planted; there are, in different parts of it, ſome handſome ſtone bridges, neatly executed, with baluſtrades and other ornaments. The houſe is large, roomy, and convenient, which appears to have been more attended to in this building than ornament. The different noblemen and gentlemen, in the neighbourhood of Carton, have keys to open all the gates in the private parts of theſe grounds; and at all thoſe parts where the public have permiſſion to drive, perſons attend, in porter's lodges, at every gate, for their accommodation.

At the weſtern part of this extenſive demeſne, an avenue of about one mile long and about two hundred feet wide, planted on either ſide by oak and elm trees, conducts you into the town of Maynooth, moſtly inhabited by the Duke of Leinſter's tenantry. Here is a manufactory for garters; a few gentlemen's country ſeats; and, now erecting, upon a piece of ground, preſented for that purpoſe by his grace, a college, for the education of the Roman Catholic youths of Ireland, agreeable to a charter lately obtained from the Iriſh Parliament.

Through this town a paſſage-boat daily paſſes from Kilcock to Dublin, upon the *Royal Canal*, which carries you through a very delightful country, and forms, together with thoſe places I have juſt deſcribed, a moſt beautiful circuitous tour of the weſtern part of the country round Dublin.

Before I quit this *Royal Canal*, I muſt acquaint my readers of a curious and ludicrous circumſtance which this Canal occaſioned in the year 1794.—The company of undertakers of this work, in forming an aqueduct near Leixlip, which is indeed a very maſterly production, diſcovered a mineral ſpa, for ſome months much followed and uſed by many, who conceived they felt more benefit from it, in ſcrophulous and ſuch-like diſorders, than they had from the long-eſtabliſhed Lucan ſpa; many of the faculty gave it a very excellent report, and it was riſing daily into high repute. A very eminent phyſician (Doctor Purcell), now living in Dublin, and practiſing in the ſummit of his profeſſion, had ordered a jar of this water to be ſent to him, that he might analize it; accordingly a jar of this ſpa was given to a man, to take to the doctor, but the fellow, on his way to Dublin, drank too much whiſkey, and broke the jar before he arrived at the doctor's; and fearful of much blame, he, and a few of his companions, procured another, and filled it with *pure ſpring water*, ſaying, "By Jaſus, it's all fudge, man, it's all conceit of theſe grandees, one water is as good as another." This being agreed upon,

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upon, the pure ſpring water was left at the doctor's, and he having attempted to analize it, declared that, in his opinion, it poſſeſſed *nothing more than a ſimple ſpring*. This report ſpread abroad, the faculty were uproarious, an examination enſued, and *Paddy*, who feared he ſhould be hanged, confeſſed the whole affair; thus this new ſpa, where a pump was erected, and which was daily reſorted to by hundreds, for ſome months, is only to be heard of now in conſequence of this fine pump preſenting itſelf to view, like a ſolitary gibbet.

Having given an account of the environs of the weſtern part of Dublin, for a diſtance of ten or eleven miles, I ſhall now proceed to deſcribe thoſe of the north-eaſt.

The firſt and principal place in that direction, is the ſeat of Lord Charlemont, at Marino, about two miles diſtant from Dublin, the once-beautiful Marino, which about twenty years ago was in its meridian of decoration, the pride of its noble proprietor, and the delight of every ſpectator, at once pleaſed with the peculiar beauty of ſituation, as well as the uncommon taſte diſplayed in the variety of the plantations.

Part of the lawn, or rather meadow ground, begins at the ſide of the road, riſing immediately from the ſea-ſhore, in a gradual aſcent, for near a mile. Near the road is the dwelling-houſe, which is plain, and very indifferent, merely a country-lodge, built of brick, and plaiſtered with common lime and ſand; but about half a mile farther, upon a riſing ground, is a piece of architecture, which may juſtly be deemed a *chef d'œuvre* in that ſcience; it is built of Portland-ſtone, in the Doric order, highly decorated as that order will permit, almoſt every moulding is richly carved; it has four grand fronts, all differing a little from each other, yet preſerving a chaſte connection. There are inſulated columns in each front, in the proportion of three feet diameter; the attic ſtory, in which no windows are to be ſeen from the lawn, is enlivened, partly by well-diſpoſed baluſtrades, and partly by a broad projecting ornamented cornice, with pediments on the eaſt and weſt fronts, and by ornamented tablets, in the north and ſouth fronts.

On each ſide of theſe tablets is placed a ſtatue, as large as life; in the north front are the ſtatues of Bacchus and Ceres, and in the ſouth thoſe of Apollo and Venus; above theſe, and over the tablets, ſtand the two principal chimnies of the building, which are richly ſculptured vaſes, about four feet high, having an uncommonly light and beautiful appearance. The area round the building, between thoſe places where you aſcend by ſteps, is alſo enlivened by a baluſtrade, elevated upon a plinth and baſe, about twelve inches from the lawn.

The inſide of this edifice, which is on the principal floor, contains a veſtibule, a ſaloon, a ſtudy, and a boidore, ſeems to have been commenced with all the magnificence of eaſtern ſplendor: the floors are all inlaid woods of various colours, forming geometrical figures, the doors, which are all folding, are compoſed of cedar on the one ſide and mahogany on the other, both empannelled, and the mouldings round the pannels richly carved: the boidore is decorated with ſome compartments of looking-glaſs placed in the wall, round which is ſome light and elegant ſtucco work of various fruits and flowers, branching a little upon the ſurface of the glaſs, and all, as I was informed, were intended to be painted ſo as to repreſent nature: there is in this room a moſt exquiſite marble chimney-piece, of a ſmall ſize, but highly ſculptured with correſponding fruits, flowers, and ſhells.

The ceiling of the library, or ſtudy, is formed by a ſky-coloured dome, in a frieze, round the bottom of which is repreſented the twelve ſigns of the zodiac, in plaiſter-of-paris, *baſſo-relievo*.

Five miles beyond Marino, and ſix from Dublin, to which there is an excellent road with ſome pleaſant villas at either ſide, is the ancient caſtle of Malahide, now and long inhabited by the Talbot family. This caſtle was formerly a place of great ſtrength and fortified, it is ſituated in a very pleaſant country, rich in verdure, and has a fine view of the ſea and the adjacent lands; there is in the caſtle a very antique room with many antient ornaments, as alſo a very large ſaloon wainſcotted and floored with old Iriſh oak.

The family of the Talbots enjoy many grants and prerogatives, ſuch as importing coals and other merchandize *duty free* into Malahide, where there is a ſmall harbour. The father of the preſent proprietor, about fifteen years ſince, pleaded his patent in exemption of ſerving the office of high-ſheriff of the county of Dublin, which was allowed, the preſent Mr. Talbot never-the-leſs ſerved that office a few years ſince.

About two miles beyond Malahide, and eight from Dublin, is that grand promontory

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montory the Hill of Howth, magnificently placed in St. George's Channel; this is the firſt land which appears to the mariner when ſteering direct from Holyhead, Parkgate, or Liverpool, for the Bay of Dublin: upon the ſummit of this hill is erected a very excellent light-houſe, whoſe brightneſs affords much ſafety to all the ſhipping ſteering thither by night.

This hill is a place much reſorted to in ſummer, as well by ſtrangers as by the inhabitants of Dublin, being a pleaſant diſtance for an excurſion to dine (there being there an excellent tavern) and to enjoy the ſalubrity of the ſea air; it commands a bold proſpect of the ſea, the Bay of Dublin, and the diſtant Wicklow mountains. Nay, many perſons aſſert, that they have ſeen the Welch mountains with the naked eye from the ſummit of this hill upon a clear day, being a diſtance of twenty-one leagues.

Upon this hill is the country reſidence of the Earl of Howth, a poor dwelling unworthy of notice; the inhabitants here, *i. e.* of a few houſes which are called the *town* of Howth, are moſtly fiſhermen and wretched peaſantry. There is no encouragement given to till the ground, the proprietor is an abſentee lord, and hence this bold (which in many places is capable of being fertile) mountain is little better than a barren rock.

Oh, ill-ſtaſted country, and unthrifty people! had nature beſtowed ſuch a boon even within five times that diſtance of London, it would long ſince have ranked as one of the beauties of the world.

Returning to Dublin from this rock by a different road, you travel near five miles upon a barren ſea-ſhore, and then arrive at a pretty village called Raheny. Thence one mile farther to what is called Clontarf Sheds, and Clontarf Town, another very handſome village about two miles from Dublin upon the ſea-ſhore; to this place many perſons reſort in the ſummer ſeaſon for the purpoſe and benefit of ſea-bathing; there are a number of bathing-machines erected here, much upon the ſame conſtruction as thoſe uſed at Weymouth, but greatly inferior in point of workmanſhip or beauty: and thus return to Dublin from a north-eaſtern excurſion, in which direction I have here deſcribed every place worthy of notice.

P. S.

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*** *Communications to the* Monthly Magazine, *addreſſed to Mr.* PHILLIPS, *No.* 71, *St. Paul's Church-yard, are thankfully received.*

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